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B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS NEW DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY'S CLASS FOR EVENING THERE WILL BE A MASS of citizens of the Tweifth Ward at that that Church, corner Jackson and Linco he auspices of the Citizens League. Good be present and address the meeting be present and address the meeting.

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who were not at the drawing will please briege pound of tea, coffee, suear, clues, or compound the second s

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KELLEY,

sider the course he should take under the cir-cumstances, and, as there was no public dis-avowal of the language which had been used, he felt justified in tendering his resignation. He maintained that he had not in any way misrep-resented the intentions of the Government. Lord Carnarvon stated that when the Earl of Beaconsfield condemned his language to the deputation of Jan. 2, he, after taking time to consider his course, handed to the Premier a

led him to believe that the intention to send the fleet was abandoned, and stated that his resignation would not be submitted to the Queen, and should at any rate be reserved till

Queen, and should at any rate be reserved till there was some important difference between him (Lord Carnarron) and his colleagues. These communications passed on the day after the opening of Parliament. A few days after the proposal to send the fleet was renewed, and de.ided affirmatively. He thereupon immediately wrote to Lord Beaconsfield that, believing the discountered was renewed.

diately wrote to Lord Beaconsfield that, believing the circumstances were now so changed as to render such step necessary, he saw no alternative but to sak the submission of his resignation to the Queen. To-day he received Lord Beaconsfield's reply that the Queen had accepted his resignation. Although the order to the Admiral to proceed to the Dardannelles had since been countermanded, he could not help saying that this was not through the lack of agreement of opinion upon the proposal, but because of some supervening accident. No one rejoiced more than he at the countermanding order, but there had been for

was wrong that one man should reject the ac-

Lord Carnarvon, on taking his seat, was much

The Earl of Beaconsfield said that after listen-ing to Lord Carnaryon's speech one was at a

loss to understand why he resigned. He re-minded his hearers that the Government, when

laying down British interests, declared that the occupation of Constantinople would not be re-garded with indifference, and that England de-sired the maintenance of the existing treaty re-lations as to the straits. In ordering the fleet

to the Dardanelles in certain contingencies the Government desired simply to guard those in-

terests. Unless they acted up to it; their dis patch defining England's interests might be re-garded merely as words. He believed it the

respect to any of the foregoing points his col-leagues were resolved to do the best as their

duty to their country and their sovereign required to maintain the policy they had laid

if those who said the Government had taken needless precaution in stipulating for the exclusion of Egypt from the theatre of war, had heard all the wild and perilous propositions that the Government had heard, they would be of a different opinion. The Cabinet never hesitated will consider the solitons of the cabinets.

of a different opinion. The Cabinet never hest-tated or differed regarding adhesion to the poli-cy of conditional neutrality, although the method of carrying the policy into effect was of course a question open to discussion. The Gov-ernment should at the proper moment be per-fectly prepared to vindicate the measures which they had taken. He believed these measures

were likely to have a most salutary effect. He

must tell the House frankly that these measures were part of a consistent policy that the Government had resolved to pursue, and which they originally announced, namely, to observe neutrality. But if that neutrality were

to depend on allowing their greatest interests not to be defended, he would say he was no

longer in favor of neutrality, but of the interests of his country and the honor of his Sover-

asked whether an armistice had been arranged

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON STANDARD.

LONDON, Jan. 25. —The Government organs

tion of a Government majority, equif one in the desire of a compromise

ch eered by the Opposition.
DISRABLI'S SPEECH.

drawn into measures of which he disa

VOLUME XXXII.

MINERAL WATERS.

NATURAL

MNERAL WATER. The Queen of Table Waters. HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS CâidFWA, Jan. 26.11 am | BOLIVIA, Feb. 9, 10 am |
ETHIOPIA, Feb. 2, 6 am | VICTORIA, Feb. 18, 6 am | New York 10 Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, |
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TO CAPITALISTS

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878-TWELVE PAGES

England Inclined to Rest Satisfied with Russia's

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS tation.

the Fact.

Russia Will Gobble Up a Considerable Slice of Armenian Territory.

nelles to Be Settled Hereafter.

Lord Carnarvon's Retirement from the British Cabinet.

fairs, Derby Will Probably Remain.

Orders Sent to the British Mediterranean Fleet Countermanded.

for an Extraordinary Grant.

Garments at higher prices reduced in proportion. Such Humiliating by the Enalish Press.

DENOUEMENT.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Jan. 26-6 a. m.-Russia's terms are at last known, and, as the Porte has instructed the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to sceept them, there is a sudden rebound from the depression excited by yesterday's news. The following are the terms:

Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro to be tory, but no seaport,

AS AUSTRIA OBJECTS; Bosnia and Herzegovina to have Christian Governors and reforms in their Government Bulgaria, including a portion of the territory south of the Balkans, to have a separate Government, similar to that of Lebanon; Russia to have Batoum, Kars, Erzeroum, and adjacent territory in Armenia, and part of Bessarabia; Russia to require a war indemnity, in money or territory,

OR OTHERWISE. This last phrase is regarded as meaning that the Turkish fleet is to be taken in part payment. The question of the Dardanelles is left open to be settled by a European Con-

REGARDED AS ASSURED. is too soon to regard peace as settled.

LORD BEACONSPIELD HAS BLUNDERED such action, that he must retrieve his position at home by asserting a powerful influence abroad. It is impossible to say whether

will oppose the grant of £6,000,000 to be asked for on Monday, for while the caucus vesterday showed that they could not muster sufficient strength to make it desirable to come to a direct issue on this point, today's news may strengthen them.

ABSOLUTELY FALSE, and there is no doubt that public opinion, even among his own party, runs strongly against him. A general change of Cabinet would not be surprising within the next month, in spite of terms of peace having been agreed upon.

THE RUSSIANS will continue advancing until the armistice is actually signed, and even then a large portion of the Russian army is to return home through Constantinople by sea. THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Buchares

telegraphs that the Russian cavalry is only thirty-five miles from Gallipoli, with a strong infantry force following.

up to Constantinople, it would be too late. PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PEACE AT HAND.

sations;
"Montenegro to receive Antivari, Nicsics, and
Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering Conditions.

The Porte Takes the Bitter Pill with No Apparent Hesipaid;
"The Dardanelles to be opened to Russ

Turkish Ambassadors Abroad Authorized to Announce

The Opening of the Darda-

Owing to the Pacific Turn of Af-

No Call Is Likely to Be Made

Russia's Terms Considered Very

SUDDEN RETURN TO PEACE AND HAPPINESS.

independent, the latter to have more terri-

ference. in the history of England, for while in the morning war was thought inevitable, by night popular sentiment had gone to the

opposite extreme, and peace was While the most imminent danger has been averted for the present by the stoppage of Besika Bay, there are still so many dangers and hindrances to a final settlement that it

the British fleet at its old anchorage in seriously in taking really warlike steps, when only a day's delay would have obviated

THE LIBERALS

LORD DERBY'S RESIGNATION has been neither accepted nor withdrawn. Lord Carnaryon's has been accepted. An explanation of his reasons for resigning, given in the House of Lords last night, showed that Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the opening of Parliament relative to the unanimity of the Ministry was

we may hear that it has been taken, and then, if the British fleet should wish to go

PEACE THE PASLIMINARIES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph prints

Constantinople. The Turk-

ish delegates have been ordered to sign the peace preliminaries. The armistice will probably be concluded to-day. The PEACE CONDITIONS are stated, on excellent authority, to include the following.

ne following:
"Servia to be independent, without

on Lake Scutari;

"Russia to hold Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 is

men-of-war;

"Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebason than on the principle of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to the ratification of the Powers. Bulgaria is not understood to include Thrace, but only to extend to the line of the Balkans:

of the Balkaus;

"Part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home; and

"The final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Dake Nicholas.

"This arrangement will satisfy the Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople."

Nors.—There is no mention at Roumania in this dispatch.

PEACE VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25-1:25 D. m.-The CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25—1:25 b. m.—The Porte inaving yesterday accepted the Russian conditions, peace is regarded as virtually concluded. The Russian conditions have not yet been officially made known, but it appears certain they greatly exceed the conference programme, and stipulate both for territorial concessions and the payment of war indemnity.

CONFIRMED.

COLOGNE, Jan. 25.—A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report that all the Russian conditions were accepted by the Porte yesterday afternoon. An appear will be read to-day in the Mosques to prepare the public mind for the news. Meanwhile the conditions

are kept a profound secret.

A RUSSIAN GROWL.

St. Petersburg, Jan 25.—The Agence Russe calls attention to the false reports and diplomatic intrigues emanating from the Porte for purpose of embroiling Eugland and Russis, and says: "The Turkish Government intentionally spreads panic, disorder, and desolation among its subjects to aggravate the crisis and push matters to extremities. Events are precipitating more rapidly than any combinations that general collapse which will probably require the agreement and intervention of all Europe."

Gen. Ignatieff left vesterday for Russia peadquarters at Kezanlik. St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The Agence Russ inveighs against the delay of the pegotiations by the Porte for the purpose of determining England to take action. Such maneuvres ought not to be allowed to prevail to the detriment of a higher interest,—namely, the good relations of England and Russia.

relations of England and Russia.

SECRESY ENJOINEM.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 a. m.—A telegram from Constantinople states that Salvet Pashs informed Mr. Layard that the Porte had made a solemn engagement to keep the conditions secret until the treaty was signed. It had to-day telegraphed its plenipotentiaries to accept the conditions. It would communicate them to the Ambassadors the moment they were signed.

ADVANCING.

It is again alleged that the Rossians are advancing on Gallipoli.

vancing on Gallipoli. ANOTHER VERSION

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 a. m.—The Daily News publishes what it believe to be substantially the terms of peace as follows: Autonomy for Bulgaria similar to that of Lebanon: Turkey to ominate a Christian Governor of the province for a long term of years, whose appo must be sanctioned by the European Powers.

Bulgaria to acquire some territory south of the Balkans.

Bosnia and Herzegovina to be assured of pro-

tection and reforms, and have a Christian Governor.
Security to be given for the better govern-

The independence of Roumania. Montenegro to acquire Antivari, Nicsics, and

Spuz, and a portion of the shore of Lake Scutari.
The cession of part of Bessarabin, and of Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum, with adjacent territory, to Russia.

Indemuity to Russia for the expenses of the

The question of the Dardanelles to be re-served for the consideration of the European

Powers. LONDON, Jan. 26-5 a. m.—A. St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "It is generally be-ieved here that danger of foreign intervention has passed, and that a solution has been found which can be accepted by all the Powers. It i which can be accepted by all the Fowers. It is said that the Government has given assurances that it has no intention of excluding the neutral Powers from participation in the settlement of questions involving their interests. Last night very tranquilizing dispatches regarding the conditions of peace were sent to London."

· PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT. A correspondent at Pera says there is strange rumor affoat that the Russian condi-tions include a private arrangement with th Porte respecting the Suez Canal.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia seems anxious to induce the Continental Powers to send their squadrons to Constantinople in the event of the English fleet entering the Ses of Marmora. This joint occupation would be intended to pave the way for a conference upon the future of

LONDON, Jan 25-5 a. m.-A Pera corre spondent modifies his previous telegram relative to the conditions of peace in the following par be held as security for the war indemnity, and are to arrange in regard to the opening of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and submit ar-rangements to the Czar, The other points are almost identical with those published by the

Aces this morning."

Everything here is now quiet, and the public mind is tranquilized with the belief that peace

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Globe says it has eason to believe that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that instruction have been forwarded to the commander of the Mediterranean fleet at Saros to land near Bou Mediterrinean fleet at Saros to label near Dou-lair a force of marines and blue-fackets, to act as ad interim defenders of the lines of Galilpoli, also to have six of his roomiest aline ready to bring up the mass or the Maita garrison.

will memas of the Marka garrison.

WILL MEMAIN.

The Globe also says it has reason to believe that Lord Derby will remain in the Cabinet.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, Jap. 25.—It seems certain that the Earl of Carnaryon, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, have tendered their resignations. Perhaps the former's has been accepted, though this is not quite certain. The cause of the resignations was not so much the determination to ask for supplementary

plies for naval and military service, as the ntion to take steps which will be

which Lords Derby and Carnarvon are not yet prepared to admit is unavoidable. If the resignations of Lords Carnarvon and Derby, or either of them, are accepted, it will probably lead to explanations in the House of Lords tonight which will make the whole situation clear. Meanwhile, exaggeration and alarm are prema-ture, but the danger is increased by the motive. This new action of England will furnish Turkey ouragement for rejecting the Russian con ons. All that is known this morning about

WARLIER PREPARATION

comes through the Liberal newspapers, indicating an intention of the dissenting members of the diovernment to give public opinion an opportunity to make itself heard, and the chances are strong that an anti-war agitation will begin immediately; but the Russian advance, and the determination to ignore England have produced a strong impression, and good judges believe the Government would be sup-ported in forcibly preventing the Russians oc-

SCHOUVALOFF.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, had a long interview with Lord Derby at the latter's private residence

The Barl of Derby was not present in the House of Lords to-night, but it is said that he was in the lobby, and that his resignation is in

It is stated that the report of the Russian conditions is substantially correct, although the terms are somewhat harsber than those which have been officially communicated.

PACIFIC TORS.

The general tone of frequenters of the House of Parliament is pacific. It is believed that the Duke of Richmond will replace Lord Car-

LONDOR, Jan. 26—8 a. m.—The New considers it probable that the Government will reconsider its determination to demand a vote for supplementary supplies, and Lord Derby will thus be enabled to withdraw his resigna-

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is stated that the Messrs. Lairds, of Birkenhead, received a telegram last night ordering them to prepare a state of the laying down new ganouilding yard for laying down new gun-GOVERNMENT INSPECTION. The Government has received most satisfac-tory reports from special inspectors lately sent

and Malta to supply provisions, etc., for an ex-WILL REMAIN. The Times in a leader says the net result of recent events seems to be that Lord Carnarvon has quitted office. It will probably not be difficult in view of the peaceful change in the situation to induce the Earl of Derby to remain.

REASSURING.
The Times believes all the necessity for a supplementary vote has disappeared, and hopes that Sir Stafford Northcote will make such an nouncement on Monday.

CABINET RUMORS London, Jan. 26-5 a. m.-The Press As LONDON, Jan. 20—0 a. m.—The Press Associa-tion says there is reason to believe timt Lord Beaconstield received the Earl of Derby's resig-nation after Thursday's sitting of Parliament. An informal Cabinet meeting was held in con-sequence of this surprise, and as it appeared the Cabinet was in danger of a disruption it was for that reason decided to countermand the orders for the fleet to enter the Dardanelles, though the Admiral the Dardanelles, though the Admiral from which he can cover Gallipoli. The extreme Ministerialists think, after Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the House of Lords to-night, that

Lord Derby, whose resignation is stated to be only in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield, and not vet submitted to the Queen. The latest lobby-rumors are pacific. Many Radicals think the vote of supplementary sup-plies will not be demanded on Monday.

NO DEFINITE ACTION
has yet been decided upon by the Oppositi many Liberals wishing to await the Govern-ment's explanations on Monday. Before the freely circulated that a dissolution of Parliament was imminent in consequence of the probable resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury and disruption of the Cabinet. The situation is now regarded as easier, and an

mmediute dissolution is improbable. NAVAL ORDERS. The Admiralty has ordered the dispatch ves el Lively and frigate Newcastle to be prepared

for sea immediately.

CARNARVON'S SUCCESSOR. The Duke of Buckingham will probably su

ceed Earl Carnarvou.

Lord Derby is still at the Foreign Office.

IN PARLIAMENT. NORTHCOTE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In the House of Common this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancel-lor of the Exchequer, replying to the question put by the Marquis of Hartington, said it was only this morning that a formal communication from Russia, containing the basis of peace, was received. In consequence of a private com-munication last evening, the fleet which on Wednesday was ordered to the Dardanelles was ordered to stop at the mouth of the Darda nelles. He was not authorized to say whether any Minister had resigned. The vote to be proposed is £6,000,000. He was not aware of the conclusion of an armistice or of the signing of

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In this House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to a question propounded by the Earl of Sandwich, said that it was a fact that instructions had been given to the flect to proceed to the Dar-danelles and Constantinople. At the same time the Government prepared to telegraph to the European Powers, including Russia and the Porte, that in the course the Government had followed there was not the slightest devisasked whether an armistice had been arranged, and what the terms were.

Lord Beaconsfield replied relative to the date and form of what he (Lord Granville) termed an armistice. There was no such instrument in existence. He added it was only decided on Tuesday last to send the fleet to the Dardanelles, therefore the Government were not concealing anything when Parliament opened.

In reply to a question as to whether the Earl of Derby had resigned, Lord Beaconsfield said any Minister who resigned has the right of announcing his resignation himself. On that right he (Lord Beaconsfield) would not trench. tion from the policy of neutrality they had from the first announced. He maintained that the British fleet went to the Dardanelles to defend British subjects and British property, and take care of British interests in the straits. Since the Government had arrived at that resolution they had become ac-quainted with the proposed conditions of peace, and, having examined those conditions, the Government were of opinion that they furnished the basis for an armistice. Therefore they had given directions to the Admiral to remain in Besika Bay. They had not, show a disposition to minimise the importance of the action thus far taken. The Standard says: "The news that the Russian terms of peace have been made known to the Porte, and

he had referred. The Earl of Carnarvon rose to make a per sonal explanation. He said that in order to justify his conduct he wished to state the reasons which had led him to the his resigna-tion of the Colonial Secretaryship in the hands of her Majesty. That step he had taken, and this afternoon the Queen was graciously pleased to accept it. He would not impute biame to any of his colleagues, but dreumstances had arisen which rendered it incumbent on him to take the which rendered it incumbent on him to take the course he had named. He has dissented from the resolution for sending the flect to the Dar-danelles, and also to the supplementary vote which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pro-

under these circumstances, circulated throughout Europe the telegraphic dispatch to which

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

posed to take on Monday. He considered such a vote ought not to have been mooted till the terms of peace arrived and became known. On Jan. 2 he had occasion to address a deputation. It would be remembered that he had made a speech in which he had expressed his views in regard to the state of affairs in the East. On the following day, in the Cabinet, the Prime Minister condemned severely the language he used. He (Lord Carnarvon) took time to consider the course he should take under the circumstance.

Wednesday morning."

THE PALL MALL GAZETTS.

This afternoon the Pall Mall Gazetts, in its leading editorial article, says that it considers the alleged terms of peace about as hard as they could well be, and as amounting to the vartual destruction of the Turkish Empire and the reduction of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vascal. "If," says the Gazetts, "after the condition of the Sultan to the condition of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vascal. "If," says the Gazetts, "after

deputation of Jan. 2, he, after taking time to consider his course, handed to the Premier a written statement of the position he (Lord Carnarvov) had taken upon that decasion, and there the matter rested for the time. His language not having been disavowed, he felt justified, and still considered himself justified, in believing he could not have seriously misrepresented the opinious of the Government. The Cabinet on Jan. 12 discussed the desirability of sending a fiest to the Dardanelles, and he expressed a decided opinion against the proposal. No decision was then arrived at, but on the 15th the Cabinet decided to send the fiest. He thereupon wrote the Premier reminding him that he had previously requested that his resignation be submitted to the Queen as soon as the flect was ordered to the Dardanelles.

LORD BRACONSFIELD'S REPLY

led him to believe that the intention to send

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 a. m—A special from
Athens says the new Ministry has published a
programme stating that they intend to prefer
action to words to provide for the defense of
the country, and protect Greeks residing in
other countries.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

BUCHARDEN, Jan. 2.—Several thousand Turbtab prisoners arrived here this morning. A
Roumanian band of music met them at the barrier and escorted them through the streets of
Bucharest to their barracks. Many Turkish
officers and men wander about the streets unguarded. A large proportion of the Turkish
prisoners are suffering from stomschie derangements, and cannot eat the meat and bread
rations supplied them.

To-day at Olurgevo a Roumanian civilian entered a railway carriage filled with Turkish
prisoners, and commanded them to stand in his
presence, striking them when they refused. A
Russian Colonel, attracted by the noise, told
the Turks to give this individual a sound
shrashing, adding that he did not care if they
killed him. Thereupon the Moslems proceeded
to give this valiant hero a tremendous drubbing, which will probably teach him better
manners in future.

The Turkish prisoners express themselves

manners in future.

The Turkish prisoners extress themse very bitterly against Osman Pasha for retain them m Pievna until they were reduced to state rendering them utterly unfit for maing. They attribute their present suffering his senseless obstinacy in remaining in Ple after the place should have been abandoned between himself and the Cabinet. His object in making this statement was to show that he had not acted precipitately or capriciously, nor had Lord Beaconsfield hastily snatched at his resignation when first offered. He objected to moving the fleet because, if followed by active measures, it would be a departure from the neutrality to which the Government was pledged; also because if would be uncomment that the MISCELLANEOUS. THE ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—The leading grain cir.

ular says: "During the first four days of the also because it would be unfortunate that the fleet should be moved at the most critical point week the markets were very flat, with a tenden-cy in prices to decline. To-day, in consequence of the Ministerial proposal yesterday in Parlisof the negotiations, and dangerous to place the fleet in a position where at any moment the contingencies of war might lead us into difficulties we could not foresee or measure.

cy in prices to decline. To-day, in consequence of the Ministerial proposal yesterday in Parliament, the market opened with an active isquiry for wheat and maize, holders asking advanced prices, and some business being done in both before market hours. At this market to-day there was an extensive business in wheat, white and red advancing fully one penny per cental on Tuesday's prices, with the trade buoyant. Flour in good demand at full prices. A fair amount of corn was taken, and rather more paid for dry new mixed. Old was unaltered."

GREMANY. we could not foresee or measure.

In adopting such a course it seemed we were exchanging an attitude of observation for one of menace. He did not swerve in the slightest from the opinion he expressed Jan. 2 that it was England's right to have a voice in the final settlement as far as European interests were concerned, but he saw no intention of disputing the right to be saw no intention of disputing BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Federal Council is discussing a bill providing for a substitute for the Imperial Chancellor during his absence.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—5 a. m.—The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on King Humbert. the right. He expressed great regret at separat-ing himself from his colleagues, but there were some questions with such mighty issues regarding happiness and lives of others that man must be guided in them by his own inclinations. It

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—Rumors were current on the street to-day that the banking-house of Woodie, Hubbard & Co. were about to make COLUMBUS, O. called on Mr. B. E. Smith this evening, and, in answer to the inquiry as to the truth of the reports in circulation, he said that all such reports were without foundation, and there was nothing in them but idle rumors. It is probable that the report gained currency from an advertisement announcing a dissolution of the firm of which Mr. Smith is the "Company." The dissolution is for the purpose of making more favorable business arrangements looking toward a resumption of business, and under a different firm-name. Mr. Smith returned from New York this atternoon, and had not heard of the rumors of failure.

PITTSBURG.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Jan. 25.—The financial pressure has struck the coal trade here. James Watson, of the firm of Watson Brothers, extensive miners and dealers on the Monongahels River, near McKeesport, this afternoon filed a petition in the United States District Court for the adjudication of the firm in bankruptcy. The liabilities are not stated, but are believed to be at least \$100,000. The other members of the firm profess to be surprised at the proceedings in bankruptcy, and say their assets are at least double their liabilities. Another coal firm is reported shaky, and its suspension in a day or two would occasion no surprise. PITTSBURG.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Commercial says:

"We hear, informally, that several prominent members of the Clearing-House Executive Committee are ready to place their business upon a gold and greeuback basis in common, the two tenders being interconvertible, if they can have the general concurrence of the Clearing-Houssbanks." ST. LOUIS.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Pribuha.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Suit was brought to-day in the Circuit Court on five past-due promissory notes against the St. Louis Dispute Company and W. R. Allison, amounting to \$1,025, with interest and statutory damages.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Through the failure of Howard, Saelling & Co., prominent retail coal dealers of Boston, the Reading Coal & Iron Company lose about \$83,000. A number of coal men of this gity are also creditors of the bank-supt firm. PHILADELPHIA.

BUFFALO.

East Buyralo, N. Y., Jan. 25.—George Part, manufacturer of edge tools, has sus Liabilities, \$56,000; asseta, \$11,000.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Ann Annon, Mich., Jan. 25. - The Faculty of ANN ARRON, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Faculty of the University to-day abolished the commence ment appointment for this year as an experiment. Instead of the usual ten appoints from the Senior class, a Committee of the Faculty has been appointed to secure orators deliver the address. Commencement day been changed from Wednesday to Thursday the last week in June. Wednesday will her after be the day for the alumni. The Facult have also resolved not to graduate any studen who may on class-day act with disrespect towarther faculty. Hitherto the class historian as seer have always taken occasion to give uits ance to insinuations and oftentimes insulagrainst the Faculty. This is stopped once it all. peace have been made known to the Porte, and are now being discussed by it, comes opportunely to temper the excitement and the exaggerated alarm that foolish people might otherwise have felt at the intention of the Government to move Monday for a supplementary credit. We do not hesitate to say that the mere fact that a delay of four days is to elapse before the motion comes on is a sufficient indication that, in the opinion of the Government, the peril against which it is to guard us is by no means pressing, though it is absolutely necessary that Russia should receive a hint that she has tried our patience too long."

A provincial journal agas: "The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BBITT'S TOILET SOAP

BBITT'S BBITT'S

BBITT'S

concentrated alkali, double the strength of potash. -Sample sent free on receipt of E

AND SHIPPING CAME,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.

OFFICAGO.

CEIVER'S SALE, AY, JAN. 29, AT 10 A. M.,

. 59 North Clark-st.

Il the fixtures of said Bank, Sitting and leaks, Plate-Glass Top Counters, Chairs, Gas Fixtures, Carpeta, etc. Sale positive, for any one about to fit up offices or bank, spection every day before sale from 9 to 10 Vednesday Jan. 30, at 10 A. M., at

ISON, POMEROY & CO., gular Friday's Sale. Jan. 25, at 9:30 a. m., SUAL IMMENSE LAY OUT.

ousehold Goods, Crockery.
Plated Ware,
erchandise, &c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

uary 26, at 9:30 s. m., THE LARGEST STOCK OF . RNITURE in this city, including Parlor and Chamber by Rasy Chairs, Hockers, Tables, Bureau Wardrobes, Bookcases, and a general Household Goods. Also a car load of bureau ests Black Tes. 20 crates

& CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE sehold Furniture and eral Merchandise, AY, JAN. 28, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. ir salesrooma, 174 East Randolph-st.

RTCACE'S SALE.

Practiure, Piano, etc., SATURDAY MORNI, as No. 174 Read Handolph et.
Charles and other Materiasses,
I, a 74-octave Piano, made by James A.

WM. A. BUITERS & CO., Anotherses.

Stanley Matthews' Resolution Passed by a Vote of 43 to 22.

Several of the Nays Will Support the Bland Bill After All.

Eigns of a Revival of the Old Fight Over Federal Appointments.

Very Much Out of Joint. Red Hot Skirmishing in the House on the Whisky-Tax

Gen. Sherman Explains His Letter Commending Ex-Commissioner Smith.

Reduction.

ADOPTED.

THE MATTERWS RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Matthews filver resolution was passed late this afternoon after successive defeats of the amendments pro-posed by its opponents. Senator Edmunds with his usual remarkable ability and ingenuity ndeavored to secure the passage of his amend-tent making the interest on bonds payable in old instead of silver, and at one time was en-aged in a sharp contest with several Senators. The vote on his proposition was defeated—22 ayes against 48 noes. Senator Blaine, when the his position on the silver question, and stated that on the question of the letter of the law he would be compelled to say that the bonds are

of the standard of July 14, 1870. But he added sion of the Silver bill proper that the Govern-ment should not take advantage of this letter of the law to pay the bonds in silver of 412%

The silver men by this statement have gained an exceedingly important concession from Blaine, which it appears is also made privately by a large number of gold Senators. Many of the latter admit now that the discussion has made the fact appear incontrovertible that by the law the bonds may be payable in gold or silver coin of the standard of July 14, 1870. ine stated that he should vote aga fatthews' resolution on the ground that the iterests and honor of the Government, and ot the mere letter of the law, required that the onds should be paid in gold. Blaine, however, wed that he was

RNING SKILLFULLY ON THE SILVER QUESTIO rpressing the opinion that the holders of ernment securities cannot afford to be ex-ted by special exception from the operation ever bill for the remonetization of silver may be passed, though he would not himself vote for any bill, he said, that invalidated or

resolution, but the speeches were of no effect.

The silver men succeeded in carrying their point, and Matthews' resolution was passed,—
yeas, 43; nays, 22.

Senator Matthews, by inexperience in parlia-

mentary maneuvres, very nearly gave the gold men a serious advantage by accepting an THE PREAMBLE WHICH EDMUNDS ADROITLY

PROPOSED.

The amendment, if accepted, would have made it appear that the silver dollar had been legally demonetized. Senator Matthews innocently accepted it, but wily Senator Thurman discovered

cepted it, but wily Senator Thurman discovered the trick, and, at his suggestion, Matthews withdrew his acceptance, and the resolution was adopted. The Senate adjourned until Monday, when discussion on the regular Silver-Dollar bill will be commenced. The gold men will make their final stand there.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is zealously engineering the Silver bill, says that he is confident that it will be passed by about the same vote that the Matthews resolution was passed this afternoon. The vote this afternoon, however, can scarcely make the friends of the Silver bill absolutely confident of a two-thirds vote in the Senate. However, the vote against the Matthews resolution is not necessarily the vote against the lution is not necessarily the vote against the Silver bill on its merits, as was indicated in the speech of Senator Paddock, one of the few Western men who voted against Matthews'

MR. PADDOCK said: "When the proper opportunity is pre-sented, I shall vote for the most liberal coinage and the fullest practicable use of silver, but, so far as this resolution is concerned, I consider it premature. When we shall have authorized

far as this resolution is concerned, I consider it premature. When we shall have authorized the increased coinage of silver, when we shall have passed the Silver bill proper, it will be in order to consider the law and our duty in the matters treated of in this resolution. At this time I consider it a useless and fruitiess performance. If the law is as recited in the resolution, the declaration thereof does not make it may the more so. If it is not the law, a concurrent resolution which has not the force of law cannot make it the law."

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE

ahows that for the resolution were 23 Democrate, 19 Republicans, and 1 Independent—Davis, of Illinois. Against it were 15 Republicans and 7 Democrate. One additional vote would have given a two-thirds majority of those voting. There were four pairs, two absentees not paired.—Sharon and Ingalls,—and one dodger, Kellogg. If all the Senators had been present, and counting Sharon, Ingalls, and Kellogg in favor of silver, there would have been fifty in the affirmative and twenty-six in the negative, which shows the majority to be short one vote of two-thirds. The silver-men, however, all assert to-night that the resolution is not a test of the strength of the Silver bill; that the resolution meant nothing; and that Windom and others who voted against it will vote for the Silver bill. Senator Jones, of Nevada, reports that there is not power enough in the country to defeat the Silver bill, and that it will be passed over the President's head if he vetoes it by more than a two-thirds majority.

signs of approaching autagonism between the Senate and the Executive in the matter of ap-pointments. Hopes which had been entertained ontinents. Hopes which had been entertained y many upon the assembling of Congress after he recess that strife had ended, and that Edwards' letter would tend to give a new dearture in politics, are now somewhat weakned. The appointment of Williamson as Coletor at New Orleans, of Van Zandt in Michilamson and the appointment of the State of gan, and the appointments of the State of Maine yesterday, are likely to be used by Senators as texts for new dissensions. The Michigan delegation complain that at the request of the President they, with the exception of Senator Christiancy, had all agreed upon one man, and that the morning that nomination was sent in Christiancy succeeded in having a

different name chosen. The Michigan delegation on that appointment, therefore, stanu,— Christiancy for it, and Senator Ferry and the rest against it. There is a very serious spiit

THE NOMINATION OF WILLIAMSON as Collector of New Orieans, now adversely re-ported on by the Senate Commerce Committee, is practically a contest between Representative son is a man of good antecedents and good family, and had what is called in the South a good Rebel record. He joined the Republican party after the War, and nothing has ever been said against him. He is called the most respectable man connected with the Republican party in Louisiana. The mercantile interests have not expected the appointment of a Democrat, and are pleased with Williamson. Gibson has been urging this appointment since the Administration began. There is a great deal of division in the Louisiana delegation on account of personal rivalry, and this appointment was chiefly due to Gibson and the mercantile influence at New Orleans. Senator Eustis is earnestly opposed to Williamson. The ground of his opposition is not apparent. The only adequate reason as-signed is a desire to have a better control of

KELLOGG has taken no active part in the matter. While he prefers Packard, finding that Packard could not be appointed, he has favored Williamson, whom he would choose before either McMillen Blaine's and Hamlin's Noses whom he would choose detore either stantish or Lawrence, both of whom were Warmoth men. The indications are that Williamson will be rejected by the Senate. Administration men claim it is a chance for the test of the sincerity of the Democratic professions in the Senate, inasmuch mson is by general admission the most respectable Republican in Louisiana, and one who has the confidence and regard of both parties. He is not a carpet-bagger, is a man of

business man.

The Democrats in the Senate voted against the confirmation of Williamson. Very little confidence can hereafter be placed in any professions they may make as regards the Administration.

ressions they may make as regards the Administration.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PATRONAGE
is everywhere apparent with Congressmen. The Maine men, too, are dissatisfied. The President has nominated Benjamin B. Manary for United States Marshal in place of Hamilia's striker. Marble, and Nathan Webb has been renominated for United States District-Attorney. Bishue and Hamiin have been urging the appointment of Knowlton, of Portland, for District-Attorney, and the retention of Marble in the Marshal's office, Marble is the most enterprising and useful political machinist in Maine, and the statesmen of the Pine-Tree State don't know how to get along without him. There has been a fight over these offices between the Blaine and Hamilin party and the friends of the President. The latter united in recommending Manary for the Marshalship, and Houlsed F. Talbott, of Portland, for the District-Attorneyship. Mr. Talbott is perhaps the strongest supporter that President Hayes has in Maine. He was thrust out of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury last summer. He had strong claims on the President. Messrs. Bisline and Thoruton preferred anybody to him, so they went to the President and told him he was going to appoint a man whose principal backer was "old Nate Clifford," as Justice Clifford is called by Maine people,—a man, they reminded the President. who had gone so far in was going to appoint a hain woose principal backer was "old Nate Clifford," as Justice Clifford is called by Maine people,—a man, they reminded the President, who had gone so far in his opposition to him as to refuse to call on him. It seems Clifford is the only member of the Supreme Bench who has never personally recognized Hayes in any manner. The argument was effectual, but the President reappointed District-Attorney Webb; and took Manary in the place of Marble. Manary is known as Lot Morrill's man, and the new deal puts the ex-Senator far ahead of both Blaine and Hamlin in so far as the Federal machinery in Maine is concerned.

SMITH.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RECEN! LETTER OF COMMEN-DATION EXPLAINED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The letter of Smith, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, hay ing been quoted as discrediting certain features of the report of the Board of Inquiry on Indian matters, the Secretary of the Interior addressed to Gen. Sherman a letter and received from him a reply, both of which are given below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—DEAR SIR: The papers this morning contain a letter addressed by you to the D. C., Jan. 24.—Dran Sir.: The papers this morning contain a letter addressed by you to the Hon. J. Q. Smith, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, some statements of which have been brought to my notice as tending to impeach the correctness of the report recently made to me by the Board of Inquiry appointed to my other and an an an analysis of the correctness of the report recently made to investigate the Indian service. The questions occurs whether any such impeachment was intended by you. As to Mr. Smith's personal integrity and the goodness of his intentions, I am entirely in accord with you. I do not understand the report of the Board to reflect upon Mr. Smith's honesty, and certainly I am far from doing so, but you will admit it is desirable for me in my responsible position to know whether the term 'officiency' used in your letter refers to the practical conduct of the Indian service during the recent period with regard to such things as the introduction and maintenance of efficient business methods, in the organization and direction of the work. In the Indian Bureau, in contracting for supplies, in the proper and honest delivery of the same, in the examination of agents and contractors' accounts, in the enforcement of established laws and regulations among agents and employes, in the introduction of the proper safeguards against frand, and peculation, and so on. These were the main subjects treated in the report, and if your letter referred to them I should be obliged to you for any information you may possess which may not have come to my notice.

SHERMAN TO SCHURZ.

main subjects treated in the report, and if your letter referred to them I should be obliged to you for any information you may possess which may not have come to my notice. Very respectfully, Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.

SHERMAN TO SCHURZ.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 125.—Hon. C. Schurz. Secretary of the Inderior—Drat. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg most promptly to duclaim any purpose to reflect upon or impeach the correctness of any rereport made by the Board of Inquiry appointed by you to investigate the Indian service. I have never seen any such report, nor do I know who composed such Board, or their method of proceedure, and I had supposed that such Court or Board was desired by you to inquire into the general administration of the office. You and I both agree as to Mr. Smith's personal integrity and the goodness of his intentions, and I cheerfully acquiesce in your request that I define more clearly what is meant in my letter to him of the 23d inst. by the word "ediciency." By efficiency, I meant the administration of his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in such a manner as did assist the military authorities to subdue and bring within the province of the civil agents of the Government the wild tribes, viz. the Sioux. Cheyennes, Klowas, Comanches, etc., with which we have been at open war for years. In former years our officers on the frontier commissioner the wild tribes, viz. the Sioux. Cheyennes, Klowas, Comanches, etc., with which we have been at open war for years. In former years our officers on the frontier commissioner than the indians, but the Indian Bureau in addition.

Mr. Smith seemed to comprehend the fact that he could use his office and annual appropriation to help us in our most difficult and the tanniless task, and he so queted as to draw from me personal testimony to which you refer, viz. that he was the best Commissioner with whom I have come in contact for ten years, and such is my opinion that its

THE WHISKY TAX.

THE WHISKY TAX.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Cricogo Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—There was a very animated whisky war in the House this afternoon. The bill proposing to extend the time for keeping spirits in bond nearly excited a party and sectional controversy. With few exceptions the line was drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Southern members were generally for the bill. The Northwest, so far as it was represented in the delection of Gov. C. C. Washburn. Rusk is a Washburn man, and his appointment is said to have been due to Washburn's influence. Washburn's friends claim that he already has half of the State, and that a Railroad Commissioner who has as good an exceptions the line was drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Southern members were generally for the bill. The Northwest, so far as it was represented in the delection of Gov. C. C. Washburn. Rusk is a Washburn man, and his appointment is said to have been due to Washburn's influence. Washburn's influence. Washburn's friends claim that he already has half of the State, and that a Railroad Commissioner who has as good an exceptions the line was drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Southern man, and his appointment is said to have been due to Washburn's friends claim that he already has half of the State, and in the election of Gov. C. C. Washburn. Rusk is a Washburn man, and his appointment is said to have been due to Washburn's friends claim that he already has half of the State, and that a Railroad Commissioner who has as good an exceptions the line was drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Southern man, and his appointment is said to have been due to Washburn's fiftends claim that he already has half of the State, and that he already has half of the State, and that he already has half of the State, and that he already has half of the State, and that he already has half of the State, and that he already has half of the State, and th

were discussed at length. The subject went

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE BILL ras, that the agitation of the question of duction of the tax on whisky has destroyed the trade, so that, if distillers are compelled to whisky in bond now at 90 cents tax, they will find no market for it, and will be com-pelled to make great losses in the event of a final reduction of the tax. The bill would allow distillers to keep their whisky in bond until the question of tax is settled. The New England members generally arraigned the bill as a measure in the interest of class legislation, and insisted that it should not pass unless manufacturing and similar interests should receive like consideration. THE POINTS MADE

were strong, and evidently gave the managers of the bill much trouble. There was at one time a tendency to give the debate a sectional turn, and to "fire the Southern heart." tional turn, and to "fire the Southern heart." There were charges on the part of a few ignorant Southern bigots that the North did not contribute their share to the national revenue, overlooking the simplest economical fact that the tax is paid by the consumers. Judged by this standard one Western wag was bold enough to say that he thought that even New England contributed her proportion. If this bill passes, and the whisky tax should be reduced to 50 cents, the distillers would pocket nearly \$1,000,000. If the tax should be reduced to 25 cents, they would gain some \$3,900,000.

At one point in the debate the House bec At one point in the debate the House became more turbulent than it has been since this Congress began. The central figure of the scene was "Ran" Tucker, the hot-headed, irreconcilable Bourbon of Virginia, who, according to his boast in the last Congress, represents upon the floor the grave of Robert E. Lee. Tucker realized in his own person the description he applied to Townsend, of New York. He was a volcano with snow on the top. Tucker, when managing any measure, is successful in stirring up the embers

on the top. Tucker, when managing any measure, is successful in stirring up the embers of Southern hate, and to-day, although he distinctly said, in meiodramatic style, that the fire of passion had died out in Southern hearts.

HIS OWN VOICE AND MERACE tended to contribute much to keep alive, sectional animosity. He retorted upon New England and the North as if the thrusts of the leader from that section bad been keenly felt. The North, by the repeal of the income tax, had relieved itself of its burden of 'axation, which was now being borne by the down-trodden, persecuted, South, but the noise was the noise of words only, and the doughty Southern champion recovered from his bursts of passion to discover that a watchful, clear-headed business man from the North (Foster, of Ohio) had
STRIPPED HIM OF HIS PARLIAMENTARY AD-

STRIPPED HIM OF HIS PARLIAMENTARY AD and had obtained the right to compel the

and had obtained the right to compel the House to vote on his amendment providing that there shall be no reduction of the whisky tax. Upon that amendment the testvote of the session upon the question of reduction is likely to be taken. The subject will not come up again until next week.

THE BILL COMES UP for consideration as unfinished business on the pending amendment of Mr. Foster, of Ohio, that, in the judgment of the House, the tax upon whisky should remain unchanged. This will really be the test feature, and it is evident that the bill is introduced in expectation that the tax will be reduced, and on that account is designed as a relief to the distillers. The indications appear to be that the bill will pass.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- Representativ and maintain National Savings Depositories as a branch of the Post-Office Department, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post Roads, of which he is the Chairman. It is in many respects similar to bills heretofo introduced for that purpose.

THE METRIC SYSTEM. Representative Maish to-day introduced a bill providing that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, for all postal services, fifteen grammes shall be sub-stituted for half an ounce and so on in propor-tion; that the Postmaster-General shall furnish all Post-Offices with postal balances denomi all Post-Offices with postal balances denominated in grammes of the metric system, and that on and after Jan. 1, 1880, the metric system of weights and measures as legalized in the Revised statutes shall be obligatory.

Mr. Maish also introduced a bill to establish the metric system in coins of the United States, and provide for and regulate coinage, including the new coin metal called "goloid." The bills were referred.

were referred.

THE MEXICAN AWARDS.

The bill reported to-day by Representative Wilson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the distribution of awards made under the Convention between the United States and Mexico, authorizes the Secretary of State to receive all money which may be paid by Mexico for that purpose, and to distribute the same from time to time in ratable proportions among the corporations, companies, or private individuals respectively in whose favor the awards have been made. The concluding section is as follows:

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as precluding the President of the United States and Secretary of State, upon application by the Mexican Government, from the consideration of any particular claim or claims wherein awards against Mexico have been made, nor from the investigation of any alleged frauds or perjury materially affecting said awards, nor from suspending payment of the amount of such particular claims bending any such negotiations between the United States and Mexico.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably a bill for the construction of a fire-proof building on the Smithsonian grounds to be used as a National Museum, appropriating therefor \$250,000. THE MEXICAN AWARDS.

CUSTOMS. COLLECTOR SMITH'S REFORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—William Henry
Smith left for Chicago to-night, having accomplished the object of his mission here. It was his purpose to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to make such new regulations respecting the management of the New York Custom-House as to break up the extensive system of corruption known to exist there, and to make it impossible for New York im-porters, through corrupting agencies, to undersell Western merchants. The examination and report of the Jay Commission and the recent appointment of Gen. Merritt, who is in sympathy with the Administration, as Appraiser at New York, has rendered Collector Smith's task more practicable.

THE RESULTS,
which will be made public in a few days, will be highly satisfactory to Chicago merchants. The changes referred to have reference to the en-tire machinery of appraisement and inspection in the New York Custom-House. A new system of checks will be created new system of checks will be created by the organization of a different corps of inspectors with responsible chiefs, acting under the immediate supervision of Appraiser-General Merritt. The method of examination and appraising will be so changed that it will be impossible for New York merchants to obtain an undervaluation of their goods by corrupting any one clerk, as is said to be now possible.

ON THE CONTRARY.

said to be now possible.

ON THE CONTRARY,
under the new system, which will probably be promulgated some time in the course of the next week, it will be necessary to corrupt entire divisions and series of divisions of inspectors in order to successfully defy the revenue laws. These regulations have been carefully considered under the immediate supervision of Collector Smith, whose mission has been altogether successful. The technical details and machinery of this change have not as yet been completed. The principle is as above stated.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Some of the Wisconsin men say that the appointment of Jere Rusk as Railroad Commissioner of that State will be followed by the defeat of Howe in his campaign for re-election to the United States Senate, and in the election of Gov. C. C. Wash-

the United States, because, as he says, justice has been deuted him. Hastings' grievances are these: That in November, 1877, he was anxious to be admitted to practice at the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, and a certain Senator promised to introduce him, but upon discovering that Justice Field was unfriendly to him (Hastings) this Senator retracted his promise. For that the petitioner calls him a coward, and unworthy the dignity of a Senator. He asserts that he has been denied his right to practice on account of the hostility of Field to him. He then charges Justice Bradley with corruption as a member of the Electoral Commission. He then submits charges against Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Harkner, of the California District Court. These charges he says a former Committee of the House has stifled. He next charges Senator Blaine with packing committees in the interest of banks, and monopolies, and railroad corporations when he was Speaker of the House. He says he embodied these charges against Blaine in a petition to the House when Kerr was Speaker. The Speaker read it, but declined to present it. For this, Hastings says, Kerr showed himselt to be the confederate of Blaine. In consideration of these facts, Hastings wishes to be relieved from allegiance to a Government which permits such things to be done. Hastings will be remembered as the hot-headed California lawyer who a few years ago attempted to secure the impeachment of Justice Field.

Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Col. Tom Scott,

ment of Justice Field.

THE CROWD.

Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Col. Tom Scott,
J. P. Usher, and a number of other distinguished railroad managers, are again on hand, to say
nothing of a dozen or more railroad lawyers.

The city has not been so full of jobbers of
every nature for many years. Every hoevery nature for many years. Every hoevery nature for many years tepresented
in the proposed Tariff bill sends its delegates to
Washington. The uncertain condition of business is strongly apparent. There is a general
anxiety felt on the Tariff bill, and members of
Congress are besieged from morning till night. anxiety feit of the farin bill, and members of Congress are besieged from morning till night. The halls, committee rooms, lobbies, and loafing-places about the Capitol are crowded all day long. In the meantime Congress is doing nothing, but the Washington hotels are flour-

The Union Club of Philadelphia will give a reception to Don Cameron in that city to-morrow. Senators Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Teller, Allison, Kirkwood, and Cameron, lof Wisconsin, have been invited to be present, and will accompany him. This reception will inaugurate the fall campaign, it being the object of the Club to have present all the prominent Republicans of the State among whom differences of opinion exist, and endeavor to harmonize the conflicting interests so that Cameron can be successfully placed on the track for election to the Senate by the Legislature next January.

TREASURY STATEMENT. TREASURY STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—An examination of the quarterly account by the United States Treasurer, which is the general cash account of the United States, shows the following figures of receipts and expenditures:

Total expenditures..... .\$14, 868, 482, 909

to the Senate: Frank Leland, Wisconsin, Consul of the United States at Hamilton, Ont.; Thomas C. Shopleigh, of Minnesota, Register of the Land-Office, Detroit; Adam Underwood,

Surveyor of Customs District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John P. Loge, Postmaster at Cincinnati; A. C. Hooper, of Maine, Agent for the Indians of the Sisseton Agency, Dakota.

The SILVER MEN.

The following Committees have been appointed pursuant to the action of the recent meeting of members of the House of Representatives in favor of the remonetization of silver and repeal of the Resumption act:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Oliver, Phelps, Riddle, Gardner, Ligon, Hanna, Chalmers.

Finance Committee—Wright (Pa.), Evans, Boone, Mills, Dickey, Townshend (Ill.), Haskell.

THE 4 PER CENT LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the Department cannot receive for collection and deposit drafts issued by bankers and others and deposit drafts issued by bankers and others in payment of subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan. The law does not contemplate the receipt of drafts by the Government in any payments, and, though the Secretary desires to afford every facility possible to the subscribers of the loan, he does not feel warranted in imposing upon the Assistant Treasurers the labor and risk of collecting such drafts. It is thought that the banks and bankers can make deposits with Assistant Treasurers through correspond.

with Assistant Treasurers through correspond-ents in cities having Sub-Treasury offices.

ents in cities having Sub-Treasury offices.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee this morning heard arguments on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Storrs, for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, contended that the Texas Company had not completed its railroad as the law required, and it was not competent to adopt measures to secure its speedy completion. This could be more effectively done by granting authority to the Southern Pacific Company to continue on east to the Rio Grande at El Paso, and transfer so much of the former land grant as it should earn to the Rio Grande at El Paso, and transfer so much of the former land grant as it should earn by so building. He also claimed that the Texas Company had no right to build a railroad across to California, not having authority from that State. He also contended that the Southern Pacific had a right to construct a railroad across the Colorado River, and the Texas Pacific had not.

APPOINTMENTS. The President has appointed Frank C. Johnson and Clem Studebaker Honorary Commis; sioners from Indiana to the Paris Exposition. THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was dismir taxes on insovent savings oans was dis-cussed briefly and postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Rollins submitted the following as an additional section:

"That in making further collections of inter-

nal revenue tax on bank deposits, no savings bank recognized as such by the laws of the State, and having no capital stock, shall, on account of mercantile or business deposits here-tofore received on which no interest has been allowed to parties making such deposits, be denied the exemptions allowed to capital stock and doing no other business than receiving de-posits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit posits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the banks, if such banks paid lawful tax upon the entire average amount of such business or mercantille deposits. Nothing in tals section shall be construed as extending said exemption to deposits hereafter made or in any way to effect the liability of deposits to taxation. Mr. Rollins, in explanation of this amendment, said the Government would suffer no loss whatever should the amendment be agreed to. It had been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office and sent to him.

should the amendment be agreed to. It had been prevared at the Internal Revenue Office and sent to him.

Mr. Harris presented a petition of distillers of Tennessee in favor of the reduction of the tax on whisky to 50 cents per gallon. Referred.

Mr. Blaine said a few days since he utroduced a bill for the remonetization of silver. He had purposely left the number of grams in the dollar blank because he had not felt willing to vote for the collar of 412½ grams. He would move to fill the blank at a future day. Meanwhile, by some blunder, he had been creditted with the brilliant conception of leaving the number of grains in the dollar to be determined by the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury. What he had left to those officers was the right and power to publicly fix the price of silver builton per standard ounce as nearly as possible at the market rate, and this he conceived to be the test regulation on that subject. He moved that the bill be reprinted, that its provision in this respect be correctly stated.—So ordered.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Custom-House at Memphis to be constructed of Tennessee marble was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver. The amendment of Mr. Conkling, making the resolution in this instead of a concurrent one, was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 39.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Conk-

39.
The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Conkling's amendment

YEAS.

Anthony, Dawes, Morrill.
Barnum, Eaton, Paddock, Barnum, Eaton, Paddock, Barnum, Eaton, Paddock, Bayard, Emunds, Estendolph, Bisine, Hamlin, Rollins, Burnside, Kernan, Chaffee, Lamar, Walleigh, Christiancy, McPuerson, Windom—22.

Conkling, Mitchell, Marey, Armstrong, Perry, Merrimon, Balley, Gordon, Morgan,



ances he consented to do so. Were the Senator on Maryland present he would vote yea and he lockroll) would vote nay.

Messrs. Hoar, Butler, and Hill, who would have ted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. arris, Patterson, and Garland, who would have ted in the negative.

Mr. Plumbansounced that his colleague (Ingalls) as detained from the Senate on account of sick-

Mr. Plumb announced that his colleague (ingalis) was detained from the Senate on account of sickness in his family.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Morrill, submitted on the 15th inst., but he withdrew it for the present that the question might be taken on the amendment submitted by his colleague (Edmunds) on the 14th inst., with the understanding that his (Morrill's) amendment should be next in order.

Mr. Edmunds then spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Matthews, and favored the amendment offered by himself. He said the interesting thing about this whole business was that the Senate had just declared that it was not fit to make this a joint resolution. As it now stood the Senate, one of the co-ordinate branches of Cougress, thought it might have an opinion in case the House of Representatives said it could have such opinion. That was an admirable commentary on this whole proceeding. He congratulated the Senator from Ohio (Matthews) upon the masteriy strategy by which he had put the Senate into this extraordinary position. He had always thought the Senate might have an opinion without asking the House of Representatives.

In opening his argument Mr. Edmunds said he would refer at some length to the state of the law,

In opening his argument Mr. Edmunds said he would refer at some length to the state of the law, and if he happened to be a little prosy he hoped the Senate would pardon him. From 1792, when the first Coinage act was passed, to 1834, the double standard existed in this country on the sthood country of exact equivalents. He then referred to the Coinage act of 1834, and, after quoting from debates in Congress upon that act, said those were hard times as well as these. bates in Congress upon that act, said those wer hard times as well as these. Mr. Jones (Nev.) said he would like the Sens Mr. Jones (Nev.) said he would like the Senator (Edmunds) to point to history showing that hard times existed in 1834 or 1835.

Mr. Edmunds eaid if his friend (Jones) would turn to the the records of Congress for that period he would find them teeming with petitions from the people in all parts of the country for relief from the financial suffering then existing.

Continuing his remarks in regard to the legislation of 1834, he said the separation of the two metals, gold and silver, had been steadily growing. They had been steadily drawing apart in their relative value since.

Mr. Jones (Nev.) inquired if in 1850 and 1860 the values of gold and silver were not much nearer

Mr. Jones (Nev.) inquired if in 1859 and 1860 the values of gold and silver were not much nearer together than they were in 1884 and 1835. Mr. Edmunds replied very likery. The United States since 1776 had been gradually progressing in everything which goes to make up a well-ordered nation, and yet there was a period of four years, about 1812, when we went backward, and there was another period more recently when we went backward. He argued that the simple declaration of the statute would not equalize the value of gold and silver. Congress might as well say that a bushel of potatoes should be equal in value to a bushel of corn. The farmers of the West would still at such a proposition, and the respective values of corn and potatoes would remain just as they were.

values of corn and potatoes would remain just as they were.

Mr. Jones inquired of the Senator from Vermont if all the troubles of 1837 were not attributable to the removal of the deposits by Gen. Jackson, and were not petitions presented asking for the restoration of such deposits.

Mr. Edmunds replied, of course stump orators and newspapers then, as now, cried out to fasten the cause of all distress upon this or that thing they did not filke.

Continuing his argument. Mr. Edmunds said the they did not like.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Edmunds said the egislators in 1837 had discovered that no amount

legislators in 1837 had discovered that no amount of law-making would give any value to silver at all. He begged the Senate to bear in mind that the laws of the United States forty years ago ceased to impute value to either silver or gold. The legislators then found out that the word value related to operations of men, of society, and commerce, and a statute could not add one bit to the value of anything.

related to operations of men, of society, and commerce, and a statute could not add one bit to the value of anything.

He next spoke of the act of 1849 authorizing the coinage of the gold dollar, and said there was a necessity for coining that dollar because there were no silver dollars in circulation. He next referred to the Coinage act of 1853, and said when the act of 1834 was passed there was but a trifling difference between gold and silver, but that difference between gold and silver, but that difference had continued until gold coin overruled sillver, and drove it away from the people. The House of Representatives then deliberately declared in favor of gold coin, and rejected silver as a measure of value. Gold was then, as it had been for years before, the only true operating standard of value in the United States, and yet Senators argued now that it was proper to go back and upset history and legislation. Andrew Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in 1853, and he then argued that debasing silver coin would be injurious to the laboring man, and there was a good deal in what he waid. Now if the workfirman should be compelled to take two half-dollars for his day's work worth about 84 or 85 cents, he would be injured. The very men who were now urging the remonetization of silver, should they stay in the Senate ten years, would be among the first to undo the proposed legislation of to-day. When the late Civil War begun, the tremendous inflation of paper currency took place, silver coin had long since nassed out of existence, and the statutes recognized the fact.

fact.

He then referred to the financial legislation since 1853, and said before the passage of the Legal-Tender act, when War loans were being forced upon the peope, Thaddeus Nevers, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Sleans in the flouse of Representatives, argued that people who advanced their earnings were entitled to be paid in gold, because years before that gold was recognised as the only standard of value. The act of 1853, under which the bonds were issued, provided that they should be paid in coln, but it was understood such coin should be gold. The word coin imputed not eliver dollars. It imputed half-dollars, quarters, copper and nickel, and if the nation was going to stand upon the letter of the law why not give notice that it intended to vary the bonds in copper, which was a coin of the United States?

Mr. Matthews said no coin but gold sand silver was legal-tender above 35.

Mr. Edmunds replied that this was not a legal-tender act; it was an act pledging the good faith of the Government. If he should draw the act of 1859 now, with his present opinion, he would as the terms gold and silver pust as they were used in that act. There was a part of the debt of the United States, according to the letter of the law which could be paid in silver. Every interest coupon less than 55 might be paid in silver. Every dollar note would be redeemed in silver coin. That co.

Mr. Blidne salid a very law portion of the public debt was held in \$100 pieces of serip, on which the interest was \$2,50, payable semi-anually. Did he understand the Senator to say that this interest was payable in silver half-dollars, while the man who held a registered bond of \$1,000 must have gold?

Mr. Edmunds replied that the letter of the law was one thing and the spirler about in reply to their arguments he claimed the debt was payable in gold. It would be in violation of the public honor to pay the small bondholder in silver unless such silver should be equal in value to gold.

Mr. Bdmunds said he was not, like the distinguished Sen



business of the country would nave been more prosperous.

Mr. Blaine said he would vote against the resolution, as in his opinion it would not strengthen the public credit nor the interest of the public creditor. According to the letter of the statute the bonds were payable in either coin, but he intended to show, if he could when the Silver bill should come before the Senate, that it was not to the interest of the United States to take advantage of the law and pay them in silver. He was opposed to the present Silver bill, but was in favor of the remonetization of silver on a basis which he would have the honor to propose.

Mr. Hill said he could not vote for the resolution Mr. Hill said he could not vote for the resolution because it affirmed that the debts of the United States to-day were payable in silver dollars, when there were no silver dollars. If the silver dollar could be remonetized in any way to make it equal to the gold dollar a good thing would be done for the country. He believed silver could be made equal in value to gold in three ways: First, by increasing its weight; second, by limiting its coinage; and, third, by limiting its legal-tender power. He could not vote to coin a silver dollar and again throw upon this country a depreciated dollar that cheated everything it touched.

Mr. Edmunds moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Gordon said he would vote for the preamble and resolution of the Senator from Oblo, because he believed the recital of the facts contained



Conking, Mitchell, Windom—22.
Dawes
In addition to the pairs above mentioned, Mr.
Hill said that he was paired with Carland. If that
Senator was present he would vote in the affirmative and he (Hill) would vote in the negative.
The question then recurred on the preamble submitted by Mr. Edmunds on the 14th inst., and it
was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 41.
A vote was next taken on the preemble submitted by Mr. Morrill on the 15th inst., and it
was rejected without a roll-call.
Mr. Edmunds then moved to amend the preamble sabmitted by Mr. Matthews by inserting the
following: "And whereas, by the provisions of
the Coinge act of 1873, passed on the 12th of
February of that year, and of the Revised
Statutes, which took effect on the 15th day of December of that year, all provisions of the law
authorizing the coinage of such silver dollar were
repealed."

ment.
Mr. Thurman hoped his colleague would not ac-

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was rejected— year, 20; nays, 38.

The question then recurred on the preamble as submitted by Mr. Matthews on the 5th of Decem-per, and it was adopted without amendment—yeas, 42; nays, 20.
When the above vote was taken Mr. Withers, who would have voted in the affirmative, was who would have voted by the would have voted to the world to the would have voted to the world to the w

The Vice-president—that comes up by prior of der.

Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to remove obstructions in the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, and for the protection of public property. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill then took the floor to address the Senate on the Silver bill, but yielded to Mr. Ferry, and on his motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened the Senate adjourned to Monday. Some bills having been introduced and referred, the House considered the bill revising the Steamboat laws.

Mr. Harrison offered an amendment declaring as officers the pilots and engineers of all steam years.

the House considered the bill revising the Steamboat laws.

Mr. Harrison offered an amendment declaring as officers the pilots and engineers of all steam vessels, and that none but citizens of or persons actually residing in the United States shall be licensed as pilots and engineers. He said that over 50,000 persons had petitioned the House to protect poor men from being defrauded of their rights by foreigners not residing in this country. Large numbers of men were idle to-day in the lake ports, while Canadians were employed by the owners of vessels.

Mr. Finley moved to strike out that portion of the amendment declaring that only citizens or actual residents shall be pilots and engineers.

After discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Harrison's amendment was adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 173; navs, 80.

Mr. Singleton, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Public Printer to purchase material in open market, with an amendment providing that such purchases shall not exceed \$50 for any particular article within the term of six months, which amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Tucker moved to set aside the private business for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until July 1, 1878.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted, yeas, 146; nays, 104, and the House therefore resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, general debate having been limited to one hour. It being necessary before considering the bill referred to by Mr. Tucker to set aside those hills which have priority on the calendar, several bills were passed over. The opponents of the bill made an attempt to proceed with the consideration of the reduction of the tax on whisky. The question was should the House, during that agrication, save from bankruptcy and ruin the golden geese who were to lay golden ergs for the Government? H

nue, who had agreed that some action should be taken by Congress.

Mr. Burchard also, supported the bill, though he was opposed to the reduction of the tax on whisky. He did not believe that the Government could afford it. He did not believe the House would vote for a bill which would reduce the tax on whisky and increase the tax on the and coffee.

Mr. Hale, in opposing the bill, said that this was not the first raid made upon the Treasury by an economical House, and it would not be the last. It was simply an attemnt on the part of certain interests to take from the Treasury some \$7,600,000 which is needed from day to day for the revenues of the country. How would that delict be made up? What other tax would be increased?

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.)—Cannot the deficiency be raised by a tax on incomes?

Mr. Hale (continuing) and that was the remedy of the gentleman from West Virginia. That gentleman threatened the renewal of the income tax. Another might propose a direct tax on rail estate, another to increase the tax on iron, and so on. There were to-day hundreds of interests trembling on the verge of bankraptey. Were whisky men any worse off than those who had bought real estate three years ago? These interests were getting to encouragement from the Committee on Ways and Means, which in mad haste reported back this bill the day after it was introduced.

Mr. Price said the country would look with surprise upon the action of the House to-day, which had refused to consider a bill which would take millions from the Treasury.

Mr. Garield alluded to the bill as being class legislation, and thought it was not wise to give any advantage to one interest when so many were suffering throughout the country. The plain Hagish of the resolution was that the whisky men should be allowed to keep their whisky in bond till Congress should reduce their whisky in bond till Congress should reduce their whisky min should be allowed to keep their whisky in bond till Congress should reduce the tax and permit them to walk off with millions

a raid on the Treasury to understand that least to no such party. I know that the refinmations look to Southern men.

Mr. Townsend (In a loud voice)—That's raid. Sound the Southern bell, free the Southern hant, and then we'll have a row. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Tucker—I would say to my friend with the snow on his head and a volcano in his heat that when he talks about firing the Southern heart, I would say to him more in sorrow that in any that the free of passion in Southern hearthess.

to remonetize silver in endless ruin, national private. Do they no such stuff that every it he land know they tell that which is untr. I have not seen the frecall to mind a num and coin question was During the Administration of the coin our Western pless gold, and some ton. When those in same movement, in fa same movement, in fa the result was then, an

meet it fearlessiy. If you do not mean use, say so.

Mr. Sayler—That's precisely what we do mean.

Mr. Butler—I heard this resolution advected at the other side, not on the ground of a chase of the tax, but simply on the ground of getting that to puy it in. Well, we will give time.

Mr. Sayler—The gentleman from Manachastic has misstated our position, not intentionally, of course.

Mr. Butler—Oh, pardon me. I have no paragor feeling about this. I shall be very gial to give

hold it for speculation, and who will send a here with millions behind it for the parson of bying through a reduction of the tax, that it one, do not wish to be subjected to that temption. [Laughter and much confusion, meet of members standing in the area and anies.]

Mr. Sayler protested against duffer being allest to occupy the floor more than five minute, it me being allowed by the rules to a member standing in the area and anies.]

Mr. Sayler protested against duffer being allest time being allowed by the rules to a member standing and the same time be allowed to speak against it.

Mr. Butler parried this point by staffing the member had obtained the floor and had fields him his five minutes, and that besides he speak on both sides of the question. [Laughter was person as a business proposition; that are such as he had suggested should be reported by Committee on Ways and Means. The freaway was getting short of money. The whisky would not take their whisky out of boad who ling for a reduction of the tax. The wool men would not take out goods so long asthress a chance for a reduction of the tax. The wool men would not take out goods so long asthress a chance for a reduction of the tax and the every other interest, and the result would be very other interest, and the result would without money. One reason for the fall in gold premium was that hardly any import du were being paid. But if Congress with the duties existing when the goods are piece bond or when they are put on shipboard in the duties existing when the goods are piece bond or when they are put on shipboard in the freasury.

Mr. Banning-Representing as I do with colleague (Sayler) the largest whisky produced the first of the question of the fax on whay at the uncertainty attending its determination of the goods are piece bond or when they are put on shipboard in the free sure.

Mr. Banning-Representing as I do with the uncertainty attending its determination of the question of the fax on whay at the uncertainty attending its determination of the go

THE CU GENUINE, N

ON THE WABASH, I said and wri THE TRIBUNE in rel thy of all praise. How it is possible pable of comprehendinance, who are not laboring in the int utter ruin of our nati the single or gold sta than as presented by y ordinary mortals. An of Jan. 26, signed Euge

Debased Currency, goldites resort to fe what they term an eval history, to prove using a debased curre, these wielders of faci little difference to izen whether the shell had the purchasing a Norwegian krouor, during the Punic war It is the old, origina ver dollar, with "one on its edge, that we 100 cents in gold coin gland, France, or any of the globe with wh

It is mere bosh to sire a debased curren tion of silver will neither ask the one o The foreign States are not governed by. voice whatever as to the circulating mediu made, the people taxe point of the bayone price of a mug of bee but are matters of had no voice whatever tioned in regulating value thereo; that the ruling tyrants the wring from their oppor Even in these he case wherein silver but copper and brong This was natural, an experience in that k a coin that has actus over. We say hxed, American silver dollar the year 1800, was wor of the United States

If you want \$2 a day at banners for a standa the White House clean and the Democratic party did not acc consequence of the dea of Tyler; but ne has any party ever dar measures of hard m tion. In 1852-'3 the other circulation.

Who was at fault?
They do not crave wor't their products and labo
Tals was the nancia out of, the Rebellion, a demand noice. These tion the best circulating transactions ever fault. tion the best circulating transactions ever issue earth. With a supply anywhere, could exchain Europe, Canada, owould pay your taxes cigar or busid a raid A \$5 note would a raid A \$5 note would be "Confederate scrip" of the Receilion, of the Every body from the Priothe beggar on the stimost implicit confidence demption, as agreed versal faith was never bankund to a medium.

mankind to a median thing purchasable, pay intercourse with men any other metallurgies could satisfy the populate average citizen; but he average of the What they said measure out he agent of the What they said measure he agent of the What they said measure he all and and other Europe loan us sold with white but when they disco but when they disco for trush over to New purchase our securitie Now, to show our good necessary for you to hold to the Governm issue bonds, sell them buy 6 per cent interess to make up the different he do not held to the Governm issue bonds, sell them buy 6 per cent interess to make up the different he do not held to the Governm issue bonds, sell them buy 6 per cent interess to make up the different he different he different he different held the day laborer work,—all in United to you mean to the buy a per hundred, other paid the day laborer work,—all in United to the force of the work of the said of the said of the pape that we he banks of Indiana.

The people quietly said in the pape the pape to the banks of Indiana.

The people quietly said said of the s

THE CURRENCY.

ring that no reduction would be made

ans the revenue would not be reduce."

men be put out of the agrication in www. If this bill passed would sen come here and ask to be saved and the reduction of the ron? Would not all other interests thus make the revenue laws a series of another the reduction of the reduction of the ron?

d patchwork?

de patchwork?

ger opposed the bill, and pictured the

th which the country would look upon

dilers who had fought for the dedilers who had fought for the deduntry.

are protested against the effort mase
at the man from Maine (Hale) and other
to consider the bill as in any way bearduction of a reduction of the tax. It
sary for him to protest against the
use into the discussion something of
acter. The gentleman from Maine
his homilies to the Democratic side
for which he (Hale) termed as und on the Treasury. Let him usual
who had drawn up the bill, the
industry to the revenue of the
That industry furnished to the Internal
ce half of the amount necessary to
set on the mational debt. He propare the taxes paid by the New Rath those paid by the Southern and
states in order to show the unequal
on. Referring to class legislation
at legislation for a number of years
nothing but class legislation,
wing people of the South had oven
her read a letter from Commission.

ther read a letter from Commissionar of Revenue Raum in favor of the bill. cker then yielded the floor to Mr. Ella-was supposed favored the bill. but since he had discovered that if the passed a number of distilleries would

those in the Capital. [Laughter.]

ker remarked that the gentleman from late) has said there was a narty in the twas intending a raid on the Treasury.

It that gentleman to say whether he in the gentleman from late has said there was a narty in the twas intending a raid on the Treasury.

It that gentleman to say whether he in the gentleman from Virjust now advocating an interest which give replied that the gentleman from Virjust now advocating an interest which is objects he (Hale) did not know, or represented that interest.

It wish that when the gentleman am advocating any interest meditating the Treasury to understand that belong the party. I know that the gentleman is look to Southern men.

Wasend (in a loud voice)—That's right. Southern bell, fire the Southern heart, we'll have a row. [Laughter and any Republican side.]

—I would say to my friend with the ead and a volcano in his heart that a shout firing the Southern heart, him more in sorrow than in anger of passion in Southern heart that is about firing the Southern heart. [Applause.] No, sir, the gentleman animosity. He knows me well that, and he need not talk about sound when bell, for he knows that if the take the said he need not talk about sound when bell, for he knows that if the take the committee of Ways and Means in the condition of the period for the side of the committee of Ways and Means in the committee of the committee rise the joint resolution to the House, with mendation that it do pass. This motion ver, cut off by an amendment offered by declaring that a reduction of the tax distilling interest is inexpedient. He said he amendment that it do pass. This motion ver, cut off by an amendment offered by declaring that a reduction of the same was in the first the country change. He thought he could the honest distilling interest, speculating interest, would hill the acoption of the amendment had offered.

GENUINE, NOT DEBASED,

ON THE WABASH, Ind., Jan. 24. Much has been said and written on the absorbing topic, "the silver question." The position taken by THE TRIBUNE in relation to it is certainly wor

thy of all praise.

How it is possible for men who are at all capable of comprehending the condition of our finance, who are not selfish money-lenders, or laboring in the interest of those seeking the utter ruin of our nation by the enforcement of the single or gold standard, can see it otherwise than as presented by you, is beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. An article in Harper's Weekly ordinary mortals. An article in Harper's Weekly of Jan. 26, signed Eugene Lawrence, entitled "A Debased Currency," indicates the extremes the goldites resort to for an argument in favor of what they term an "honest currency,"—quotation after quotation, from ancient and medizval history, to prove the evil consequences of using a debased currency. Does it ever occur to these wielders of facile pens that it makes but were difference to the average American citi. little difference to the average American citigen whether the shekel of the Mosaic dispensation had the purchasing power of a Chinese tael or Norwegian krouor, or whether an as of Rome, during the Punic wars, weighed an ounce or a

o It is the old, original, genuine American silver dollar, with "one hundred cents" milled on its edge, that we are contending for, not a debased coin by any means; one that is worth 100 cents in gold coin of the United States, England, France, or any other country on the face of the globe with which we hold commercial

It is mere both to argue that the people desire a debased currency, or that the remonetiza-tion of silver will have that effect. They

neither ask the one or fear the other. The foreign States cited, every one knows. are not governed by the people; they have no role whatever as to what shall or shall not be the circulating medium. The expenditures are made, the people taxed and forced to pay at the point of the bayonet, if need be; even the price of a mug of beer or a loaf of bread are not affected by the law of supply and demand. not affected by the law of supply and demand, but are matters of government control; they had no voice whatever in a single instance mentioned in regulating the counage or fixing the value thereol; that was a matter dictated by the ruling tyrants themselves to enable them to wring from their oppressed subjects more taxes. Even in these he does not quote a single case wherein silver and gold were debased, but copper and bronze was the "debased currency" that drove out the precious metals. This was natural, and ever should be so. Our experience in that kind of metallic currency coincides with that of the ancients. We, too, have a nickel-bronze coin which for baseness outrivals anything in the history of coinage, for which the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint are alone responsible.

The advocates for the restoration of the old silver dollar want no such stuff. They ask for a coin that has actual fixed value the world

a coin that has actual fixed value the world

The advocates for the restoration of the old silver dollar want no such stuff. They ask for a coin that has actual fixed value the world over. We say fixed, from the fact that an American silver dollar, say of the coinage of the year 1800, was worth 102 cents in gold coin of the United States forty years ago, and is worth that to-day. This we consider as nearly "fixed" as the most earnest advocate of the "higher standard" could desire.

Learned dissertations and wise suggestions of great men are all well enough. They prove conclusively—in their own minds at least—that to remonetize silver means hopeless, utter, and endless ruin, national and individual, public and private. Do they not know when they utter such stuff that every man, woman, and child in the land know they willfully and deliberately tell tast which is untrue!

I have not seen the frosts of 50 winters, but can recall to mind a number of times the currency and coin question was agitated during my life. During the Administration of Van Buren—'36 to '40—our Western people saw but little silver, less gold, and some badly-secured bank circulation. When those in power attempted the very same movement, in fact, the "single-standard" savocates are now attempting, viz.: to wipe out the then caper circulation—now both silver and paper—to increase the purchasing power of gold, the result was then, and will be now, that the husbandman left his plough standing in the furrow, the carpenter his work-bench, the smith his anvil, the korny-handed laborer his pick and shovel in the ditch, and cartooned VanBuren in his costly barouche, with liveried outriders and footmen on one side of the banners, underneat the significant warning: "Vote for that man if you want a shilling a day for wages and sheep's pluck for fare." On the other eide, plain old William Henry Harrison standing by his log cabin, surrounded by the comforts of life, as usually portrayed in agricultural scenes, with the legend: "Vote for this man if you want \$2 aday and roast beef." With these banners f

neasures of hard money only, and direct taxa-ion.

In 1852-'3 the other extreme was reached, by the In 1852-73 the other extreme was reached, by the indiscriminate charter of banks by State authority, and leasilation controlled by the money-lenders themselves in this State. The Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered and permitted to issue three dollars of circulation for every dollar of specie in their vanits, without any other security whatever to the bill-holder. These, with a so-called free bank at nearly every cross-rond, tendering conducted which their issues as the only guarantee they ever would be redeemed, it could not be otherwise that a panic would follow a flood of such insecure circulation.

who was at fault? Not the people, surely. Ther do not crave worthless trash in exchange for their products and thour.

This was the manucial condition at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and the subsequent issue of their products and thour.

This was the manucial condition at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and the subsequent issue of their products of the subsequent of the moneyed men abroad. What subsequent of the moneyed men abroad what subsequent of the moneyed men abroad what subsequent of the subsequent of the subsequent of the subsequent of subsequent

Greenbacks are now out of the question; then say not use silver? The objection that the former has no intrinsic value cannot be urged against the latter; it has a vaine, coined or uncoined, among ill nations. Indeed, some will accept no other. Our people want it. If they are astisfied, what that has Secretary Sherman, Dr. Linderman, the

goldites of Wall street, or toadles for English favor to say we shall not? This Government is, or should be, controlled by the popular will.

The learned Director of the Mint has held his position of trust so long, his actions indicate he feels much as a late architect felt, that this Government could not dispense with his services, by the way he scatters abroad gratuitously copions extracts from his book no one would parchase. Let him take heed; there is a vast difference between a Director and a dictator of coinage.

We have extended our remarks much beyond our intention, but we argue from the standpoint of a money-lender, directly to, among, and with the people, conversant with their wants, and presume to know them; as they are as much a representative class as any other portion of the United States to Know them; as they are as much a representative class as any other portion of the United States bonds, 6s of '81, at about 110, gold about 125, and commenced as a National Bank under the 'act of '63,' in Jaily, '64, gold and cure the 'act of '63,' in Jaily, '64, gold and cure times the banking capital we had in '83, or had we closed our bank in Jaily, '64, sold and converted our bonds into gold, we would have had nearly three times the banking capital whe had in '83, or had we closed our bank in Jaily, '64, sold and converted our bonds into gold, we would have had converted our bonds more gold was lapital stock stands just as it did when we began business; or should we desire to convert now 10 to 15 per cent more in gold at this time than at the beginning? Now what difference did it make to us as ienders of money what rate gold was quoted at, aside from the interest received on bonds deposited to seeme circulation? We had 90 per cent, premium; drew the interest near gold and should be so, then morey was a drag at 6 per cent, but we could make 16 to '20 per cent on our capital stock per annum without difficulty; did not lose 31 in ten years by bad loans then; now, with the same capital, we find it difficulty is

ANOTHER WARNING TO SHARKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In Mr. Hayes' message to Congress a veto of the Silver bill seems to be foreshadowed, except it were modified to suit his views. Now, I would ask, Have we an auto crat instead of a President! Who is he that has the presumption to set up his will against the will of more than three-fourths of this great and free nation of 45,000,000 of people? Our republican Government is only a hundred years old, and yet we are making rapid strides toward an autocracy, or the rule of one man. Was it for this that our fathers grappled with the British lion and wrested from his grasp this vast territory? Was it for this that half a million men rallied around the constitutional Government and restored to its sway the whole domain over which it was established? Was it for this that so much blood and treasure were expended in breaking the yoke of slavery and making freedom an accomplished fact, as well as a boasted

attribute of our Government?

Is the debt contracted for effecting these objects to be made the means of our own enslave-ment? Is the yoke of servitude taken from the colored neck only to be laid upon that of the white man? Though invisible, it is even more galling, as the neck is unused to it, and the spirit unsubjugated. In another respect it is more unreasonably oppressive and inhuman, since in the one case food and raiment were provided, but in the other subsistence is withheld, and the means to get it refused. The par-allel holds still further, for they were bought and sold for money, and we not only for money, but its highest type, gold itself. Hence we are bond slaws, not only emphatically, but literally. My countrymen, shall we tamely submit to this! Snall we bare our throats to the clutch of Wall street, crying, "Pay me that thou owest, not in current and convealent money, but in gold, dug in sweat and refined in blood; gold, for which we will compel you to barter your lands and houses, and starve your wives and your children; though they shiver with cold and die with hunger, we will have our gold." Nothing but gold will sattate the rapacity of these dnaucial wolves, and whether we can command it or not, their demand is as imperious as if we possessed the power of transmitting into it whatever we might touch. No, my countrymen, it is time to brace ourselves against their advance. They have crowded us to the eachth-line; we will recede no further. We will now press them back to the line of common and matual justice. Justice is described as holding evenly balanced scales, but they would load their side with gold, and ours with deots, morting ages, judgments, and executions. Thus we stand in antagonism to each other; on one side 30,000,000, when the most of the stars when holders of our stars. and sold for money, and we not only for money,

ing evenly balanced scales, but they would load their suce with gold, and ours with deots, mort gages, judgments, and executions. Thus we stand in antagonism to each other; on one side 30,000. 000 of distressed and almost ruined people, and on the other the holders of our bonds, the manipulators of our legislation, the corruptors of our oficiais, and the purchasers of all that is venial in our places of power and trust. It is a conflict of life and death, if we fail in it, poverty, ruin, and despair are ours. Let us, therefore, in that invincible spirit of independence that is the boast of every true American, thrust off their hands from the ark of our floerty, and resist all interference with those measures of relief which we demand at the nands of Congress, the first of which is the remonstration of sirver and the cornage of the old silver dollar, that we may thus utilize the siver in our mountains and make it subservient to the development of our varied and rich resources. We can thus add \$50,000,000 a year to the volume of our circulating medium that will ask no indulgent reception, out on it its own merits demands universal acceptance. The mass of the people will welcome it as it comes and be gaddened by its presence. Their little hoardings consist of it, to be reserved till some pressing wantshall compel its outlay. If will be a light in their dwelling and a joy to their hearts after so long a famine of money even of greenbacks that have been so decried as rags by men of golden views, and yet cherished as a precious treasure amid the ductuations of human values.

Let the coinage be free, that whoever has bullion may have it converted into coin for distribution among the people as his interests may dictate, that it may thus be kept out of the bondholders' hands as long as possious and be employed in serving the people's necessities. Let there be attached to it no limitations of payment to work the very evils that they profess to avoid, since those who receives small sums and pay out large ones are liable t

er or bleed LLUC AN OLD NEW YORKER'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—I had the honor of a visit a short time since from an old and valued friend of my father's, a resident of one of the interior towns of the State of New York, where he has been a prosperous banker for the past thirty years, and, perhaps by reason of his surround-ings, has grown to believe in the inherent honings, has grown to believe in the interest man-esty of man under proper and prudential man-agement, and in pursuit of a "liberal policy,"— as he calls it,—he has amassed a large fortune and contributed to the property of the community in which he lives, and says they feel the

and contributed to the property of the contact nity in which he lives, and says they feel the "hard times" slightly. In our talk, the burden of my lay was "hard times," when the old gentleman broke out in the following manner, and I believe I repeat word for word as I heard ft. The old man is a robust, full, round, clearneaded man, sagacious, and ilberal, and houest, and where he is known is regarded as sound, and his community swear by him, and point to the prosperity of their section as evidence of his wise teachings:

"I tell you young man, we want a liberal policy; we want confidence. Why, capital in your large cities and throughout the country, as a rule, is locked against borrowers, demanding two dollars for one, not in sufficient security alone, but it must be readily convertible. This worse hardship for merchants, the majority of whom use all their capital in business. They can't furnish this on hemmad waten a seeking accommodations at their banks, without incurring large additional expense, besides interest, without hypochecating merchandise or produce that anould be moving, especially on a failing market. Such accommodation relards rather than encourages business,—only adds to the burden already borne. The

hypothecated merchandise must be replaced, how else than by the money borrowed? The note is falling due, the merchant finds the borrowed money absorbed in his business: he falls the merchandise hypothecated shrinking in value; he cannot renew without further loss; he searfices on some of his stock, discounts his accounts, raises money to meet his paper, releases his merchandise, and sells, realizing a further loss. This condition is forced upon the merchants by the conservative and timid policy pursued by bankers 'for their own safety they say). His losses become heavier and more frequent, until finally he passes over to the Redister in Bankruptcy his schedule of assets and liabilities, or assigns, compromising if possible to Register in Bankruptcy his schedule of assets and liabilities, or assigns, compromising if possible to end it. It is all wrong, young man. I believe in a liberal policy. I believe that all the honest and capable men are not dead. I believe that there are merchants who, if money is loaned them on their own paper without collateral seenity, know enough to take care of it to the advantage of the lender and themselves, and konest enough to pay it back when due. I beneve these men can be found weighed by their record. I believe they should be sought out and encouraged. I believe they would help us on the road to prosperity; the wheels of industry would move. There would be more smiles and less tears,—fewer carsworn, anxious faces. There would be life and activity,—fewer failures, less defalcations, less despondency. Hope, courage, and confidence would take the place of these, and smiles and happy homes greet us.

us. "Now, in aid of this result we must not overlook the financial problem. What we want is a
stable standard of values. I don't care if a dollar
is worth 50 cents or 150 cents—it must have stability, so that values can be adjusted to it. We
want enough of it to do the business of the counterms to meant the demands of the trade of the United Index in and of this purpose. What we want is a stable standard of values. I don't care if a dollar is worth 50 cents or 150 cents of the country, to meet the demands of the trade of the United States everywhere, and that is all we do want. If the American people must escape their load of individual indeotedness, swelled by the converging double money standard, let them howestly avail themselves of the Bankrupt act. If any there are too honest to do that, and prefer to pay 100 cents on the dollar, let them settle on a gold basis for all old contracts, discounting the depreciation in the price of gold. Let us clean up, get on praying ground again, and build from a sure foundation. I regard the demanetization of silver as a crime. We must have it. The country needs it. Pay the bonds with it. If col means anything, it means gold and silver. It never means, and never was intended to mean, anything else. I shall aid the remouetization of silver all I can.—the sooner it is accomplished the sooner will that confidence the country so much needs be restored. I should like to talk more to you soout this, but it is near train time, and i must go.

This, I think, is what the old man said. I don't know much about the financial proolem, nor could not suggest a remedy, but, although I notice the old gratientand the financial proolem, nor could not suggest a remedy, but, although I notice the old gratientand the financial proolem, nor could not suggest a remedy, but, although I notice the old gratientand the financial proolem, nor could not suggest a remedy, but, although I notice the old gratient cheffy in positive assertions, I felt that they were born of a ripe experience, and, I think, worthy of attention.

C. L. A.

THE CHICAGO BANKERS' PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

It does seem incredible that a section of country able to produce such a crop would tolerate for a day the condition of affairs that have existed in this country nearly all winter. Mr. K. K. Jones, in a late letter to THE TRIB. UNE, suggested as a remedy gravel. The trouble with us all through this region is we have no gravel. We have always believed if those who had charge of the roads made it their business to have them thoroughly drained, that in a measure the great problem of internal transit could be successfully solved. During the past few weeks we have endeavored to find te where the experiment of tileing the roads had been tried. are glad to be able to inform your readers that

ment of tileing the roads had been tried. We are glad to be able to inform your readers that in one county at least the public officers have had the vim and enterprise to thoroughly test this means of road-improvement, and below you will find the result. If it has been tried anywhere else, let us hear of it through the columns of your paper. I tell you, Mr. Elitor, there is no question to-day that ought to be so agitated as this question of good roads. With the present prospect of pleaty of silver dollars, how shall we ever haul them home when the mud is hub deep?

The following letter, written to Mr. Prime by Mr. Morse, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with an appended statement to Mr. Morse from Mr. J. M. Leighton, of Manchester, Ill., is tendered by Mr. Prime:

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 21.—S. T. K. Prime, Esq.—Drak Shi: Since writing you about drain tile for public highways, I am in receipt of a statement from J. M. Leighton, of Manchester, Scott County (a reliable man), touching the matter alluded to. Since Mr. Leighton wrote the letter I have had a correspondence with him, and learn, in addition, that, from the experience of the road supervisors in his vicinity, they recommend that where there is what we call "no bottom" to the black soil, it is advisable to put the tile deep in the ground, but in no case to go more than the size of the tile into the elay. The theory is that the water does not penetrate the clay, but sometimes finds an outlet drainage between the soil and clay. While we have had in this country an unprecedented amount of rainfall in the last three months, for the season, with only about tendays of frost, and while the roads have been never worse, the roads referred to by Mr. Leighton have been in much better condition than other roads in the vicinity not thus treated. If you would stand at the outlet of one of during a considerable portion of the year the facility of the sed drains you would not wonder at this, for during a considerable portion of the year the

these drains you would not wonder at this, for during a considerable portion of the year the five-inch tile runs full. Yours truly, C. M. Monse, Division Superintendent Chicago & Alton Rail-

Division Superintendent Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MANCHESTER, Ill., Jan. 17, 1878.—C. M. Morse, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Chicago & Alton Railroad: At your request I give in brief what we know about the draining as applied to roads. Our first experiment was upon a lane one-half mile long, located upon very low ground. About one-third of the way down the Chicago & Alton Railroad crossed with a five-floot grade. In the railroad ditches quantities of water accumulated with no outlet. A ditch was dug on the south side of the road about four feet deep, passing under the railroad some nine feet below the grade. The fall was good, and led into a natural outlet at the head of a ravine. Five-inch tile was used. Mr. Langdon, who owned land on the north side of the lane, laid five drains, each about fifty rods long, and made connections with the main drain by crossing the road. He used three-inch tile for his drains. The result is that the lane has ever since been in good condition, requiring no work except to level up occasionally. In addition the railroad ditches have been kept clear of water, and Mr. Langdon has had a heavy crop on his land, where he could raise nothing before if the season was at all wet. Since that time two additional lanes, each half a mile long, have been drained in the same minner and with equally good results. Parties owning flat land adjoining roads which need draining can well afford to pay one-half of the expense, for the reason that it gives them a

raries owning hat iau adjoint from the med draining can well afford to pay one half of the expense, for the reason that it gives them a good outlet and abundant tall, provided the road ditches are from four to five feet deep, as they should be. Respectfully yours,

J. M. LEIGHTON, Town Clerk.

TRIBUNE DETECTIVE AGENCY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25. Just to the extent that prevention is better than punishment, is THE TRIBUNE'S detective force superior to any other agency in this community in preventing crime; and the untiring zeal manifested by your reporters in smoking out the snide tes erchants, the bogus stock boards, the swinmerchants, the bogus stock boards, the swindling employment agencies, and "cussedness" of every kind, is fully appreciated in this city, but doubly so in the country, from where these robbers draw the bulk of their customers. All these swindling concerns are piracies on legitimate trade, and every victim of these sharpers charges his misfortunes up to Chicago, until every trade and business in the city, and in fact the city itself, is made to suffer in reputation because of the rascally adventurers who prey on an occasional rural citizen, who is usually sharp enough to desire to speculate in some way, but, in many cases, lacks the business intelligence necessary to, carry it out, and therefore becomes a victim to the swindlers.

to the swindlers.

Continue the good work of exposure, and still further merit and receive the thanks of both city and country.

C. B. A.

THE RAILROADS.

THE EASTERN FREIGHT MUDDLE. The announcement made yesterday that the mission of Gen. Albert Fink, the New York Pool Commissioner, had proved unsuccessful, and that the Grand Trunk refused to re-establish the rates from Boston unless the rates were maintained on the east-bound business, has had a very depressing effect on the rairoad managers in this section of the country. It is now generally conceded that a war in freight rates can no longer be avoided, and a large reduction in rates will undoubtedly be made by the New York pool, the Executive Committee of which met in New York yesterday for this purpose. Mr. N. Guilford, the Western Pool Commission-

THE CHICAGO BANKERS' PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—This morning's TRIBUNE contains a protest against replacing silver in our currency, addressed to our Representatives in Congress, and signed by thirteen gentlemen as so many banks.

The tone and form of the protest proceed upon the assumption that the knowledge of bankers upon the subject of national fluance is more valuable than that of any other class of our citizens. There is certainly nothing in their coupation that entities them to this superior rank or gives them a just claim to this more exalted intelligence.

Their business is to receive money, invest it, and keep the money accounts of their customers. The best authorities we have upon the subject of finance—lamilton, Jefferson, Webster, and Calhoan—were not bankers, nor was either of them distinguished for a knowledge of the art of making money as it is now understood.

It would certainly be unwise for us to reject the fruits of their investigations and enlightened judgments, and adopt the interested opinions of gentlemen who call themselves—bankers, and who in that character are striving to influence legislation to the prejudice of those whose property is in other forms than money. Silver.

TILEING OUR ROADS.

A Valnable Means of Improvement. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BERTHOLY HOME, NEAR DWIGHT, IL, Jan. 25, 1878.—Livingston County has produced the past season, according to the report of the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, the enormous amount of 10,661,000 bushels of corn. Yet for nearly six weeks we would have been just as well off if we had not raised a bushel, for we were unable to move an ear. It does seem incretible that a section of country also top roduce such a crop would tolerate for a day the condition of affairs that have to applicate the condition on this little blue carpers the contents of the shipments will be allowed if they give their business to certain time, mitigating circumstances case to exist, and no language is adequate to

quate to express the contempt such rascality deserves. The inscription on this little blue card reads thus:

card reads thus:

Freight.—The railroad company promise a concession of 12 per cent on the weight of this shipment; reduced weight to show on the bill of lading. We ask you to keep this strictly in confidence. We are alone able to offer you benefit of this reduction, and its continuance depends on its not being made public.

not being made public.

It could not be learned by what road the card had been seut, but it is believed to emanate from the Wabash & Canada Southern, though it is possible that the New York Central is the real culturity. real culprit.

The troubles in regard to the East-bound freight business which have disturbed the equanimity of the railroad managers during the last few months are likely to spread to the passenger business also. It is understood that the passenger rates are being badly cut from Cincinnati to all Eastern points. The cause of this is the peculiar position the Atlan-tic & Great Western Railroad has tic & Great Western Railroad has taken for some years past in re-gard to this business. It has always claimed, and been accorded, a difference of \$2 in its favor on every ticket sold over its line to seaboard points, because, having a broadgauge it has not the same facilities as other lines, and without this difference it would not be able to compete with them. Lately, however, some of the other roads have kicked against this unfair arrangement, and insisted that the difference in favor of the Atlantic & Great Western should be reduced, which Mr. Shattuck, the General Ticket and Passenger Agent of this road, refused to do. This caused the other lines leading East from Cincinnati to reduce their rates to the same figures as charged by the Atlantic & Great Western, whereupon the latter reduced its rates still further. Thus the fight between these lines has become general, which, if not stopped very soon, will involve all the other roads leading East from Western points. The railroads seem to be much opposed to allowing inferior roads advantages in rates, yet if they refuse to make the concession \$2 in its favor on every ticket sold over its line posed to allowing inferior roads advantages in rates, yet if they refuse to make the concession a disastrous war would necessarily be the result, and to avoid this the old arrangement, although unjust and unfair, may again be affirmed. It is only a question of time, however, when the arrangement by which inferior roads are allowed a differential rate in their favor because they have not the same facilities as the better routes must come to an end, even it a war should have to be waged to settle the matter definitely. ter definitely.

THE IOWA POOL. The regular monthly meeting of the Managers and General Freight Agents of the Iowa pool roads—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock

pool roads—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—was held at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday. The principal business transacted consisted in the settlement of last month's accounts. The troubles in regard to the Colorado business were also discussed, but as far as can be learned no different arrangement from the existing one was made. The troubles in regard to this business are caused by a fight between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. Since the completion of the Longmont Branch by the former road, an arrangement has been made by which this business is to go over this branch via Omaha. Two of the Iowa pool lines also belong to the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, and their business before the completion of the Longmont Branch was supped via Kansas City, and went into the Southwestern pool. The new arrangement does not please the latter combination, and hence the trouble. A proposition was made by the managers of the St. Louis roads a short time ago to join the two pools, and thus overcome all the troubles. This would be a very pleasant thing for the St. Louis roads a short time ago to join the two pools, and thus overcome all the troubles. This would be a very pleasant thing for the St. Louis roads a short time ago to join the two pools, but the Chicago roads are not so auxious to oblige them, and there is not much chance at present that the two pools will ever join hands. two pools will ever join hands.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, Referee, being interviewed a day or two ago by a New York Sun

terviewed a day or two ago by a New York Sun reporter concerning the postponement of the sale of the Eric Rallroad, said:

By the judgment of foreclosure and sale I was directed not to postpone the sale except on the request of the planning a stiorneys, but I was authorized to postpone it upon receiving their request. On the 19th of tals month I received from them the following letter:

New York, Jan. 18, 1877.—The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, defendance. George Fickmo Curtas, Reference Dran Sir. We have this cap, at the request of Judge Brady, signed a sipulation for the adjournment of they sale to a case not less man skyly days from the 21st defect of January, 1878. Please, therefore adjourn the sale also made and less to monday, the 28th day of March, 1878, at the same adurent place. Very cruly yours.

Tirnas, Laz & McCatas, Planning Attorneys.

On the 21st of January I strended at the time and place of sale which had been advertised (Mer-

chants' Exchange saiesroom, at 12 o'clock). The notice of the sale under the decree of the Supreme Court of this State was read by the auctioneer to the bystanders, and he then read the notice of sale by the Master in Chancery in New Jersey, who was present with me. I then read the letter of plaintiff's attorneys, and announced that the sale had been postponed to Monday, the 21st of March, at the same hour and place. Mr. William Patterson, the New Jersey Master in Chancery, announced that his sale was also postponed to the same time and place.

Why was the sale postponed?

I understand that there were certain questions before Judges Brady and Daniels, which Judge Brady stated to counsel of both sides, they could not dispose of before the latter part of February, and therefore it was suggested by the Judge that the sale had better be postponed for not less than sixty days. This is all the information I have on the subject.

KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICA-

The latest in regard to the new extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Mexico, Mo., to Kansas City is contained in the follow-ing editorial item from the St. Louis Republican: ing editorial item from the St. Louis Republicas:

We can state on the best authority that all the financial arrangements for the construction of this important line are completed. It is virtually an extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad line from Mexico to Kanasa City through the Counties of Boone, Howard, Satine, Lafayette, and Jackson, the garden spots of Missouri.

We congratuate Mr. J. J., Mitchell, President of the new road, and the people of the counties through which it passes on the success of the enprise thus far. While the new line has two branches, one extending to Chicago and one to St. Louis, the St. Louis line is more than 150 miles shorter, and if St. Louis more than 150 miles shorter, and if St. Louis merchants cannot make headway against Chicago in the new territory it will oe their own fault.

The jetties will draw the commerce this way and St. Louis merchants can sell their goods in return, therefore, if they will.

We learn that construction will be commenced as soon as the engineers have done their part of the work, and will be pushed randily to completion.

The bill authorizing the building of a bridge at Glasgow to enable the new line to cross the Missouri River has already passed the House of Representatives, and will doubtless become a law at an early day.

THE DEFUNCT POOL. New York, Jan. 25—The Executive Commit-tee of the trunk lines met to-day to consider the question of reducing the rates question of reducing the rates from New York to the West to correspond with the present rates from Boston. As the Presidents of the trunk lines meet Monday, it was decided to make no change in the schedule until after that date. The meeting of Presidents is to consider the present situation in relation both to East-bound and West-bound business.

GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—An order has been Richard by Judge Dyer appointing Timothy Case Receiver of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. Case recently succeeded D. M. Kelly as General Manager of the road.

RACE PREJUDICE.

The White Suckers of Public Pap at the West Point Academy Force the Colored Cadet Named Minnie from Their Midst— Implacable and Low-Lived Hostility.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The ostracism and con-

stant insults which the colored cadets at West Point must endure from their white comrades have proved too much for young Min won in the competitive examination in the Fifth District of New York last year, and was appointed by Congressman Muller. Minnie failed to pass the January examination for advancement, and has returned home. He said to a Times reporter that he felt confident he could have passed in mathematics had he made any effort to prepare. He had neglected the study, however, being fairly discouraged with the uninviting prospect before him if he remained at the Academy. He would have resigned long ago had not his fellow-students of his own race prevailed upon him not to leave. The treatment to which colored students were subjected, h said, was enough to sicken the heart and drown the ampition of any one whose feelings were at all sensitive. If, like Flipper, the colored grad-uate, he had been born in the South, and had been inured to hardship and ill-treatment, he might have smothered his pain and indignation might have smothered his pain and indignation and remained, but, born and brought up in the North, and accustomed to kind treatment and social recognition, he was unable to bear the unprovoked insults offered him daily. In the public school here, from which he had graduated, he had associated with his school-fellows freely and as an equal; but in the Academy, from the very moment hecutered, he was "cut dead," and subjected constantly to galling ostracism. Of the 300 white cadets in the institution but three or four would speek to a colored student, outside of official cadets in the institution but three or four would speak to a colored student outside of official communication. The others never opened their lips to one except to curse or revile him. Even when the few to whom he alluded as being willing to address a colored student were seen by their fellows in conversation with a colored cadet, they were remonstrated with and every pregattion taken to. tion with a colored cadet, they were remon-strated with, and every presention taken to prevent their repeating the offense. The only relief from this social persecution was the con-siderate and gentlemanly treatment of the Professors and officers, who, Minnie said, allowed no distinction of race or color to alter their bearing toward any student. It is Minnie's purpose to enter the College of the City of New York, preparatory to studying law.

HARD COAL.

Difficulties in the Way of the Little Sche 2 to Baiso the Price of This Fuel—The Agreement of the Managers of the Combination Recently Entered Into, and Consumated Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—The coal com-bination has not yet brought prosperity or lifted the coal stocks out of the slough of despond in which they have been for twelve onths. Prices have been advanced, but transactions are very limited, and the partial suspenions already inaugurated by some of the comnanies have not decreased stocks. In fact, the eason's operations so far show an increase in tonnage over the first three weeks of last year toning over the first three weeks of last year of 100,000 tons. The uncertainty as to the stability of the combination keeps back orders, and the large stock on hand prevents any fear of scarcity or sudden advance in prices for some time. The suspension in the Lehigh region was pretty general throughout the week, and little will be done next. The Board of Control, which held the first meeting here to-day, did nothing beyond arranging the quota for production for the first three months of the year, which figures

the first meeting here to-day, did nothing beyond arranging the quota for production for the first three months of the year, which figures they kept close secret. The Lehigh people advanced the rates at Mauch Chunk up to the prices of the Schuylkill region at Schuylkill flaven for egg, stove, chestnut, and pea, and 50 cents per ton beyond their prices for lump, and 25 cents for broken. In bituminous there is very little movement, and prices are as yet unchanged, though there is some talk of advancing prices in the near future.

The coal compact finally agreed upon and signed here to-day, is entitled "Articles of Association of the Anthracite Board of Control for the Year 1878, as Adopted at the Several Meetings of the Representatives of All Interests Heid at Various Times Prior to Jan. 16, 1378, Inclusive." It provides that the Board shall be composed of one representative of the coal-shipping interest uoon each of the following lines: The Philadelphia & Reading Raŭroad Company, the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Lehigh & Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal company be believed to the price targe which his interest represents in the annual production. The full vote shall be 100. The entire annual production of all sizes of coal, including buckwheat and pea coal, shall be amicably apportioned between said seven linterests. The coal used in the several infines, and all shipped to the Pacific Coast and to foreign countries other than the West India Islands or Canada, shall not be chargeable as a portion of such allotinent. The ve

rendering the quotas of other interests in apparent excess of its due proportion to the gross tonnare shipped, so that no penalties shall be inflicted for such disproportion other than what is an excess of the allotted quota. Any interest thus rendered in deficiency may make up its quota during the current year. Where failure of other interests to ship their quota has caused an apparent excess only, by a reduction of the total aggregate of monthly shipments, such excess may be adjusted by a variation of the next month's quota, in lieu of a penalty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Lehigh coal operatives bave fixed the following line of prices at Mauch Chunk for February: Lump, broken, and egg, \$2.50; stove, \$2.75; chestnut, \$2.35. These prices are about 25 cents nigher than the present month.

For all lung complaints and throat troubles Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palifative and curative. It is a standard remedy besides for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its merit.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. BRILLS O'CHOCK P. M. GUTTRY LIST WEEK, SELLIONER, 170 C. H. WILCOX, BOOKNEIDE and Stationer, 170 Twenty-scool-st., near Wabash-av. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av. corner of Hallsted-st. GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy soods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-5 ACRES, HOUSE, \$625, \$100 DOWN; 5 seres, Fullerton and Central-sva. \$2,000, \$800 down. Office days, Saturday, Monday, J. G. EARLE, Room 30, 116 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—AT PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—THE Valparate City Garden, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 44 miles east of Chicago, half a mile from the city; vegetable and small fruit garden; 12 acres, with brick dwelling, large frame barn, and other out-buildings; 75 sash, tools of all kinds, seeds, sweet potatoes, etc., in running order, Inquire of N. CROSS, Valparaiso, Ind.

in running order. Inquire of N. CROSS, Valparaiso, Ind.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-SITUATID I MILE cast from the scentre of the village of Nagerville, 18 miles west of Chicago, of the village of Nagerville, 18 miles west of Chicago, of the village of Nagerville, 18 miles west of Chicago, of the village of Nagerville, 18 miles west of Chicago, of the shape of furrores ments, farm-house, barns, theds, cribs, and wind-milli about i, 100 shade, 100 apple, and so cherry trees: pear trees, and 500 grape-vines; will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for a stock of dry goods or general merchandise. The farm is clear from all ineumbrance. For further particulars address WILLARD SCOTT & CO., Naperville, ill., or Am. Blog. Pub. Co., 103 to 100 Madison-st., Chicago, A. CRE IMPROVED FARMS In Saline County, No.; or I will trade them for a stock of groceries or general variety store in some fively Western town. Address A. PAINE. 98 Ashiand Block, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-SMALL FARM OF FROM 20 TO 80 acres within 80 miles of Chicago, with good improvements, 2 to 4 miles from pleasant village, worth from \$2,300 to \$4,000. Will trade for it good chicago procesty, improved unimproved. PUTWIN & CORBY, 148 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A N AMERICAN CHRISTIAN LADY, AN INVALID
A in destitute circumstances, would be very grateful for any help that might be afforded her by the readers of The Home. As many ladies as will send me their address and \$1 I will send a recipe for preparing wax for making flowers, etc. My indebtedness is \$300. Address H 90, Tribune office. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-

DOYS SUITS ALL SIZES AND STYLES AT 50 Per cent below first cost at FIRE STORE, 188 Suuth Clark-st.

C.O.D. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY STORE, 188 South Clark-st, Chicago, Ill. L'ARRA SIZE SUITS, OR PANTS AND VESTS and overcouts, or pants at 51.50.

L'ARRA SIZE SUITS, OR PANTS AND VESTS and overcouts, or pants at 50 per cent below first cost at 108 South Clark-st. cost at 108 South Clark-st.

L'XAMINE OUR \$5, \$6. \$7, \$8, AND \$9 SUITS,
all wool and cheap at \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14 and \$16, at
FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st.

J AUDERBACK SOPERA-GLOBES FOR DISplaying diamond rings when the hand is gloved.
A LAUDERBACK diamond jeweiry manufacturer,
70 Madison-st., southwest corner of State, up one flight.

ADIES, I WILL SEND FREE TO ANY ONE A pamoblet synopsis of De La Banta's Advice to Ladles, and any tollet recipe asked. DE La BANTA., Chicago.

Chicago.

ONE SIDE OF THE FIRE STORE IS DEVOTED exclusively to boys, youths, and children's clothing, 168 South Clark-st.

I FOR OUR BENOWNED WORKING PANTS, OF the Work of the South Clark-st.

Tork 168 South Clark-st.

Tork 168 South Clark-st.

Tork 168 South Clark-st.

Clark-st.

Clark-st.

24 TO CLOSE OUT (9) BOYF LIGHT ALL WOOL
25 Tur beaver ulsters, ages 5 to 9 years, sold formerly at \$8.50, at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. TO CLOSE OUT (11) ALL WOOL GREY overcoats at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot 50\tag{TO CLOSE OUT (11) BOYS' SMALL object ancy-trimmed ulsters, chinchfila, ages 4 to 9 rears, former price, \$0.23, at FIRE STORE, 103 South Clark st.

101 beaver overcoats, sold formely at \$12.73, at FIRE STORE, 168 SOULD CLARAST.

27 FOR A FINE BLACK BEAVER OVERCOAT. TO fromer price \$12.50, at FIRE STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

27.50 FOR OUR RENOWNED ENGLISH beaver and diagonal suits, worth at any house, \$12.50, at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-at.

27.50 FOR A FINE UNION BLACK OR DOWN THE STORE STORE SOUTH CLARAST.

28.50 FOR A FINE UNION BLACK OR STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

28.50 FOR A FINE DIAGONAL SUIT, FOR STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

29.10 FOR OUR SPECIALTY FUR BEAVER DOWN, overcoat, sold by all houses at \$22, at FIRE STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

21.0 FOR ALL WOOL PLAIN BROWN, at FIRE STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

21.0 FOR AN ALL WOOL PLAIN BROWN, at FIRE STORE, 168 SOUTH CLARAST.

\$\frac{\pmathcal{1}}{\pmathcal{2}}\$ FOR OUR GREAT SPECIALTY ALL WOOL \$10.50 for our great styles, sold formerly at \$19.50, at FIRE STORE, les South Clark-et.

\$\frac{14.50}{\pmathcal{2}}\$ FOR A FINE BLACK CLOTH SUIT formerly at \$43, at FIRE STORE, 108 South Clark-et. \$14.50 FOR OUR WORSTED SUITS. FIVE FIRE STORE, 108 South Clark-st.

GLT. OU styles, sold by us formerly at \$38, at FIRE STORE, 198 SOUTH Clarks.

BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA. EDITION OF 1978. Asheep, 10 vols. \$20: Appletons' American Cyclopedia, 16 vols. sheep, \$75: Ford's History of Illinois, \$5: Allebone's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, \$5.50: Picturesque America. 2 vols., full morocco. \$25: Moticy's United Netherlands, 4 vols., sheep, \$12; Seward's Travel's Around the World, \$3: Harriet Martineau's Autoblography, 2 vols., \$4. 70m Faine's Complete Works, 3 vols., \$7: Tsine's English Literature, 3 vols., \$5.50; Cowden Clarke's Shakapeare, 3 vols., \$10.50; Ennerson's Works, 2 vols., \$4. 50; Draper's Intellements of Geology, \$3. 75. Shakapeare, 3 vols., \$10.50; Ennerson's Works, 2 vols., \$4. 50; Praper's Intellements of Geology, \$3. 75. Drawfu's December of Man. \$2.75; Origin of Species, \$4. 75; Spencer's Study of Sociology, \$3. 75; Hawthorne's Complete Works, 12 vols., \$21: Dickens', 14 vols., \$9; Buwer's Complete Works, 12 vols., \$21: Dickens', 14 vols., \$9; Buwer's Complete Works, 12 vols., \$20; Olshausen's Commentaries, \$1. 25 per vol.; Dwight's Theology, 4 vols., sheep, \$5; McClintook & Strong's Biblical Encyclopedia. 8 vols. \$18; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, new edition of 1878, \$20. SMITH's Cheap Book Store, 101 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN. corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUTCHER SHOP D ing a casa trade; one canaole of keeping books a attenuing to costumers. For further particulars quire at H. HACH'S, 220 Lake-st., or F. PANSI SKI'S, 234 Blue Island av. DARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE—I HAY
T a fine peach orehard and a good farm to grow oth
fruits, recentables, and an located directly on the free
oyace beds of chesapeake Bay. I desire a partner wis
\$10,000 or \$15,000 capital to engage in a general rru
and oyater-packing business. References given and re
quires. Address ELWOODC. STEELE, Annapolis, Md

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS. BRADBURY PIANOS, STORY & CAMP PIANOS, and the unrivaled ESTET ORGANS.

Over 500 first-class instruments for sale, rent, or exchange upon the most favorable terms.

Best bargains in the city.

STORY & CAMP.
211 State-st.

POR EXCHANGE—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT building and lot, central location, rented to respon-able tenant; will exchange for lands in lows or Kan-sas. Partics unable or unwilling to assume \$18,500 need not apply. Address T 10, Tribune office. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-TIESTDENCE PROP-ty worth \$3,000 and business property worthstand town, for increasingless-dry-toods preferred. Address P. O. Box 83, Fairfield, is.

TWO LADIES EXPERIENCED IN TRAVELING and teaching, who intend to spend the year in farrope, giving due time to the Paris Exposition, are prepared to take charge of a few young ladies and give them instruction in bistory, are criticism. French, dermac, etc. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address 1 37. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. \$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN
20 Thirty-seventh-st., and no questions asked.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN-but, has no rival. SAMUEL JUNKIN, es Adams-MACHINERY. OOND LATHE, 8% FEET BED 24 good order, cheap for cash, asy \$150 UGAET CO., 58 Frankfin-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 77
East Madison-st. Come with tools for work.

WANTED-A GOOD BARBER AT 150 MILWAU-W ANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE MAN, COMPETENT to work power shears and machinery and cut from and steel to patterns; on familiar with plow work pre-and steel to patterns; on familiar with plow work pre-main and the competent men of good character and habits, we describe comments work, used apply. Ad-dress CUMINS, NOBLE & DODDER, Dixon, III. WANTED-A FEW BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALF
boots: steady work. FOREPAUGH & TARBOX.
St. Paul, Minn.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-men in each state for the delective service, and to report of the. Pay liberal,
Address American And European Becker
Service Company, Cincinnasi, O. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE; DEscribes agents good; circulation 10,000; fith year;
3 mos, 10c; 1 year, 25c. J.P. SCOTT, 60 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-A CHANCE TO INVEST \$5,000 from
\$7,000 and acrylcos in some established paying
business; will buy out, or take half interest, or take
control of some special line of good. Address for one
work, stating where interview may be had, T 22, Tribune office. WANTED-IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A GOOD living for your family, bring 75c to Room 22 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sta, this morning, between s and IS o'clock.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN LOOKING FOR something to do will find it by sending for the "Agents' Companion," price Sc. AGENTS' COMPANION, ISS LESSIES at COMPANION, ISS LESSIES AND WOMEN—SS TO S10 PER day Garanteed. Any one with small capital can realize immense profits, without experience. Send 250 of \$4 samples, or address with stamp for papers, RAY & OD, Chicago.

WANTED-INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED salesmen of good address to sell American Cyclo pedia. Ar! Journal. Picturesque Europe. etc. [D. AFPLETON & CO., 81 Washington etc.]
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN TG represent one of the old life-insurance companies. Chicago references required. Address J. W. L., Grand Pacific Hotel. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SMORT-HAND RE-porter for parliamentary work. State experience and terms. Box 164. Post Office, Toronto, Canada. WANTED-A RAPID PHONOGRAPHER WHO WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED - ENGLISH YOUNG GIRL GOOD COOK, washer, and froner. Apply at 157 South Clark-st., in basement.

Miscolimnoons.

Miscolimnoons.

WANTED-YOUNG LADY BY A STAR TRAsupport him. She must be handsome, respectable, and
intelligent. Sar opportunity. Apply at Room & La
Pierre Rouse, Haised and Washington-as. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MANgood penman, experienced in office work, and well

coquainted in city. References good. B 66, Tribune.

Miscellaneous. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN WHO Is a first-class salesman and has an unfinited acquaintance among businesses to in Connection, Manuella acquaintance among businesses from Charles a position to travel for some business from Charles are acquaintance and the same statements. Tribune office, a position to travel for some business from Charles and Statements. Address T. 38. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GERman girl to de light housework and sew. Call for
two days at 732 South Jefforson-St., near Canalportay., up-stairs in the rear.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a Swedish girl. Apply at 108 Wesson-st.

Housekeepers,
Situation Wanted-As Housekeeper to A
single gentieman or vilower, no objection to children. Address S.S., Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO BENT-BY D. P. NEWELL. WEST SIDE
Bencing Agent, 188 West Madison-st.:
723 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln, a basement cottage autiable for two families; passement now occupied by a good tenant: upper part if o complete order; has bath, gas, and good sewerage, and has a barn for two horses; wants a good paying tenant: small family.

TO RENT-GOOD SIX-BOOM COTT AGE, 304 WAL-nut-st. Inquire on the premises or of D. LEON-ARD, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ENGLE WOOD - FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cotten, one block from cars: free rice rice to see them. B. N. Tillhottson. Se South Water-M. TO BENT-ROOMS. West Side.

To BENT-THRER MICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood, to a small family without children. Oals at No. 5 Nurth Peoria-at.

TO RENT - NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS. AP-TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
P. D. HAMILTON, Room I, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FLOOR, and basement of 12s and 13s South Franklin-st, 54-50 ft, 24 ft north of Madison-st, Possession Feb. 1 Now occupied by Grannis & Farwell. POTWIN a COURT 1 std Bearborn-st.

108 South Clark-et.

108 South Clark-et.

108 South Clark-et.

109 South Clark-et.

100 South Clark-et.

100 Rent-enrice by Grannis & Farwell. Porwin & Coleby, 146 Dearborn-et.

100 Rent-enrice by Grannis & Farwell. Porwin & Coleby, 146 Dearborn-et.

118 Madison-et.

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118 Store, corner Clark and Madison-et.

118 Madison-et.

118 Store, corner Clark and Madison-et.

118 Madison-et.

118 Store, corner Clark and Madison-et.

118 Madis WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, or will purchase furniture if entirely satisfactory; North Side, Dearborn-av., or South Side, Wabaan, Michigan, or Indian-avs; no other streets acceptable. Address T 19. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-FRÔM MAY I. BY A REman to between Fullon and Adams, and May and Hoybe-sta; must be between Fullon and Adams, and May and Hoybe-sta; must be in good repair. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bond, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near clark. Room 5 abids. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Owney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Lean and Bullion Office (licensed), 50 East Madison-st. Established 1818.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF \$20, TO MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF \$20, TO TOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON

Currency at the counting-room of the Triouse.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIEUES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

To LoAN-ON TRIAL, GALVANIC BELTS AND
batteries for self application in all weakgesses. 73
Madison-st., corner State, iteom 51.

WANTED-6500 OR \$800 FOR 3 TEARS AT 10
per cent on city lot worth \$1,800. Answer to-day
at 283 Ests Madison-st., Room 8. J. W. BROOKS.

PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN 4
PAYNE, northeast corner Handolpn and Desrborn-sts.
\$50.000 in Illinois; annual interest. WILLIS
P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

\$60.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 98 Dearborn-st., sear Washington. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

31 KAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE,
Single rooms with board from 45 to 47 per week
transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meartickets \$
16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-87.—FURNISHE,
rooms to rent. wish board; terms reasonable.

West Side.

446 WEST ADAMS-ST., FRONTING JEFFERAnd son Park—A nice room, with bot and cold
water, with first-class board, for two zersons. Reference required.

North Side.

904 ORCHARD-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND WIPE
or two single gentlemen can secure good board
in private family.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED
rooms, with board, \$5, 35, 50 per week; without
board, \$2 and \$2, 50, day board, \$5, 50; ledging, 50cts.

CLARKINGE HOUSE, NOS. 35L 365, 30 AND 327.

board, 32 and \$2.50; day toward, \$3.50! lengths, 50 to C. LARENCE HOUSE. NOS. 351; soc. 355. AND 387 of take-et., four blocks both of the Palmer House. Br. and \$8. Rooms well furnished; board \$7. and \$8. Rooms well furnished; board first-class. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week, Day board, \$4 per week.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRSTclass stock of militaery and funcy species; old established and paying business. In Central Illinois. Good
peace, even for efficial. References: Mesor. Gage
Bros. & Co., and Keith Bros., Chicago. Address for
particulars, L. MARZ. Pekis, Ill.

Bros. & Co., and Keith Bros., Chicago. Address for particulars, L. MaRX. Pekid, IB.

FOR SALE-ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A MERCantile business established for a number of years; reason for selling death of ose partner. Address or call at 162 South Water-st.

THE LEADING GLOCERY ESTABLISHMENT IN 16 years of 15,000 inhabitants, tocated in Central Hillinois, it for sale on reasonable terms; present stock will lavoice about \$16,000; business first-clean, with long and permanently established trade; mosthly sales the past two years will average over \$4.000, and can be largely increased; present properious with to retire from business. For further particulars inquire of RUFUS L.

KHIEL FOR BARR COST OF FITTINGS, ONE of the best-paying photograph gainings in Calcago. Owner going West. STEVENS & CO., 228 State-st.

TOMAGE
TOWAGE
THE PROOF WAREHOUSE, 100 WEST MONRO
I for turniture, increhendies, carriages, etc. Loans
any amount; logal interest. Cash for stocks of gas
I MMENSE SACRIFICE IN FURNITURE AN
housekeeping goods for its days to make room a
entire new stock (of cash) or on easy justal ments.
F. COGSWELL'S, 378 West Mailtonest. WANTED-TO TURCHASE OUTFIT POT TOOM BONN, PROPERTY IN THE PARTY OF THE

er—That does away with the whole of solution.

ar—It is eaid on one side, and as debated her, that there is no intent to is a speculative measure. There is no intent to is a speculative measure. There is no much money for ask to be given till the 30th of June it without interest. My amendican it will be sent to start of June 1 and 1 r-Do I understand the gentleman to swhisky in bond shall pay 50 cents per end of this extension of time, even to meantime that tax should be reduced r.—That would be a worse calemity than are trying to avoid. r.—Then step up to the question and lessiy. If you do not mean that, then That's precisely what we do mean-ter the resolution advocated on de, not on the ground of a change of simply on the ground of getting time Well, we will give time.—The gentleman from Massachusetts and our position, not intentionally, of The gentieman from Massachusete do our position, not intentionally, of the control of the contro is reduction of the tariff, and so with the service of the tariff, and so with the service of th

presented a petition of the tobacco more in opposition to any charge of o, and urging on Congress the con on that question.

—the seasion to-morrow to be

MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

ances may be made either by draft, express coorder, or in registered letters, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. TOT THE TRIBUNE at Ev

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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RANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between State and ge." Afternoon and evening.

Colseum Novelty Theatre.

roe street, between Franklin and Market. Con Glimore's Band. Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. B. WARREN LODGE No. 200, A. F. & A. Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening f-past 70 ciclock prompt, for business and work der of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active yest day; generally strong early, then quite weak, a firmer in the afternoon. Mess pork closed 10c pt lower, at \$14.80@14.82% for February a \$11.00@11.02% for March. Lard closed 7%c 100 lbs lower, at \$7.32%@7.35 for February at \$7.45@7.47% for March. 7. 45@7. 47% for March. Meats were steadier, on. Flour was dull. Wheat closed %c lowe rn closed easier, at 40%c spot and 40%c for bruary. Oats closed steady, at 24c spot and %c for seller Fabruary. 14/4c for seller February. Rve was dull, at 50% ic. Barley closed %c higher, at 51%c for Fe pary and 52%c for March. Hogs closed dull an ak, at \$3.85@4.10. Cattle were firm and un inged; sales were at \$1.75@4.75. Sheep were 11 at \$2,75@4, 25. In sight on the Atlantic sle ast Saturday: 10, 190, 000 bu wheat, 6, 530, 000 orn, 3, 278, 000 bu oats, 591, 000 bu rye, as 1,541,000 bu barley. Inspected into store in thi city yesterday morning: 158 cars wheat, 131 car sorn, 26 cars oats, 19 cars rye, 48 cars barley Total, 382 cars, or 148, 900 bu. One hundred do s in gold would buy \$101.50 in gr is were quoted at 95 3-16 an british consols were exchange at \$4.86.

eks at the New York Stock Exnge yesterday closed at 98\$.

The troubled faculty of the Michiga University, having been unfeelingly gored in the past, have taken a very ugly young bull by the horns, and cut down the privileges of in a manner that will spur the young Par-BICK HENRYS to the most exalted heights of sionate philippic. It remains to be noticed how much madder the boys get next June than they now are.

The recent combination of coal operator gives the bright promise to consumers of nething but failure and additional loss to its authors. The gentle mildness of November ber, and January has left a stock of fuel on hand which forestalls any fear of scarcity, and the mining operations, even under the grinding brakes which the monop clists have put upon the wheels of industry during the past three weeks, have exceeded the product of the same season in 1877 by

Mr. S. T. K. PRIME, published this morning the farmers of prairie soil who have suffer under the phenomenal mud blockade of the past six weeks believe that the horrors of possible and the great inconvenience of ssible highway travel could have been, and may in the future be, averted by the sinking of tile drains under the soggy and water-soaked surface of the roads. Intelli gent gentlemen, whose views are likewise published, and who have given serious atntion to this great embargo, the evil conse sences of which have extended to the most note quarters of the public economy, declare that both theory and practice show tile-drainage to be the only immediate and

The way things are going in the distribu tion of Federal patronage in Maine is in the highest degree unsatisfactory to Senators BLAINE and HAMLIN, who appear to have signally failed to impress upon the President the idea that they alone are competent to decide who are the proper men for the places to be filled. The men they wanted were not the men selected, and it chanced that in one or two important appointments the very men they didn't want were chosen by the President. Sources of information equally reliable were available in determining the question of fit-ness, and the President has made selections which the Senate will find it difficult to disapprove, except on the traditional machine ory of the divine right of Senators to control appointments in their respective

Louisiana Returning Board to escape from the jurisdiction of the State Court and be tried in the United States Circuit Court seen likely to result in a rather serious judicial ion. The implacable Bourbons who have instituted the prosecutions scarcely think it worth the trouble to deny, what is a evident fact, that they intend to conviot these men before a prejudiced court and by the verdict of a packed jury, the latter having been impaneled from among the white element exclusively. Judge WHITAKER, of the State Court, yesterday ied the application of the defendants for ansfer of the case to the Federal Court,

eral Court as their only hope of securing a air and impartial trial, and if they should succeed in obtaining a writ of certiorari, it o recognize it, and a conflict of jurisdiction is likely to ensue. In all such cases the Federal Courts proceed with great caution and deliberation, but when they do act they are in the habit of compelling respect for their authority, as the malicious Bourbons will scover to their sorrow if they attempt to sregard their mandates.

By a vote of 43 yeas to 22 navs the Senate

esterday passed the resolution offered by STANLEY MATTHEWS affirming the legal and noral right of the Government to pay its in silver coin of standard value, excepting, of as are expressly made payable in gold. The majority, though a large and decisive one, did not comprise the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the BLAND bill in the event of a veto by the President, but it does not follow that a two-thirds majority could not be secured for bill, as it is known that in some stances Senators voted against the Mar-THEWS resolution upon the ground that such an expression of the sense of the two Houses

of Congress is premature, and should be de-

is in existence as a full legal-tender coin.

The Secretary of War places no confidence in the dispatch, said to have come from Gen MILES, making the startling announ 3,000 of the elite of his scalping fiends, had debouched from his Canadian fasts, and was advancing upon either Fort Keogh or Fort Peck. No such intelligence has officially emanated from Gen. Miles, and the well-understood habits and physical necessities of the Sioux render a military operation in midwinter entirely out of the would force an Indian to even change his camp in winter, and if Sirring Bull has been seen in motion, his people were seeking better quarters. The unquestionable offensive strength of the great red man wh has so successfully defied this Government leads the best-informed to apprehend an

CHARLEY REED has been getting may again. His clients certainly cannot com-plain that he does not identify himself thoroughly with their interests. He fights as savagely for the whisky men as he would fight for himself. He seems inclined to quarrel with all mankind because the Presi ent would not pardon his "batch" so as to relieve them from the payment of the tar out of which they have swindled the Government, as well as from personal penaltie wh ch they avoided by turning State's evidence. He writes a letter in which he insin uates unnecessarily and gratuitously that Judge LAWBENCE was favored in the cases which he represented because Judge Law-RENCE was a member of the Louisiana Commission. He flings epithets at the Attorney General because the latter declines to interfere with the United States Judges here of to impede the proper and regular prosecution of the cases. He announces that JOHN SHERMAN is the Administration, and then de nounces said John Sherman as a man with-President to remit the taxes that Mr. REED's lients may still owe the Government. In fact, CHARLEY REED stands ready to join the Implacables and make war upon the Administration to the bitter end, and all because the Administration did not shower down who were engaged in very reprehensible, not to say disreputable, practices. Nobody but a lawyer could ever get up so much temper ver such an occurrence.

One of the Washington movements " with

noney in it" is the agitation for a reduction in the whisky tax. It is a recurrent swindle. It comes up in one shape or another every year or so. Sometimes it is a movement to increase and sometimes a movement to reduce the tax. The purpose is the same in all cases, however, and this is to provide an opportunity for the speculators. The whisky ax just now is probably about the right figure, -not too large to defeat the collection and offer a temptation to risk the penalties to evade it, and not so small as to give the manufacturers, venders, and consumers of whisky encouragement and advantages to which they are not entitled. Whenever the movement is in the direction of a reduction of the tax, the speculators prepare to sell "short," and harvest a hand their early information as to the legislative action to be taken. Then a reduction nov would prepare the way for an increase of the tax in a year from now. In the meantime the manufacturers would accumulate a large stock on hand, pay the reduced tax thereon, and dispose the whisky on the basis of the increased tax afterwards. Thus the Government is swindled on both sides, and nobody gets any benefit from the manipulation of the tax except the speculators and those who assist them in securing the changes. Even if this were not true, it would be preposterous to suggest a reduction of the whisky-tax on its own merits at this time, when it is all the Government can do to raise sufficient reve nue to pay its current expenses, and when the revenue from the customs duties is steadily declining. The whisky tax is the levied, and should be the last to be curtailed in hard times. The languishing manufa turing and commercial interests of the coun try may justly clamor for a modification of the tariff, but this only furnishes another reason why there should be no reduction in

the taxes on either whisky or tobacco. If the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey which are reported by the London Telegraph have been finally arranged as they are stated, they can scarcely fail to excite dissatisfaction and dissent among the allies of Russia. Turkey pays a war indemnity of \$100,000,000, all of which, it seems, is to go to Russia, who holds three of the principal fortresses until the indemnity shall be paid. The allies will receive no indemnity whatever for the losses they have incurred. Se via, which really began the war, and, by desperate fighting, enabled Russia to strike Turkey in a weakened condition, becomes independent without concessions, which was practically her condition before the outbreak of the war. Montenegro, which has fought with the tenacity of a little bull-dog, is to receive a mere slice of territory, and a coupl of fortresses that may aid her in repelling Turkish attack at some future time, but will not protect her from such a possibility. Bul-garia, which has been torn and distressed and has borne the hardest trials incident to war, is to have quasi autonomy, with a Christian

uch an arrangement with a Turkish Govern nent to construe and apply the condition Roumania is not even mentioned in the tatement of terms, though the decided vicories for Russia only began after Roumania hrew her army into the field. It will also rouble Turkey to borrow the \$100,000,000 demnity from England under the conditi that the Dardanelles shall be opened to Russian men-of-war, which England may regard as a standing menace to Constantinopl ussia seems to have been generous en to Turkey in omitting a demand for territory and foregoing the temporary occupation of constantinople, but by no means generous to er allies who helped her conquer peace; but perhaps the Russian Government Las been influenced by the thought that these allies are not in a condition to make so muc trouble over the settlement as is England or any of the Great Powers that might object to more exacting terms.

THE CHICAGO BANKS AND SILVER. A number of the Chicago banks, throu their officers, have forwarded to Washington to be laid before Congress, a protest again the remonetization of silver, which protest was printed in THE TRIBUNE vesterday. The author of the protest wrote as if to order. That is to say, he wrote to protest again ferred until silver has been remonetized and the Silver bill, but evidently under serior mbarrassment as to the grounds on which he should protest and as to the reasons why he should anticipate evils from such legisla Finally, these reasons were thus

1. We are opposed to any legislation that would grade our present standard of value to which the various interests of the country have adjusted themselves, and we believe that the proposed legislation, while it would not in name, ye in its results would be equivalent to debasing ou coin; an experiment that other nations have tried as a temporary relief, but, so far as we know, always with disastrous consequences. It will be news to the public generally that

he various interests of the country have adinsted themselves to the present standard of values. Do any of these bank officers believe he statement? Can they be ignorant of the fact that, even since 1873, there has been onstant, regular decline of the values of all inds of property, and that this, of neces ity, has been accompanied by an equal ad-rance in the value of money? These bank sity, has b officers know that there can be no genera Indian war of unpleasant magnitude next decline in the value of labor and property without a proportionate increase in the valu of money. Do these gentlemen wish to be understood that there has been no declin n the values of property, and that no such scline is now going on? In 1874, one after the panic, it was de clared that the various interests of the country had then adjusted themselve to the "standard of value," had reached the hard pan," and there would be a brighter future. But property still went down, and in 1875 hard pan was again supposed to have een reached, but property further shrunk in value. In 1876 the various interests wer clared again to have adjusted themselve to a standard of value, but the declaration was fallacious, as it was found to be fallacious in 1877; and now our bankers begin 1878 with the old, stale, and noto riously untrue assertion. Securities good in 1874 were insufficient in 1875; the loans made in 1875 would not be repeated on the same security in 1876; what was considered ample in the Centennial year had so shrunk in 1877 that the holder was forced into bankruptcy with his hands full of what had been first class property the year before. If we have now reached a standard of value to which all other values have adapted themselves, why have some of these banks converted their means into bonds to be placed in their and discounts on commercial and other pa per ordinarily first class? If we have reach ed bottom, why do these banks practically abandon business rather than risk a con tinuance of the fall in values of all property, which fall is so marked as to be visible even

in cases of sixty and ninety day loans? In view of this declaration by these banks what explanation do these gentlemen give for the deluge of bankruptcy which has overtaken so many thousands of individuals and corporations, and especially banks? Why is it that all over the country the papers are filled with notices of foreclosures where the lender is reluctantly forced to tak property no longer worth the money due on it? Do these bankers think that, in the light of the universal ruin of so many and the notorious weakness of others, anybody will be deceived by the assertion th at the decline in the value of property has stopped, and that the value of money has ceased to increase? Is not every man who owns any description of property prepared by persona knowledge to give a flat contradiction to the

statement? The same gentlemen declare that to remonetize silver would be to "debase our oin." What coin is it in which the people have been making debts? What coin is it in which these bankers have been doing business since they were organized? In what coin have they made loans, and in which their capital has been paid up? "Debasing our coin" is the phrase they use, and what s the coin that is to be debased? Gold has been as absent from general use since 1861 as has been silver, and until within two years the silver has been excluded because too valuable to circulate alongside the cheaper gold.

The demand for gold has been greatly inreased. In 1875 Germany became a bidder for \$400,000,000. In the same year the United States gave notice that it would want \$300,000,000 before the end of 1878. Thes demands were by Governments not previous ly using gold except in limited quantities The annual product of gold is decreasing Under this extraordinary condition of affairs silver was demonetized, and the value of gold as a purchasing power has gone on increasing since that date, and the purchasing value of labor and of property has been go ing down. The demand for gold rings hrough the Treasury Department and is echoed by the banks, though this demand is impoverishing the producers and the olders of property. We do not un derstand what interest the banks can have in the financial destruction of their customers. Every man who holds stock of goods knows that the value of those goods will be less at the end of every month han it was thirty days before. He buys on a falling market, but, before he can sell, the goods depreciate on his hands. The money with which he is to pay his debts so appre ciates during the four months that his sale show a large deficit. All property, including bank stocks, shares this fall in value. The rise in the value of money is consuming the ubstance of every man in business, and of that the banks know this is evidenced by the policy of putting their money into bonds, and withdrawing it from loans to their customers.

Unless this rise in money—the result of the desperate if not insane attempt to make

rested, the deinge of insolvency, of bankion, of bank failures, of the wreck of trust companies and savings institutions will go on, until 1878 will witness such a general and widespread financial desolation as has never been witnessed in this country. Is it for the interest of these banks wh are doing business upon the money of other people to thus force a general bankruptcy to destroy their own customers? Have not the owners of the \$21,000,000 of deposits in the Chicago banks some interest to be protected and saved? The banks of Chicago have reduced their circulation to the minimum, and the interest they have in bonds is petty compared with that of the people whose money they hold, and whose interests are all involved in the arrest of the rise in money and of the fall in the value of property. So long as the value of everything a man owns-his land, lots, buildings, stocks of goods, machinery, securities, and other property with a representative of the Boston Herald much more at length than he expressed himis shrinking and fading away, it can only b question of time when he must succumb. The end is inevitable, and, so long as th effort is persisted in of reducing all things

far in excess of any possible supply, this de dine in the value of property must go on. The objection to the coinage of silver dol ars because of the present value of silver metal, however excusable in ignorant writers and speakers, is unworthy of persons professing to be intelligent business men. They know that the decline of silver bullion has een due to the temporary surplus of silver on the market and the close of the American mints to its coinage. They know that that surplus of silver bullion is so nearly exhausted that the remonetization of silver dollars in this country would have the effect of restoring silver to its ordinary value, and that the intrinsic value of the dollar as well as its monetary value would be at par, and that at once arrest the rise in gold by the conse etallic money. We think the protest of these bankers would have been more to the credit of the signers, and more promotive of the general good, if it had never been writ-

to a gold value and the demand for gold i

ten and had never been published A SHAM INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In the course of the New York Custom House investigation of last fall a special the State of New York" was constituted to " coach " the Board of Investigation. This Committee put its views in the form of points." The twenty-third point, as stated by the Board in its fifth report, was in re gard to "the equalization of appraisements at different ports." In stating the point the Committee suggests that "correct duties are most probably assessed at the port where the importations are largest," and adds : "What the merchants unanimously demand, and what they recommend, is a plan to correct the evils and to equalize appraise ments at the different ports,-a plan that shall be at once simple, thorough, and rapid, speed in rectifying evils of this kind being especially important. It has been charged that the Treasury De partment is a mere appendage to the New York Custom-House : that the latter is may ter instead of servant of the former. How ever this may be as regards the past and the present, we are no longer left in doubt that it is the purpose equally of the Chamber of Commerce Committee and of the Board of In-

vestigation to elevate the New York Custom-House to the supreme position of trust and collection of duties on imorts. On the hint of the Committee that at the port where the importations are largest," the Board impudently proposes to make the Collector of New York the final arbiter between the Government and every import er at every port in the United States! It is a monstrous proposition, tending to promote, not equalization of appraisements, but unjust discrimination in favor of New York and against every other city in the country. But here is the proposition of the Board in

all its naked deformity : In these views we entirely concur, and we thin a system can be reaidly arranged by which it classification and rates established at the Ne York Custom-House shall be known and recognize at every port in the country, and by which the question as to what is the rate in any particular

In the light of this extraordinary recom mendation it becomes plain that there is at least one man in the Treasury Department ready to do the bidding of his real masters of the New York Custom-House, rather than that of his nominal superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, since the Chairman of the Board, although an employe of the Secretary, coolly proposes that that official shall abdicate his chief functions in favor of the Collector of New York. Of course this absurd recommendation has not been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it is a little surprising that it did not crush the entire report under a load of contempt. Its practical operation, if put in force, would e the abolition of every port of entry in the country except New York. And that this is the desire and purpose of the Committee and the Board is apparent from mother feature of the sixth report. The subject of inland transportation bonds being under discussion, Mr. EATON, of the Cham ber of Commerce Committee, made the sapient remark that "it [the subject of nland transportation] had called forth the expression of a very general and a very sin-cere conviction in the minds of our [New York] local importers that interior ports of entry should be abandoned." Whereupo the Board again recommended the practical abolition of interior ports by coming to an agreement "in thinking that the safety of the revenue requires," etc., that whenever the skill of an expert becomes necessary all goods destined for interior ports should be classified and appraised in transit at the port of New York, and the appraise

ment forwarded to the interior ports for the payment of the duties. We are confident that the country has never read, much less considered, these exraordinary documents, cailed "Reports of House." They are conspicuous for three things: (1) As evidence of the dawdling of the Board over small peculations. (2) As evidence of its resolute purpose to avoid all nquiry tending to unearth the mammoth frauds by undervaluation and damage allowance. (3) As evidence of the hostility of Board to interior ports, and of determination to show its influnce in favor of their abolition. And now, on the heel of these disinterested points" of the Chamber of Commerc committee, approved by the Board of Inports of the country ought to be degrad empire of New York City, comes one MADGE, a Treasury Agent, and gravely alleges that

volving losses to the Government of millions of dollars of revenue annually. There is not a particle of evidence going to show that the Government has ever lost a dollar by reason of such alleged irregul quiry develops the fact that Mr. Mange's on was based upon a complaint tered by the special Treasury Agent stationed at Chicago against the custo New York, to the effect that they persistenty neglect to conform to the letter of the egulations requiring merchandise forwards ander the I. T. Bond act to be accomp by manifests. Thus it appears that, as o all roads led to Rome, now all investigati of customs frauds lead to the convicti New York City.

BEECHER ON HELL. Mr. Bezonen has delivered himself of his views on future punishment in an interview

self in his recent sermon which has atracted so much attention. From the very nature of the interview it is apparent tha the questions were carefully prepared, and that the answers were written in a cool and houghtful manner, with the intention on Mr. BEECHEE's part that it should be accepted as an authoritative statement of the posi-tion with regard to those issues which he intends to occupy and defend against all as-sault. Although the interview was a very ong one, Mr. BEECHER's declaration of b ief may be very briefly stated. He holds in the first place that retribution certainly exists; that right will be rewarded and wrong punished; that probation continues after death, and that the end and aim of retribution are reformation. Second the ontinuance of suffering when it has no reformatory purpose is simple cruelty, and no man of a deeply moral nature can believe that "Gop will bring into life, as He has, myriads which utterly outrun all conput tion, under circumstances in which they no only have no help whatever to effect more growth, but where all their sur indings are adverse and perverse and allow them to continue, under such known conditions, to reproduce generations numerable, and then to place them in great hereafter where the principal feature is offering, and where suffering has ceased t have any moral benefit, and so continue ther there forever and forever." Third, he doe not think that "hell," "damnation," "ever lasting," and similar terms bear out their literal meaning when subjected to the crucial test of modern scholarship. He does not believe that these terms were used of old in their literal sense, but in a vague, generalizing way, as we say a "hundred" nean many, or "forever" meaning a long eriod of time. With regard to the significant ance of these and similar terms, as well as forms of orthodox belief, there has been an immense change during the past fifty years, owing to the progress of knowledge and the development of higher moral su ceptibilities. Fourth, he believes that Heaven and Hell are spiritual, not material conditions, but at the same time is free to admit that a plain, unlettered man, reading the Scriptures, would derive from them an idea of future eternal misery, and that it is the universal tendency of this class to materialize the Scriptures and create a material Heaven and Hell. Fifth, in closing his interview, he classifies his views on the subject of future destiny as follows: First, those of the Annihile tionists, who believe that all men by nature are immortal, but all men perish, except those to whom CHRIST gives eternal life believe in an indefinite degree of disciplinary suffering during the future life, which will end with the restoration of all souls to purity; third, the Universalists, who I that at death the spiritual conditions which environ the outgoing soul are such as to

An illustration may serve our purpose stating Mr. BEECHER's position, and it is one drawn from life. We will suppose the case of a man who has led an exemplary life. He has always been a peaceable, law-abiding industrious citizen. He has been charitably disposed and has done great good to his fellow-man. He has won the respect and admiration of the community in which he resides. He is not, however, a religious man He has not been converted. His heart has not been changed, and he is looked upon by church people as unregenerate. Some night, while on his way homeward, he is set upon as poor McConville was the other day, and murdered without provocation or cause by a drunken, bloodthirsty desperado, who has long been the terror of the community. The degraded, brutal wretch is arrested and is put upon his trial. By some miracle the echnicalities of the laws and the decisions of enient and maudlin Judges do not assist him escape. He is found guilty and is sen tenced to be hanged. In the interim between his trial and his execution he meets with a change of heart and experiences religion. He goes to the gallows singing psalms, shouting glory, praying, express ing to the crowd his new-found peace of heart, and enthusiastically anticip mmediate entrance into the New Jerusalem Now, if we are to accept the Calvinistic loctrines literally as the Calvinists would have us accept the Scriptures, the victim of this murderer is plunged into the abyss of Hell by the murderer's knife, there to suffer for endless ages the torments of the damned because he was an unregenerate man, while the esperado himself, having heen regenerated, goes to Heaven, and, with harp in hand or vigrously waving his palm-branch, looks down with complacency upon his unregenerate victim writhing in the torments to which he sent him. Now, Mr. BEECHER does not be lieve in this disposition of the two men. He does not believe the murdered man went to Hell because he was unregenerate, nor that the murderer went to Heaven because he was regenerate. We would like to put this same case before our Calvinistic clergymen and to ask them what they really believe i the future destiny of the murderer and his rictim. It is a fair test case, and we should like to know their views without quibble or evasion. If they really believe these two

transform it and bring it into a new sphere

of life and peace; fourth, the Orthodox of the old school, who believe in an eternity of

suffering as the punishment of the impeni

tent; and fifth, that portion of the Ortho

dox who do not believe that probation ceases

at death, and who teach that men will suffer

as long as they sin, but that they will not sin

forever. To this class Mr. BEECHER belongs,

and we may accept his position as one o

uncompromising hostility to orthodox Cal-

vinism, and to an eternity of punishment as

well as to a material Hell.

When I look at it in the light of palpitating hu-man life, if I believed in this doctrine every leaf would waft a sigh, the ground would tremble with he imagined thunders of perdition; I would be clothed in sackcloth, my head would become with

stop all the p A number of people of the South Divisi re greatly astonished at the large incre are greatly astoni

out the cause of this unexpected increase which so astonishes the people of the Sou Division. It seems that after the Asses valuation of personal property in Chicago had been transmitted last August to the Auditor at Springfield, the Cook County Board took it upon themselves to add 20 per cent to the Assessor's valuation in the South Town. This "extra" assessment, are informed, was rejected or sed by the State Equalization Board, as it came before them too late and in an irregular manner. The Board proceeded, however, to add 57 per cent to the Assessor' valuation of personal property in each Division of Chicago. But it appears, as nearly as we can find out, that the late County Clerk has extended the personal taxes in the South Division on the basis of the County Board valuation,-which added 20 per to the Assessor's valuation,-plus State Equalization Board's 57 per cent on top of that. For illustration : A taxpayer has shown us the manner in which he is as sessed. He returned \$24,700 of personalty, —the same as the year previous,—and by the State Equalization Board's action he would be called to pay taxes on \$38,779 of prop erty; but in fact he is ordered to pay n \$46,535. He naturally protests, untithe point is settled. We suspect not many more personal property taxes will be paid the South Division as it is. The Clerk al. leges that he added 20 per cent to the valuation established by the State Board on the strength of the certificate of the Auditor of tate, which recites that at a meeting of the State Board held Aug. 14, 1877, the follow-Cook County: Personal, 57 per cent; lands 63; town and city lots, 35; railroad proper ty, same. Then comes this clause: will therefore, in pursuance of law, proceed to extend the equalized valuation of th several classes of property as listed by increasing or reducing the valuation as equalized or corrected by the County Board at the rates per centum above given. The Courts may be called on to decide how far this clause will bear the interpretation put on it by the County Clerk. The as of personal property as sent to Springfield was \$19,000,000. It was raised by the State Board to \$30,000,000, on which a State tax of 36 cents on the \$100 was to be collected. By the action of the County Clerk the valuation has been raised to \$33,000,000, which ncreases the amount of State tax collected from the taxpayers of the Town of South Chicago by \$100,000 beyond the sum required for the State. What will be done

with this surplus? The statement is now made that Lord Durrenn's visit to Washington was design. ed to further the interests of the reciprocity project between the United States and Can ada. The usefulness of his efforts in this matter will depend in large part upon the kind of reciprocity which he advocates. Some Eastern Board of Trade men visited Canada about the opening of the new year to urge the advantages of free trade between the United States and Canada in a few artifrom Canada. The effect of any partial reciprocity of this kind would merely be to leprive the United States Government everal millions of dollars of revenue from duties without opening up compensating advantages to the people of this country in selling to Canada. Any agreement of this kind would amount to a sacrifice of the general interests of the country for the advantage of certain classes. The only scheme of reciprocity which is worthy of consideration is a general agreement of free trade between the United States and Canada as to the products of both countries. This will never be practicable, however, till there shall be an agreement on the foreign tariff. Our understanding of the Wood Tariff bill is that it will make a material reduction in the American duties levied on foreign imports; in this case, Canada will have an opportunity to meet the United States half vay and adjust her tariff to ours, if the Canadian people are in earnest about reciprocity. Any other arrangement than this would be defeated by fraud, since foreign products could be introduced into that counry under Canadian duties and sent into the United States free as Canadian products. The principle of the Zollverein, which worked so admirably in the reciprocity of the German States previous to the solidification into one Empire, is the only fair and permanent solution of the reciprocity prob-

It is hard to please the gold people. New York Bulletin objects to the silver dollar because it is too large and contains too much silver. It says:

The true course for the United States The true course for the United States in approaching remonetization would be to institute negotiations with the Latin Union with a view (1) to accepting their ratio of 15½ to 1; (2) to procuring a common agreement among the five Governments to coin all the silver presented at their minus; and (3) to continue the Union for a long period after its termination in 1880. This being accomplished, remonetization could be undertaken in this country with eminent advantage to its foreign commercial relations, and without complaint of detriment or injustice to any class.

The same paper warns the country that if

The same paper warns the country that i the silver dollar of 412 grains be recoined that the States of the Latin Union, which only give 15 of s lver to 1 of gold, will send over here their gold and buy up all our big dollars and take them and recoin them. Here is what it says :

is what it says:

It was the fact that in these countries 15% ounces of silver could be exchanged for 1 of gold that cansed our 412% grains dollar to be exported as fast as it was coined, as that coin was based upon 16 to 1, and was therefore worth 3 per cent more in Europe then at home; and if silver should recover its lost value and be remonstized on the basis provided in the BLAND bill, it would for the same reason be impossible to keep it in the country.

If the States of Europe shall buy up all our silver dollars with gold dollars, then bankers who object to a debased coin will have an opportunity to get gold cheap.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edin burg has become a wanderer on the face of the earth. Her father, the Czar, has never been noted for paternal fondness, having had q rels with several of the Grand Dukes at dir ent times; and, when he married her to the Queen's son, he doubtless felt that he had fulfilled his duty, and was well rid of the girl. But her life in London was by no means happy, entertained an altogether friendly feeling to wards her nationality, and she was glad to escape a year ago from the cold restraint of the

although he ill thinks she is others of the fair sex whom he char During his trip be managed to get h than one serious difficulty. On a co over last year on the personal property tax which they discovered since the Collecto has commenced sending out notices calling on people "to step up to the Captain's office is father-in-law was marching acroand settle." We have been trying to find ful, and the Russian army had not bace by the repulse at Fievas, the Cashave marched upon Constantinopie as a prisoner of the husband of his own as But it fell out differently. The youth stayed a while with the British lesika Bav, and then returned

> after his departure, what will the D hen, poor thing? The landlady's daughter, it is gene lerstood, is far from being averse to the atta-tions of the good-looking boarder, and is fahas been known to so openly indicate he enly regard as to bestow upon him the h siece of pie and the choicest cut of hash in the menu, to the disgust of the less-favored p But in the case of a certain Ho nary rule. When KATE HAUN was reher mother to listen to the am JOHN REISER, the favorite box stoutly refused, and even ran away nother, not having authority to compel it young woman to return, enter a charge armsher of thest and cause her to be ledged in a lice-station. But even that ext was of no avail, and KATE was fin

there he was joined by his wife. And

Edinburg. Subsequently Gen. Grayr vi

and lunched in an orange grove. But the Date

the other day, who should pon in upon

as been recalled to the fleet at B

JOHN SREEMAN, before he fell into the hand of the Wall-street gold-bugs, believed in the silver dollar. Listen to the im in a speech delivered in the Senate Jan. Since the earliest records of hum

o go and marry the young man of h

who was not a boarder

the devil, it may be a little improper to quot the old saying about Satan finding mischief in idle hands. Nevertheless, the pri the same. A number of boys in the diese school at Logtown, N. Y., finding that time ma anging heavily on their hands, amused the room when the teacher's back was turned. Bu after awhile the pedagogue detected the and deposited the balls in the stove, who next day bringing a ball stuffed with powd and the teacher, the boys, and the de school-house were saved from annihilation.

The LEES and the STANLEYS are the ne gypsy families in this country and En and one of the latter, Mrs. MATILDA STA has been recognized as the Queen of the n America. She died recently at and was taken to ber home near for burial. This Mrs. STANLET Was po in winter. Her son has assumed the tills of King, and has summoned the gypties of the country to meet at his rendezvous next Just.

The celebrated Mr. CRUSOR dwelt for many years upon a desert island. His prototype is an American named JENNINGS, who lives on a island three miles long and one mile wide in the Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles northeast of the Samoan group. Unlike ALEXANDER SELENI. a wife his right to dispute, to say nothing of large and interesting family.

The aged inhabitant has turned up amin to The aged innantant has the water of inform a Boston paper that the water of 1842-'48 was even milder than this. The farers were plowing every month, and there was no sleighing for one half day, yot the spring was not earlier than usual. The apple trust were in full bloom on the 20th of May, but white frosts appeared until the 23d.

Twenty years ago a young man nam Twenty years ago a young man named a disappeared from the Town of Candis, N. Il. and it was thought that he had been muriard, although no proof was found to implicate any although no proof was found to implicate my one in the deed. Last Friday John H. Boss-son, while on his death-bed, confessed to baring killed JEWELL by chopping him to pieces with an ax. To appreciate the exalted dignity of a State

Senate one must read bow that body in Masschusetts sat upon a resolution condemnia
Jim Blaine for his attack on the veserali Commonwealth. To pass such a re they said, would be to lower themselve The remarks of Mrs. Swisshelm in yester-lay's Tribung upon the late Woman's Suffrage

Convention were eloquent in their earnestness.
The words of Mrs. Swisshelm, when she is comes thoroughly aroused, are as the pen with which she writes. That's the kind of a King to have

the King of the Hawaiian Islands, who works at the brakes of the hand-engines during a se at Honolulu.

PERSONAL

In accordance with his patriotic require Virginia negro is to be hanged on Wash Gen. Banks is said by the Work

to be so profound that he doesn't look silly the wants to sneeze and can't. A grandson of an English Barones, was a distinguished leader of the Tory party is British Parliament, drives a back in Busala.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Ari bishop of Canterbury were born on the same day the year, the 21st of December. The forms 72 and the latter is 68 years old.

Shack Nasty Jim, the once famous Mode, has raised 1,200 bushels of cora, and wants bearn the process of preparing it so that it may be eaten out of a flask. — Worcester Press. Mr. George Bancroft is a resolu of the newspapers. He subscribes for all prominent journals of the country, and clips at reads. His scrap-books are many and large. The farm of Frank Leslie, the

at Saratoga, known as "Interlachen," and taining about fifty-two acres of ground, was Zach Chandler hired a scientific spin-turist to take charge of his farm, and be \$10,000 by the operation. Being asked his of of Civil-Service reform, Zach simply remaind

tiest girl in this part of the country and at Fishkill, at the 'corners' somewher I knew her well, and have escorted her singing-school lots of times." This rimade by an old Newburgher, and the girl" aliaded to was no less a person

CKIMINA

The Murderers Policeman

Their Escape fro Clutches of apolis Au

One of the Most I on Record In

Subsequent Captur with

Incendiarism - Wien rest for a Farwe GREAT M

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan.

by the capture of John and Joseph Davis, support Policeman Kunkle, of Policeman Runkie, intimation of their com shall Manning, of the U ed a dispatch about 10 of Billy Smith, of the Ind Lafavette train, due her nati, stating that he the on the train, who bo tion. Manning gave at the depot to watch unately, his appearan "gave him away," and at the yards at the east change engines, the m and ordered Manning He did so promptly, was done in a very ex hailing a passing atr and compelled the them to the extr route with the utmost a the train came into th was instantly given. police, all hastened in After reaching the en street-car first entered. suburb four miles east a revolver to the drive that place as rapid could gallop. Leav struck into the wood reached the vicinity, as skirmish followed, lass Manning and the She ent-throats at any time tarmers armed with s

their pursuers as long hind stumps of tree from cover every th directly across the pat licenen, and, being not the fight and surrender shots were fired during casualty was the killing fore surrendering. John fare surrendering, John quired, as a condition treated as gentlemen. They were seven
During the aftern
mors prevailed in the
and, when it was
the fugitives had been eral-congratulation. cerning the Cincinnati nor admit connection were in Connectivitle 1 were in Connersville in to Valley Junction this they say nothing. Joh about 40 years old, he weighs 160 pounds, and ed-looking man. He se control of his confed otherwise "the kid," built man, with a smo built man, with a sn

built man, with a smo weighs 125 pounds. side, giving him a becu sion. Weaver is Iri smooth face, is five le and 30 years old. Two clothes with slouch hat overcoats at the beg police say they never characters in all the the murderers of Kunsome other charge. The station-house under spylices from the Cincinn vices from the Cincinn Cincinnati, Jan. 25 men have offered a retrest and conviction of man Kunkle. INCEN Special Dispatch to NASHVILLE, Tenn., of Aronson's premises of the fire on the nigh

the fact that pine boar piled against two em o'clock that aftern witness the opening It was found the s than \$500 worth of paper collars, and th \$4,000 in the Continer Companies. A car-los piled in one corner of piled in one corner of the to where the fire or door, which was glass thicknesses of news; tacked up. Had the early, the loss of a wanght have resulted, door to a liquor estable applied for his insurathe case was allowed to York. Aronson is 20 take place at this terr. The whole case was was Chicago, an hisurance agents and the police. National Board of Un To the Wester National Board of Un George W. Dale arrive to-day, with Casparhim in that city on a reter to Gov. Robinson, fire to his store in N. Two weeks ago Aron

Two weeks ago Aron was burned by an ince ance was \$8,000. He money, but, having he wille, the Company re menced an investiga indictment here for an

MURDER. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 25. of Mound City, Ill., found dead in his wound in his head, a his breast, and with of his hands. It is drawn up over his duced much constern one of the oldest resi ence and wide acqui heid, and a verdict certain, facts poin another conclusion set aside and another it is r amored in this ond verdict is that he pistol in the hands a known. There is gracity. Judge Carter and his death will be of friends and relative

FIT2 e body of Mrs. O

enjoy himself wherever he goes although he likes the Duches thinks she is well enough in way, he is not averse to flirtations with so of the fair sex whom he chances to meet hix his trip he managed to get into more one serious difficulty. On a certain con he made a hasty exit from Nice, owing appearance of a rabid father armed with olver. After a while he was heard from in tantinople, where he was feated from in fell out differently. The youthful Duke d a while with the British feet at a Bay, and then returned to Malta, he he was joined by his wife. And when Grant happened to drop anchor at Malta ther day, who should pop in upon him inally but his Royal Highness the Duke of burg. Subsequently then Grant visited grincely pair at their palace of San Antonio, anched in an orange grove. But the Duke ween recalled to the fleet at Besika Bay, and, his departure, what will the Duchess do

his departure, what will the Duchess e landlady's daughter, it is generally ane landlady's daughter, it is generally unood, is far from being averse to the attenof the good-looking boarder, and, in fact,
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of pie and the choicest cut of hash in the woman to return, enter a charge ag fine and cause her to be lodged in the station. But even that extreme measure f no avail, and Kare was finally allowed and marry the young man of her choice, was not a boarder.

e Wall-street gold-bugs, believed in the dollar. Listen to the language used by a speech delivered in the Senate Jan. 27.

wer have maintained their exclusive domin-the money of mankind.
gold in the shield of Achilles, the shekels aught the field at Macpholah, the pieces of the price of the blood of our Savior, wil be t coin when the completed history of nations using into greatness will be folded away the records of time.—Congressional G. Jo., hard, Fortieth Congress, Page 628.

posited the oalls in the stove, whereapoi the urchins in anger came to school the av bringing a ball stuffed with powder atchy the ingredients were discovered as teacher, the boys, and the district house were saved from annihilation.

families in this country and England, of the latter, Mrs. MATIEDA STANLEY, derable property, yet she always accom-her tribe in their migrations to the South to meet at his rendezvous next June.

elebrated Mr. CRUSOB dwelt for many plebrated Mr. CRUSOR dwelt for many pon a desert island. His prototype is rican narved JENNINGS, who lives on an aree miles long and one mile wide in the decan, about 200 miles northeast of the group. Unlike ALEXANDER SELERE, imonarch of all he surveys, for there is a right to dispute the series and the s s right to dispute, to say nothing of a interesting family.

Boston paper that the winter of was even milder than this. The farmplowing every month, and there was earlier than usual. The apple-trees full bloom on the 20th of May, but sts appeared until the 23d.

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reciate the exalted dignity of a State e must read how that body in Massa-sat upon a resolution condemning we for his attack on the venerable wealth. To pass such a resolution, would be to lower themselves to the LAINE.

marks of Mrs. Swisshelm in yester-BUNE upon the late Woman's Suffrage on were eloquent in their earnestness-is of Mrs. SWISSHELM, when she beoroughly aroused, are as pointed as ith which she writes.

the kind of a King to have—one like of the Hawaiian Islands, who worked kes of the hand-engines during a fire

PERSONAL.

rdance with his patriotic request, negro is to be hanged on Washington's

anks is said by the Worcester Pressoluted that he doesn't look silly when o eneze and can't.

Ison of an English Baronet, who agaished leader of the Tory party in the liament, drives schack in Buffalo.

arl of Beaconsfield and the Archanterbury were born on the same day of the 21st of December. The former is latter is 66 years old.

Asty Jim, the once famous Modo, 1,200 bushels of corn, and wants to rocess of preparing it so that it may be f a flask. — Worcester Press.

orge Bancroft is a resolute reads sepapers. He subscribes for all the journals of the country, and clips as in scrap-books are many and large. m of Frank Leslie, the publisher, known as "Interlachen," and control tifty two acres of ground, was sold you a foreclosure of a mortgage. handler hired a scientific agriculake charge of his farm, and he lost the operation. Being asked his opinion ryice reform, Zach simply remarked,

she was young she was the pretthis part of the country and lived over at the 'corners' somewhere, I thinkwell, and have escorted her hone from ool lots of times." This remark was old Newburgher, and the 'prettreed to was no less a person than limited.

CKIMINAL NEWS. The Murderers of the Cincinnati Policeman Flee to Indi-

Their Escape from the Expectant Clutches of the Indianapolis Authorities.

anapolis.

One of the Most Exciting Man-Hunts on Record Immediately Instituted.

Subsequent Capture of the Fugitives with Only a Dog Killed.

Incendiarism - Wieners - Fitzporter - Arrest for a Dark Crime in Farwell, Mich.

GREAT MAN-HUNT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Great excitement was occasioned in this city and vicinity to-day by the capture of John Davis, Frank Weaver, and Joseph Davis, supposed to be the murderers of Policeman Kunkle, of Cincinnati. The first of Policeman Runale, or continuous rate intimation of their coming was received by Marshall Manning, of the Union Depot, who received a dispatch about 10 o'clock from Conductor Billy Smith, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette train, due here at noon from Cincinnati, stating that he thought he had the men on the train, who boarded it at Valley Junetion. Manning gave orders to the policemen at the depot to watch the train closely whe it arrived, and he went out to meet it. Unformately, his appearance, or something else, "gave him away," and, when the train stopped at the yards at the east part of the city to change engines, the men drew their revolvers and ordered Manning to throw up his hands.

He did so promptly, and two of them than or lered the passengers to clear the car, and that was done in a very expeditious manner. The murderers jumped from the car, and, hailing a passing street-car, boarded that, and compelled the driver to carry them to the extreme end of the rosts with the utmost speed. In the meantime he train came into the depot, and the alarm was instantly given. Manning and a force of men, the Sheriff and his posse, and a squad of police, all hastened in search of the scoundrels After reaching the end of the route of the street-ear first entered, the men took possession of a car coming into town from Irvington, a suburb four miles east of this city, and, holding a revolver to the driver's head, were carried to that place as rapidly as the car-mules could gallop. Leaving the car, they reached the vicinity, and an exciting chase and skirmish followed, lasting about two hours.

Manning and the Sheriff and their assistants did not get into immediate proximity with the by the police, assisted by twenty-five or thirty tarmers armed with shotguns and rifles. The refugees fought bitterly, returning the fire of their pursuers as long as their ammunition held They sought refuge in haystacks, behind stumps of trees, etc., but were driven

from cover every time. Finally they ran directly across the path of a quartette of policemen, and, being nearly worn out, gave up the fight and surrendered. Although over 100 shots were fired during the scrimmage, the only casualty was the killing of a farmer's dog. Bufore surrendering, John Davis, the leader, required, as a condition, that they should be treated as gentlemen. They were brought to the city and lodged in the station-house. They were seven miles from the city. During the afternoon the wildest rumors prevailed in the city respecting the battle, and, when it was announced that all the fugitives had been captured, there was general congratulation. The men are reticent concerning the Cincinnati tragedy, and neither deny nor admit connection with it. They say they were in Connection with it. They say they were in Connection this morning. Beyond this they say nothing. John Davis, the leader, is shout 40 years old. heavy set, tive feet eleven. they say nothing. John Davis, the leader, is about 40 years old, heavy set, five feet eleven, weights 160 pounds, and is a resolute, determined-looking man. He seems to have complete control of his confederates. Joseph Davis, otherwise "the kid," is a small, compactly-built man, with a smooth face, dark hair, and weights 125 pounds. His face is drawn one side, giving him a peculiar and marked expression. Weaver is Irish, has dark hair and smooth face, is five feet ten inches in height, and 30 years old. Two are dressed in dark clothes with slouch hats. They three wavy their overcoats at the beginning of the fight. The overcoats at the beginning of the fight. The

overcoats at the beginning of the fight. The police say they never saw more desperate characters in all their experience, and, if not the marderers of Kunkle, are "good game" on some other charge. The men are held in the station-house under special guard to await advices from the Cincinnati authorities.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Board of Aldermen have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Policeman Kunkle.

INCENDIARISM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—An examinatio Aronson's premises, upon the extinguishmen of the fire on the night of July 3, 1874, revealed e fact that pine boards had been split up and piled against two empty boxes at the rear of the store. The store was locked up at half-past 2 o'clock that afternoon, when Aronson left to witness the opening of the St. Louis bridge. It was found the store did not contain more than \$500 worth of goods. Nearly half was paper collars, and that stock was insured for \$4,000 in the Continental and Royal Insurance Companies. A car-load of paper boxes had been olled in one corner of the room in close proxim-

niled in one corner of the room in close proximity to where the fire originated. Inside the front door, which was glass, and the windows, five thicknesses of newspaper had been carefully tacked up. Had the fire not been discovered tarily, the loss of a whole square of buildings might have resulted, Aronson's store being next door to a liquor establishment. Aronson never applied for his insurance, and on that account the case was silowed to run until the fire in New York. Aronson is 29 years old. His trial will take place at this term of the Criminal Court. The whole case was worked up by Bennett, of Chicago, an insurance agent, assisted by local agents and the police. It is understood that the National Board of Underwriters will prosecute. To the Western Associated Press.

NASHYILLE, Tenn. Jan. 25.—Special Detective George W. Dale arrived here from New York to-day, with Caspar Aronson, having arrested him in that city on a requisition from Gov. Porter to Gov. Robinson, on a charge of having set fire to his store in Nashville four years ago. I we weeks ago Aronson's store in New York was burned by an incendiary. Aronson's insurance was \$8,000. He spolied for his insurance money, but, having heard of his affair in Nashville, the Company retused to pay it, and commenced an investigation. The result was the indictment here for arson.

MURDER, OR SUICIDE!

Carro, Ill., Jan. 25.—Judge John W. Carter, of Mound City, Ill., was early this morning and dead in his bed in his office, with a bullet wound in his head, and his hands folded across his breast, and with a pistol held loosely in one of his hands. It is stated that the cover was rawn up over his face. The discovery produced much consternation, as Mr. Carter was one of the oldest residents, and a man of influence and wide acquaintance. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of suicide; but heid, and a verdict rendered of suicide; but certain facts pointed so strongly to another conclusion that the verdict was set aside and another investigation took place. It is removed in this city to-night that the second verdict is that he came to his death from a pistol in the hands of a party or parties unknown. There is great excitement in Mound City. Judge Carter was an excellent citizen, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

FITZPORTER. Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

82. Louis, Jan. 25.—The inquest to-day on
the body of Mrs. Oesterreicher developed further testimony seriously criminating Dr. Fitsdeath by an abortion. The husband's state-ment directly charges the act upon Fitzporter,

ment directly charges the act upon Fitzporter, and recites a confession made to him by his wife previous to her death. He also testified that the Doctor and a lawyer endeavored to induce him, by an offer of two promissory notes, signed by Fitzporter, for \$300 each, to sign an acknowledgment that he had made his original statement while excited, and that it was not true. Oesterreicher refused to do this. The fact that Fitzporter paid the expenses of the dead woman's funeral strengthens the case against him considerably. He will most probably be held to answer. The case is causing considerable excitement in medical circles, in which the accused held hitherto quite a prominent position.

PRAYERS FOR MERCY. Special Manatch to The Chicago Tribun St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—A strong mot is being made for the commutation of the death-sentence of Billy Wieners, doomed to hang next Friday for the murder of A. V. Lawrence, at the Comique Variety Theatre, in Jan-uary of last year, to imprisonment for life. Wieners shot and killed his victim, who was barkeeper at the theatre, while laboring under intense excitement, induced by great provocation and heightened by drink. The movement has been started and nobly sustained by the unfortunate man's sister Annie, who has emulated the immortal Jeanie Deans by the faithfulness with which she has labored in behalf of her with which she has labored in behalf of her brother. Gov. Phelps was in town recently, and Miss Wieners called upon him and made a most pathetic appeal to him for mercy, but failed to obtain a definite assurance of his interference. Since then her exertions have been redoubled, and to-day a petition is being industriously circulated, and is receiving the signatures of the most prominent citizens. The pressalso join in the prayer for mercy, and it is prosable that the Executive clemency will be exercised in Wieners' behalf.

ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING.

Special Distract to The Chicago Tribune. Омана, Neb., Jan. 25.—Nearly every docto in Omaha Las gone to Fremont, Neb., as an expert witness in the case of Dr. St. Louis, of that place, who is being tried for murdering his wife by arsenic. Dr. Walter S. Haines, of Chicago, to whom the liver and stomach were sent for analysis, discovered four grains of arsenic in the liver, and has come to Fremont to testify to The alleged crime was committed in June last. The wife's death occurred in a suspicious way, which led to an investigation, resulting in the husband's arrest. He was on intimate terms with Mrs. Bloomer, so report goes, and therefore determined to rid himself of his wife's presence. The case looks black for the Doctor.

KILLED BY HIS PURSUER. NASHNILDE, Tenn. Jan. 25.—A special to the American, from Somerville, North Alabama, an-nounces the killing of Graham McCarley by Davis Potcet. McCarley was charged with illicit distilling, and on the way from jail to the Court-House escaped. He was to the pursued by men on horseback and overtaken a mile away. Poteet was in the advance and fired his pistol at him, as he said, to frighten him. The ball penetrated McCarley's temple, killing him instantly. Poteet gave information as to where the corpse could be found and then left the county. McCarley leaves a wife and children in desultate circumstances.

LOUISVILLE ROBBERIES. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25.—Two more large jewelry robberies were perpetrated here tonight by sneak-thieves. In one case they stold \$1,000 worth of jewelry from the residence of John T. Moore, President of the Louisville In dustrial Exposition, and in another \$700 worth of diamonds and jewelry from the residence o Mr. Edward Wilder. The houses are upon Broadway, hardly a block spart, and were e tered at supper time by climbing the columns of the portices in front of the residences. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of the thieves. There are as many as half a dozen other robberies of a like nature committed of

SWINDLERS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25 .- The Wiggins Brothers who claimed to be agents of Chicago and Louisville book firms were arraigned at Franklin on a committing trial to-day. Investi-gation showed that they had attempted to obtain \$1,300 of the school fund of the county by palpable frauds. They swindled a Sumner County man, named Dr. W. R. Tompkins, out of \$900 upon county school warrants, which they sold to him as genuine. They are reported to have been successful in these swindling op-erations in Indiana. The investigation will be concluded to-morrow.

A HORRIBLE MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 25.—Will Andre, of Saginsw City, and Joe McKane, of Clare County, were arrested and lodged in jail at Farwell, charged with the murder of Owen Feeney on the night of Jan. 7, 1877. Feeney was put off a train while intoxicated near Farwell, and started for Chippewa Station on foot. His body was found three months after in a small pond, with a weight around the neck and the pockets of the clothing rifled of \$400. The examination of the deceased will take place next

AN INGLORIOUS EXPEDITION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—Mrs. James McCabe. of Utica, Ill., aged about 25 years, and the mother of two small children, eloped with a roung man by the name of James Murphy on the 16th inst., taking the two children with her, and leaving her lawful spouse, aged about 60 years, to mourn Yesterday Officer Murtha, of this city, captured the guilty pair at Joliet, and they are now at Ottawa awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

SHORT LEASE OF LIBERTY. St. Louis, Jan. 24.—John Malone, who was eleased from the Missouri Penitentiary on Wednesday after serving twenty five months for wednesday after serving eventy hye months for counterfeiting, was immediately arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Allen, of the Northern District of Alabama, on a charge of counterfeiting in that State. The Marshal passed through here this evening with his prisoner en route to Alabama.

STABBED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—A cutting affray ook place at a dance held at Burgdorff's Hall last night, between James Blockburger and Louis Hogas, who was under the influence of liquor. Blockburger stabled Hogan in the back twice and once in the face. The wounds are quite severe, and may prove fatal.

MOLLIE MAGUIRES. POTTSVILLE, Jan. 25.—in the habeas corpus case of the Mollie Maguires, John Kane, Michael Bergan, and others, arrested for the murder of Patrick Burns at Tuscarors in 1870, O'Donnell, a prisoner in the Mauch Chunk Jail, testified that Bergan was not concerned in the murder, and he was discharged. Kane was held.

TO BE HANGED. MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 25.—John C. Baldwin, convicted of the murder of William H. Springsteen, at Deer Park, Orange County, Oct. 8, has been sentenced to be hanged March 15 next. Baldwin, before the sentence, declared himself innocent, saying the circumstances surrounding made it impossible for him to escape.

BAD BOYS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DE KALB, Ill., Jan. 25.—During school hours DEKALS, Ill., Jan. 23.—During school hours to day one boy struck another with a slung-shot weighing nearly four ounces, cutting a severe gash above the temple. The injured boy was properly cared for, and will recover. A school-boys' quarrel was the cause.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 25.—Last night Sher-iff Manning arrested George Healey in a Dead-wood saloon. Healey-was identified as one of the party of road agents that infested the Cheyenne route last summer.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—A special reports the killing of T. B. Raoul, telegraph operator and railroad agent at Vaughn's Station, Miss., by Postmaster Tucker, of that place.

BAILBOAD RIOTERS SENTENCED. RAILBOAD RIOTERS SEATERANDER.

READING, Pa., Jan. 25.—Five of the railroad rioters of last July, pleading guilty, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. The trial of two others is proceeding.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of lowa.

Continued Speculation Concerning the Railroad Commissionership in Wisconsin.

Gov. Smith Announces that He Will Not Withdraw Mr. Rusk's Name.

THE LEGISLATURE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—In the Hou bill passed authorizing duplicate copies of the Supreme Court reports to counties which have two county-seats.

IOWA.

The School Committee recommended the passage of a bill abolishing teachers' institutes. Bills were read and referred for the organization of the State minitia; making each civil township a road district, a Road Supervisor to be elected by the people; punishing fraudulent tax-listing by fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary; requiring counties to be divided in Supervisor's districts equal in population; regulating county, city, and town warrants, the same to be paid in the order issued; subsame to be paid in the order issued; sub-stituting Common Pleas Courts for Circuit Courts in countles of 15, 000 population; regulating doctors, requiring the trial of physicians for malpractice before a jury of physicians; restraining stock from running at large; providing for a license to sell wine and beer in towns outside of cities.

IN THE SENATE,
a large number of petitions were presented asking for a law regulating the practice of medi-

Bills were read and referred regulating public halls; to establish Superior Courts in cities of a certain population; to extend the limitation for redemption from tax sales to five years; to for redemption from tax sales to five years; toauthorize cities to require latior on highways; to
change the 5 per cent Railroad Tax Aid law, requiring but one-third of the votes to sign the
petition and a majority to vote the tax; to
authorize the issue of a certificate to teach
special branches; to prohibit the removal of
soldiers' indigent families to the Poor-House;
to make incompatibility a cause for divorce; to
establish a State Board of Charities; to establash a State Cabinet at Iowa City.

Joint resolutions were adopted authorizing
the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the
Paris Exposition without salary.
Senator Foster, of Scott, pregented a joint

Paris Exposition without salary.
Senator Foster, of Scott, presented a joint resolution doclaring it injudicious and inexpedient for the Legislature to instruct the delegation in Congress on financial matters. This caused considerable discussion, pending which Senator Blackman presented resolutions of eulogy on the late Senator Hitchcock. Remarks were made by several Senators, when the resolutions were adopted and a copy ordered sent to the family of the deceased, and the Senate adjourned in respect to the deceased.

THE STATE SUPERVISORS CONVENTION by resolution declared itself opposed to an in-

by resolution declared itself opposed to an increase of the State tax by the Legislature; demanded a decrease of expenses and appropria ded a decrease of expenses and appropria tions for State institutions, and a convergise the Constitution; that 50 per cen

> WISCONSIN. THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—In the Senate to day an amendment was proposed to the Constitution forever prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors in Wisconsin.

A resolution was presented asking informa

ion as to the cost of publishing the Suprem-Court reports, and authorizing the State Board of Health to make a report to the Governor, and for the distribution of 8,000 copies. A bill was recommended by the Board of Charities and Reform abolishing time sentences

o the State-Prison.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced for the rection of a monument to the late Gov. Har Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening

There bave been a great many rumors and ter-rumors to-day in regard to the Railroad missionership. There seems to be a well-nded rumor that Gov. Smith will withdraw c's name. A careful cabvass of the Senate Rusk's name. A careful carvass of the Senate stands thus: Republicans favoring confirmation.—Andrews, Borden, Bones, Scott, Swain, Treat, Welch. and Wing, to which add Mumbrue and Reed, Democrats—10; Republicans against confirmation—Arnold, Burrows, Grimmer, Hathaway, Loper. Price, Torrey, Van Schaick, to which add Abert, Anderson, Hudd, Paul, Rankin, Rice, Richmond, Schneider. Williams, and Wolf, Democrats—18; doubtful—Bailey, Campbell, Reynolds, and Richardson—4, all Republicans, of which number three are supposed to be against confirmation. Hackett, who is expected to vote against confirmation, is absent. Upon application by your correspondent to Gov. SMITS, he authorized the following: "I have not heard from Gen. Rusk. I have a telegram from Senator Cameron stating that the General left Washington for Wisconsin last evening before receiving a telegram sent by me. There is no possible chance for compromise." Gen. Thomas S. Allen, of Oshkosh, is mentioned very favorably to-night. He has many friends here, who will stick to him to the last.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Senate refused to concur in the House resolutions thanking Senators Dawes and Hoar for their response to the so-called imputation on the honor of Massa chusetts made by Mr. Blaine in the United

States Senate. In the House a resolution was introduced. "That the Legislature of Massachusetts is op-posed to the revival of any State or sectional animosity, as being opposed to the best interests of the country."

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Upper Lake Region, cloudy weather, rain or snow, colder northwest winds

Pime. Bar. Thr In. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

9:53 s.m. 29.838 37 71 S... 7 0 Fair. 11:18 s.m. 28.848 40 73 S... 8 0 Cloudy. 2:00 p.m. 28.848 37 78 S... 8 0 Cloudy. 2:05 p.m. 28.816 39 78 S... 9 10 0 Cloudy. 3:53 p.m. 28.848 37 81 S... 9 9 0 Tert n. 9:00 p.m. 28.888 38 79 W... 8 0 Cloudy. 10:18 p.m. 29.884 34 79 W... 10 02 Cloudy. Maximum, 42; minimum, 33.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHIOAGO, Jan. 25-Midnigh Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 25.—Mrs. C. Nick-olls, of Wiltshire, suicided Thursday by taking morphine. The deed was caused by domestic

morphise trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Oricago Tribuna.

MADISON, Ind. Jan. 25.—Carrie Schefelbine, a Bandsome young lady of Loglick, Ky., suicided by jumping from a mail-boat at Patriot, OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 - Arrived, steamships State of Indiana, from Glasgow; Baltic, from London, Jan. 25.—Steamships Lake Cham-plain, from Portland, and America, from New York, have arrived out.

THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY. JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—Extensive improve here in the way of heating the cell-house In the attics above the cells new steam-coil heaters are being placed on both sides. In the centre between the heaters extends a chamber the entire length of the cellhouse, about five feet high and four feet wide. This is designed for a hot-air chamber, and into it all the ventilators from the cells open. A steam fan attached to a small engine forces air through a large pipe in the heaters, where it is heated and forced on into the central hot-air chamber, thence down the ventilators and through the cells, passing out of the cell doors into the half and escaping through the outer ventilators. This expensive improvement, costing upwards of \$10,000, is unquestionably one of the greatest and best improvements ever made at the prison.

THE WORKINGMEN.

CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Workingmen's Convention adopted a platform calling for restrictions upon, and the abolition of, Chinese cheap labor, demanding that land donated by the Government in furtherance of schemes of individuals and corporations should revert to its lawful possessors, to be held for actual settlement, and that individuals holding, by purchase or imperfect title, land in ex-cess of one square mile, be restricted to the use of that amount only, and a resurvey of the State to be held to ascertain the extent to which land had been wrongfully appropriated; insisting that the National Go shall give to the people a system of finance con sistent with the agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile requirements of the country, uncontrolled by rings of brokers and bankers; the pardoning power conferred on the President and Governors of States should be abolished, and the same invested in commissions; malfeasance in public office should be punishable by imprisonment for life, without intervention of the pardoning power; the abrogation of the contract system in State Prisons and reformatory institutions; all labor on public works, State or municipal, should be performed by the day at current rates of wages; eight hours are sufficient for a day's work for any man, and the law should make it so; all public officers should receive a fixed salary, and fees should be accounted for as public moneys. The Constitution of the United States should be amended to the effect that the President, and Vice-President, and Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. sistent with the agricultural, manufacturing

CASUALTIES.

A NAVAL BLUNDER Shore, for Scattle, the bark King Philip, for Port Gamble, and the Bolivian bark Don Nico las, for Victoria, were towed to sea this morning. The tugs left them inside the bar, which was breaking heavily. The wind was too light to enable the ships to work across against the eavy rollers, and all three were carr a mile south of the Heads, where the breakers are continuous from beach to bar. All anchor-ed in the breakers. This afternoon the King other are still holding on, but are liable to go to the recent gale. The fate of the crew of the King Philip is not yet ascertained. She will undoubtedly soon go to pieces. She is a bark of 1,189 tons, owned by Pope & Talbot, of this city. All the vessels were in ballast.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Later.—A portion of the crew of the bark King Philip have reached there is a best of the remain. of the crew of the bark King Philip have reached shore in a boat. Others remain on the vessel. The Western Shore still holds on. Several tugs attempted to rescue her from her perilous position without success. Capt. Blinn, her commander, was killed by the parting of a hawser, which struck him on the rebound. The bark Don Nicolas, which lay in a more favorable position, has been towed off, and is now entering the harbor. At last reports the sea was increasing.

harbor. At last reports the sea was increasing The King Philip was valued at about \$25,000. THE MILWAUKEE ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—To-day the Coroner's Miss Jacobs and young Falk lost their lives Paul Railroad Company for carelessness in not having efficient precautions at the railroad crossing; also censuring the Common Council and Mayor for allowing such a dangerous place to remain unguarded; also that John Leubke, driver of the carriage, did not use due vigilance when approaching the crossing. The jury was composed of prominent citizens, and the ver-dict causes a considerable sensation.

CARRIED UNDER THE ICE. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., JS George Drumm, brothers, 21 and 18 years, respectively, attempting to cross the Delaware River this forenoon, broke through the ice, and

DIED OF HIS HURTS. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John Armstrong, a music printer, died to-day from wounds received last night in Camden. Fred W. Davis and James P. Demaris have been arrested on suspi-cion. Business difficulties were the alleged

FIRES.

AT COLLAMER, O. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—A fire broke out this morning at about 1 o'clock in the store of J. W. Ogram, in the Village of Collamer, suburb of this city, and, before it could be got under control, five buildings had been con sumed. Losses and insurance are as follows: J. W. Ogram's store, loss \$5,600, insurance on building and contents, \$3,000 in the Glenn balls and \$2,000 in the State of Pennsylvania. The next store was occupied by Stephens Brothers, owned by William West, of Ober-Brothers, owned by William West, of Oberlin, and valued at \$1,200; insured for \$1,000 in the Fancuil of Boston: contents valued at \$1,200; insured for \$1,000 in the same company. The meat-market of King Bros., with coutents, was worth about \$200; insured for \$200 in the Meriden of Connecticut. The ice-house of Stephens Bros. was worth about \$200; not insured. There was also a vacant dwelling-house, which was completely consumed. People were very much panic-stricken, having no fire company or water supply, and the wind was blowing from the west. They feared at one time that the whole town would be consumed.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—The First National Bank of this city received the first application

to-day for the popular 4 per cent loan. The man wanted \$2,000 of it.

The Indianapolis Savings Bank during the past six years has paid to its depositors \$82,568 in dividends, loaning \$1,500,000, on which it has lost less than \$4,000. Some years ago it in-vested in \$14,000 worth of Government bonds, and on them it loses \$1,699, or nearly one-half and on them is seeing the series of this city, to-day filed their papers in bank-ruptey. Liabilities about \$125,000: assets about \$15,000, chiefly in mortgaged real estate.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—At 1 a. m. fire was discovered in the storage room of Merrill, Hubbard & Co.'s bookstore, in the Biackford Block. Loss by water and fire about \$1,500. Cause un-known. Smoke and alarm caused a stamped of operators in the Western Union Telegraph office, located in the fifth story of the same

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.-The large oper-shops owned by A. M. Anson, employing ighty men, burned last night. Loss, \$10,000; nsured for \$6,000. AT CARROLLTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—The cotton-batting mills of Wilson & Co., Carrollton, Ky., were burned Wednesday. Loss, \$15,000; insured. AT TRENTON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The barn and out-buildings of Col. McDaniels burned last night. All five horses saved. Loss, \$15,000. Incendiary.

THE IRON INTEREST. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Western Iron Association held a very important and largelyattended meeting in this city yesterday and to-day. Yesterday's session and that of last night effect that result in an equitable manner. The following resolution was adopted this morning:

Resolved. That the mills belonging to this Association hereby agree to limit themselves to running a single turn or its equivalent on all finished iron. This resolution to take effect Feb. 4, 1879. PRITSURG, Jan. 25.—At an adjourned meeting of the Western Iron Association, held to-day, to determine on some measure for the curtailment of production and the improvement of the trade, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the mills belonging to the Association hereby agree to limit themselves to running single turn, or its equivalent, on all finished iron, this decision to take effect on Feb. 4, 1878. The meeting was very largely attended, nelly every firm in Eastern Pennsylvania and ma of Ohio being represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GILMORE BAND CONCERT. It is now almost a year since Mr. Gilmore lrew crowds to the Exposition Building to listen to that charming vocalist, Miss Thursby, to Levy, Arbuckle, Letsch, and to his incomparable military band, and the crowd that was i attendance at the Tabernacle last evening shows that his popularity has not waned in the meantime, and that the public is satisfied it will get its money's worth of music at his concerts. Upon former occasions he has made tours in the regular course of concert busi-ness. At Boston, during the two Jubilees, he entertained foreign bands in a princely way. Now he is on a farewell tour prior to his departure for Europe to take part in the peaceful musical contests of the Paris Exposition, where we believe be will take an honorable place between the solidity of the German, the grace of the French, and the precision of the English bands. Let us hope, as combining the qualities of all three, that he will carry off the banner which he so well deserves for his pluck in getting together the means and taking so long a journey to enter the arena. His concert last evening was a pleasant departure from the convention a orchestral, operatic, vocal, and chamber music we have been having this season, and fortunately the great band-master had an auditorium where he could give free license to the tumultuous brass. The programme was far superior to those he has before offered us, not only in the general character of the numbers, but also because it contained some which heretofore have been monofolized by string bands. It was a darling thing, for instance, for Thomas to take the Second Rhapsodie of Lisat for piano and produce it with orchestra, but it was still more daring for Mr. Glimore to take it for military band, and this afternoon he will essay a still more daring feat with the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. The programme included in serious music the overtures to "Der Freischuetz" and "Tannhauser" and Liszt's Second Hungarian Kuapsodie; of the purely popular class, the familiar old "Monastery Bells," a military march of Mr. Glimore's own composition, and a Grand International Quadrille, a mediey of the sort in which Mr. Glimore takes special delight, introducing national airs such as the "Russian Hynn," the "Marseillaise," "Partant pour la Syrie," "The Watch on the Rhine," and "America," besides a collection of rather fantastic variations for separate instruments; and besides these, a solo for saxophone (fantasie'on themes from "Norma" by Mr. Lefebvre, beautifully played), and a solo for cornet (Levy's "Leviathan Polka," by Mr. Bent). The band plays with even more than its old enthusiasm and precision, and, while everything it did was received with the utmost cordiality and at times with quite a popular furore, we should give it the greatest credit for the performance of the "Second Rhapsodie," which Mme. King has made so familiar on the piano and Mr. Thomas with the orchestra. While the arrangement for reeds and brasses gives the Rhapsodie a new and strange coloring in many of its parts, more particularly in the quick movements, and while one frequently misses the dash and attack of the violins, it is impossible not to admire the rchestral, operatic, vocal, and chamber music we have been having this season, and fortunately the great band-master had an auditorium where

was less successful than in the Verdi aria. In one respect we would commend her action to all singers in popular concerts where encores are inevitable. She brought in the encore piece with her, and did not retire from the stage, but replied on the spot. This saves a great deal of time and unnecessary wear of kids and boot-heels. Mme. Salvotti's number was a trying aria from "Nabucco," which she sang in such a fine style-as-to secure an encoge, although she was somewhat hoarse before it was concluded. The auditorium was well adapted for her full, robust tone, and the impression she made was a very favorable one. Taken in all its parts, the concert was one of the finest Mr. Gilmore has ever given here. The second and third concerts will be given this afternoon and evening with choice programmes, the principal feature of the matinee being Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS. The billiard game last night at Brunswick's was won by Honahan. Snyder played below his usual standard, as did Honahan also. Hence the game was not as sharp and interesting as it otherwise would have been. The particulars can be observed in the following:

can be observed in the following:

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Fifteenth game of the tournament for the championship of Chicago, played at Brunswick's Hall between Honahan and Snyder, 5x10 Brunswick's Balke table, 2% balls, A. Bassford, referce. Honahan wins in 102 innings; average, 2.94; best runs, 23, 11, 11, 11. Snyder's score, 270; average, 2.64; best runs, 14, 10, 10, 23. The score:

Honahan (black)—0. 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 11. 3. The score: Homahan (black)—0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3, 5, 3, 1, 1, 1, 5, 2, 23, 8, 2, 0, 0, 2, 5, 9, 3, 0, 10, 0, 5, 1, 8, 9, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 0, 3, 7, 0, 11, 1, 7, 0, 2, 11, 0, 1, 3, 3, 6, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 4, 6, 4, 1, 5, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 100, 6, 11, 4, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 7, 0, 3, 0, 5, 7,

Last night's game closed the third week of

STATE-HOUSE GROUNDS. What Will Be Done to Make the People of Springfield Keep Their Bond. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—Secretary-of-

State Harlow to-day formally notified the Attorney-General that the time in which the obligors on the bond to supply the four addi-tional acres adjoining for State-House grounds had to execute that trust under the law expired the bond, nor procured or furnished to the State such land after the four months' notice prescribed by law. The next proceedings under the statute will be for the Attorney-Ge report the non-compliance to the Governor, who is thereupon required to appo sioners to appraise the value of the land, prescrib and make report to the Secretary of State, who certifies the sum to the State Auditor, and the latter is required to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount payable out of any appropriation for State-House purposes. As such appropriation is exhausted, it is safe to conclude that no warrant will be drawn. The obligors of the bond have the privilege, however, which they may exercise, of paying the condemnation price, and, if they do not do so within thirty days, the law requires the Attorney-General to bring suits, which he will do, against the obligors of the bond to compet them to execute their trust. A reason assigned for not doing so here-tofore has been that the land is not in market at reasonable prices, and will have to be condemned to fix its value. and make report to the Secretary of State, who

THE TEXAS BORDER. BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 25 .- The Permanen Committee of citizens of Brownsville on frontier affairs held a meeting yesterday in regard to the dispatch from Eagle Pass of Dec. 24, which charges Col. John S. Ford with being a bucc driving cattle to Mexico, and then sending acceptal dispatches to New York charging such raiding as Mexican outrages, and other similar dispatches. The Committee from their knowledge and in behalf of the citizens of this frontier declare all such charges and dispatches untrue, and believe they were only sent to Drejudice Col. Ford, because he has been summoned to Washington as a winess on frontier affairs. The Permanent Committee is composed of leading merchants and business men of Brownsville.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Calcago Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 25.—Mass temperance metings have been held here nightly for a week by, John W. Drew. of Concord, N. H., culminating to-night in one of the grandest occasions ever witnessed here. A Reform Club was organized with 3,200 members, including many old the state of the seconds were made to-night by Mr. topers. Speeches were made to-night by Mr. Drew, Mayor Flournov, Charles M. Young, and others. Everybody wears a blue ribbon. Mr. Drew stays here two more nights. He goes next week to Muscatine, Ia.

OVERTASKING THE ENERGIES.

It is not asvisable for any of us to overtask our energies, corporeal or mental, but in the eager pureuit of wealth, or fame, or knowledge how many transgress this salutary rule. It must be a matter of great importance to all who do so to know how they can regain the vigor so recklessly expended. The remedy is neither costly or dimcult to obtain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is procurable in every city, town, and settlement in America, and it compensates for a drain of bodily or mental energy more effectually than any invigorant ever prescribed or advertised. Laboring inen, athletes, students, journalists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, all bear testimony ito its wondrously renovating powers. It increases the capabilities for undergoing fatigue, and counteracts the injurious effects upon the system of exposure, sedentary holis, unhealthy or wearying avocations, or an insalubrious climate, and is a prime alterative, directic, and blood depurent. OVERTASKING THE ENERGIES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.—Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda, for the cure of consumption and chronic diseases of the throat and langs. Also dyssepsia, indigestion, general decility, etc. This grand specific has been established twenty years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 John street, New York. Sold by draggists.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, cutaneous accetions, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

The water is soid by all prominent druggists, and painphiets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin County, Vt.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first premium silver medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magne-sia. For sale in Government-stamped bottles a druggists' and country stores.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

See advertisement of Little Rock & Fort Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradi-sate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from imthe Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm Vzuzrinz has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine dis-

rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It in-vigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, aliays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and ossesses a controlling power over the nervous The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have

induced many physicians and anothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own famiered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1875.—H. R. Stevens, Esq.—
DEAR SIR: During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merit of Yessetting. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results than anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with spech great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a police officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend Vegeting, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impoverished state of the blood its effects are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which Vegeting can be used with injurious results, and is will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about Vegeting.

RANKOT BE EXCIPLIED.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED. CHARLETOWN, Mass.—H. R. Steeens: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerons Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood parifier and spring medicine it is the best thing have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully.

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
10 Russell-st.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. Golden Opportunity

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark & Erie-sts.

CLOAKS

In addition to marked reductions in price of our own elegantly-made and superior garments, we have lately purchased, and now offer in this sale, the stock of a large New York Cloak Manufacturing Concern, now

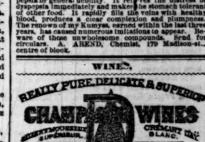
BANKRUPT! \$10.00 Beaver Cloaks for \$5.00

\$11.00 Fancy Rough Beaver Cloaks for - - - 5.50 \$12.00 Heavy Beav. Cloaks, trimmed, for - - - 6.00

\$12.50 Matelasse Cloaks for 6.50 \$15.00 Matelasse Cloaks for 7.50 \$18.00 Matelasse Cloaks, nicely trimmed, for - 10.00 \$20 & \$25 Matelasse Cloaks

for - - - \$12.00 & 15.00 50 extra rich and fine Imported Cloaks, in Silk, Velvet, and Silk Matelasse, at less than 50 cts. on the dollar.

AREND'S KUMYSS



Modifi IN 1743. ESPABLISHED RENAUL FRA IS & C?



WAREHOUSEMEN,

Millers, Brewers, and Millwrights, Supplied at reduced rates by the RIVET BUCKET CO. With our unrivaled Rievator Bucket (now in use from Maine to California). Also Grain Grain Conveyers, Leather and Rubber Beitt Sand for price and descriptive lists. Office and Factory, 54 & 56 Franklin-st.

Hotel Emery Vine-st., above Fourth, Cincinnati, O. THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY \$3 PER DAY INCLUDING ROOMS

HOTELS.

Or Rooms \$1 per day, meals extra. House first-class in every respect, and sumptuously furnished. All rooms Large and Light. Location best in the city. GRAND EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION TO EUROPE. In the Summer of 1878, visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, the Rhine, Frumia, Switzeriand, Italy, and the Faris Exposition. All objectiousbie features incident to European cravel entirely removed. Return-tickets good for twelve months. College Professors. Teachers of Music and Literature, Art Students, School Trustees, and others of like tasts, please address, for prospectus, Music-Hall, Bostom, Music-Hall, Bostom.

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics which shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illustrious SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices insu-PIVE TEARS' SALES COMPILED FROM THE SWORN RETURNS OF THE SEVERALCOMPANIE

The Singer Man'f's Co.....sold 219,758 282,444 241,679 249,852 262,316 The Singer Man 7'g Co. sold 219,788 282,442 241,679 249,887 2 Wheeler & Wilson MTg Co. sold 174,088 119,190 92,827 103,740 Howe Machine Co. sold 145,090 no rets est 35,000 est 25,000 Domestic Sewing Machine Co. sold 49,554 40,114 22,700 21,452 Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. sold 33,639 15,881 13,710 14,522 American B. H. &c. Sewing Machine Co. sold 18,930 14,182 13,529 14,406 Weed Sewing Machine Co. sold 42,444 21,769 20,495 21,993 Remington Sewing Machine Co. sold 49,82 9,183 17,608 25,110 Victor Sewing Machine Co. sold 11,901 7,446 6,292 6,103 Wilson Sewing Machine Co. sold 22,666 21,247 17,525 9,508 Florence Sewing Machine Co. sold 15,793 8,960 5,517 4,892

Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Discount Market Quiet-Moderate Country Orders for Currency.

Money in Europe in 1877--- The Speculation in Gold---Railroad Bonds.

The Chicago Produce Markets Active and Very Irregular.

Early Strength Followed by Severe Weakness in Wheat, Pork, and Lard.

Other Produce Steadier-The Course Prices Affected by the News from Europe.

FINANCIAL.

The loan market was quiet yesterday. Applica-tions for discounts were only moderate, taken al-together, and there was no sharp demand from tiable paper have been light, while at the same time the banks have been indisposed to extend their discount lines. Rates of discount were 7@10

banks at 80c@\$1 per \$1,000 discount. clearings were \$2,900,000.

MONEY IN EUROPE IN 1877.

[ax Wirth, the distinguished political econlet, and author of the best work yet written on of, and author of the best work yet written on cs. has an article in the New News Presse, of ima, on the finances of Europe in 1877. To a slation of which by the New York Daily Butwe are indebted for some interesting informathe almost complete absence of interest in French resumption of specie payments is acted for by the fact that actual payment in species. Max With compares this result with the condition of affairs in this country, in which, as he says, the promium on gold still exists after sixteen years' suspension, although the United States form the est State on an isolated continent, and not the onerous war budget which is compelled to bear. The currencies of ny, Austria, Russia, and Turkey are in a bad addition. All these countries maintain a forced culation of paper. The premium on gold has an about 94 per cent in Italy during the year. hly gold premium in Austria was much er than in Italy, and showed more finctua-from 16.91 to 27.40 per cent, and that durthe first six months of this year the pre-of paper had increased to 1,038,622,025 roubles, against which the bank held a reserve of only 180,-085,802 roubles in coin. Paper money has been by Turkey during the year, and the pre-on gold at the beginning of December was

A conference of the nations forming the Latin on is to be held soon, and the decision of that ting is looked forward to with great anxiety: It rests with this conference to bring the Union to an end Jan. 1, 1880, by notice, or to sallow it to continue fifteen years longer by not giving notice

Wirth states that the currency reform of Germany is nearly completed, and that up to November. 1877, 938, 000, 000 marks of silver coin had currency at various times during the year in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium:

| | National Bank. Guldens. | Imperial Bank. Marks. | Bank of England. | Bank of | Belgian Bank. Francs. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jan. S | 300.6 | 757.2 666.9 | 28.6 | 2960.9 2527.3 | |
| April 7 | 266.5 277.5 | 728.2 727.4 | 28.4 | 2547.1 2498 | 342.3 349.4 |
| une 7 uly 7 | 268.2 274.1 277.3 | 668.1 742.4 663 | | 2420.6 2453.1 2369.4 | ***** |
| ept. 29 | 291 | 735.7 666.8 | 27.3 | 2369. 4 2369 2455. 5 | 322.9 |
| December | 276.2 | 666.7 | 267 | 2468.3 | 327.6 |

Bagican Branca Pranca Pranca Brank Brank Brank Bernan Bern

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD. trong disposition exists in New York to sell gold "short." Only a few days ago, the Post says, an offer was made to sell a large amount at 95 : seller 12 menths," the expected profit being on the interest account. The speculative selling of gold is largely for the purpose of influencing other prices by the diminution of the gold premium. The Post claims to know of people so careful that they are putting their money into sterling exchange in order not only to have their capital in gold, but to have it reprefered to Low.

don.

THE TRADE DOLLAR IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Government is coining trade dollars for the China trade. The last report of the Imperial Japanese Mint at Osaka shows that 2, 425, 4057 trade dollars had been coined for the year ending June 30, 1877. The coinings of the Japanese dollar is in imitation of the coining of the American trade dollar, and has the same weight and fineness. The United States isst year exported 649,600 trade dollars to Japan, against none the previous year.

AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD & SILVER MIN-

AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD & SILVER MININO COMPANY.

The American Consolidated Gold & Silver Mining Company of Colorado has just purchased the
Silde Mine, its only rival in the Telluride Belt.
The deeds were delivered on the 21st inst. The
American does not increase its capital stock nor in
any wise create liabilities by this acquisition to
its original property, which has paid a regular
dividend of 12 per cent on its capital stock, and
has surplus assets of over \$200,000 at this date.

BOSTON BAKES.

The condition of the Boston National Banks, as
reported to the Clearing-Honse Jan. 21, was:
Capital, \$51,850,000. Loans, \$130,875,000; decrease, \$140,000. Specie, \$5,366,400; increase,
\$205,700. Legal-tender notes, \$3,982,800; decrease, \$1,091,600. Due from other banks, \$16,088,300; decrease, \$30,100, Due to other banks,
\$23,036,900; increase, \$140,000. Due to other banks,
\$23,036,900; increase, \$103,000. Deposits, \$50,000,000; decrease, \$57,700.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made for railroad bonds
on the New York Stock Exchange on Jan. 22;

8. H. & Exc. 188 M. 118 Glev. Tel. new 64s, 100. AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD & SILVER MIN-

The following bids were made for railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange on Jan. 22:

B. B. & Ezle, 1st M... 115, Glev. & Tol. new Sds. 109

But C. R. & N., 1st 5s 604

But L. J. & Chi. Ist 1. 1045

But C. R. & N., 1st 5s 604

Rails of State Intervention of

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 100 % @101% in greenbacks.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 25.—Gold opened at 101% and closed at 101% Ecarrying rates, 1 to 4.
Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 117% in greenbacks and 115% in gold. Silver coin, 1%@2 discount.
Governments were strong.

Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were irregular, but genergily State securities were strong and quiet. The stock market opened 14 to 15 higher than at the close yesterday. After an advance of 14 in Lake Shore the whole list began to decline, and prices fell off from 4 to 14, the latter Lackawanna. Lake Shore and Fort Wayne declined I per cent each. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and recovered a to a from the lowest point of the day. At the close there was a fractional reaction. The earnings of the Lake Shore Road for the first three weeks in January, 1878, were \$312,000 in excess of the same period last year. The estimate for the month is \$450,000, an increase over the

for the month is \$450,000, an increase over the same month last year. Transactions aggregated \$5,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Eric. 49,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 20,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 4,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 4@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Customs receipts, \$330,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$395,000. Clearings, \$13,000,000. Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,505,000. Starling strong; actual business, long, 482%; short, 485.

W. Union Tel. .

Pacific Mafi.
Mariposa Land.
Mariposa Jfd.
Adams Express
Wells-Fargo.
American Express
United States Ex
New York Centra 6% Missouri Pacific... 120 C., B. & Q..... 68% Hannibal & St. Jo. 61% Central Pacific bo

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. Acticos at the stations at the line stations at the

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Gold, 101%@102%.
Sight exchange on New York at par.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489%.
FOREIGN.
LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consols, money and account,
95.3-10.
United States Bonds—'05s, 105%; '67s, 107%;
10.40s, 100%; new 5s, 100%.
Eric. 94; preferred, 22.
Parus, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 1097 50c: NEW ORLEANS.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Friday, Jan. 25:

Fabius st, 219 s-10 ft n of Centre st, wf, 50x124
ft, dated Jan. 24.

Butterfield st, 213 ft s of Streenth st, wf, 25x
62 ft, dated Jan. 24.

Fraid at a standard st, 25 streenth st, wf, 25x
1,000
Fraid at a standard st, 25 streenth st, wf, 25x
1,000
Fraid at a st 190 n of Sophia st, wf, 24x122
ft, dated Jan. 24.

Shurtleff av, 1814 ft s of Twenty-ulnth st, ef, 25x
12354 ft, dated June 2, 1877
Milwaukee av, 220 ft n w of Sangamon st, s wf, 25x1505 ft (with building No. 229), dated Ang. 23, 1877 (John F. Dugan to Thomas L. Dugan).

Hubbard st, 280 ft w of Labband av. 5 streen stree Dugan.

Hubbard st. 200 ft w of Ashland av, n f, undivided half of 20x8 ft (with other property), dated Jan. 24.

Ads. st. 14 ft s of West Washington st. w f, 425,289 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 22.

Washansia av, 48 ft e of North Woodst, n f, 24x 106 ft, dated Jan. 19.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock o Friday morning, and for the correspondin time twelve months ago:

| about Visite | Rece | tipts. | Shipments. | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| The Dill | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | |
| Flour, bris | 11,651 | 6,144 | 10,744 | 12,362 | |
| Wheat, bu | 83,913 | 11,028 | 148, 625 | 2,556 | |
| Corn. bu | 39,049 | 90, 439 | 79, 456 | 34, 420 | |
| Oata bu | 29,635 | -17,070 | 97, 693 | 11,708 | |
| Rye, bu | 2.504 | 5,037 | 1,603 | 800 | |
| Bariey, ou | 26, 198 | 18,090 | 16,040 | 8,952 | |
| Grass seed. 38 | 204, 273 | 218, 462 | 147, 793 | 68,888 | |
| Flax seed, ba | 130.740 | 15, 450 | 17, 147 | 132, 640 | |
| B. corn. ms i | 74,000 | 40,000 | 58, 880 | 23,650 | |
| C. meats, hs.; | 639,022 | 137,690 | 3,071,570 | 2, 188, 395 | |
| Beef. tes | | | 336 | | |
| Beef. bris | ******** | | 139 | 375 | |
| Pork, bris | 225 | **** ****** | 427 | 135 | |
| Lard, Do | 155,883 | 44,615 | 1,608,820 | 129,533 | |
| Tallow, Ds | 10, 233 | 14,319 | 79,300 | | |
| Butter, he | 108,841 | 91, 153 | 81.477 | 61, 250 | |
| Dre'd hogs, No | 1,725 | 3, 190 | 707 | 3, 133 | |
| Live hogs. No. | 27.105 | 7,281 | 1, 151 | 1,735 | |
| Cattle, No | 3,108 | 5, 235 | 1,595 | 2,708 | |
| Sheep, No | 1,429 | 3,058 | | 205 | |
| Hides, lbs | 165, 812 | 171,981 | 121,966 | 192,304 | |
| Highwin's, brie | Freb Cares . | 105 | 9 1 2 1 | 60 | |
| Woot, 156 | 81,992 | 46,703 | 97,990 | 86,840 | |
| Potatoes, bu. | 1.108 | 700 | 700 | *** ****** | |
| Coal: tons | 3,045 | 2,636 | 377 | 920 | |
| Hay. tons | . 298 | 150 | | 20 | |
| Lumoer, m. ft, | 188 | 295 | 629 | 546 | |
| Shingles, m | 320 | 155 | 165 | 240 | |
| Sale bris | *** **** | 260 | 3,204 | 692 | |
| Poultry, lbs | 40, 119 | 56,785 | 75, 340 | 36,550 | |
| Poultry. coops | 7 | PES. 48 | **** ***** | *** ***** | |
| Game, pkgs | **** ***** | 18 | **** ***** | *** ****** | |
| Eggs, pkgs | 271 | 161 | 150 | 2 | |
| Cheese, bxs | 1, 159 | 80 | 1,428 . | *** ***** | |

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4,377 bu wheat, 1,122 bu corn, 1,404 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 1b cars No. 1 hard wheat, 17 cars No. 2 40, 5 cars No. 1 soft spring, 91 cars No. 2 do, 248 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (158 wheat); 10 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do. 11 cars pew mixed, 34 cars No. 2 corn, 39 cars rejected; 36 cars no grade (131 corn); 13 cars cars rejected, 36 cars no grade (131 corn); 13 cars white dats, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (26 cats); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 2

(26 oats): 4 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (10 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 18 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars extra No. 3 do, 13 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (48 barley). Total, 382 cars, or 148,000 bu. Inspected out: 68,318 bu wheat, 9,786 bu corn, 21,672 bu oats, 12,611 bu barley.

A cargo of Saugatuck shingles was lying at the lumber sale-docks yesterday. This is the first arrival in 1878. There has not yet been a time this winter when ressels would have had any difficulty in reaching the lumber ports on this lake. The river at Menominee is still open, and the Straits are probably not frozen so as to prevent the passage of a steamer.

The question of peace or war was the subject of

yesterday. The early morning news was regarded as of a very bellicose character, and the markets were feverish, with an apward tendency. But consols were quoted stronger, and the reports from the British wheat markets did not chronicle from the British wheat markets did not chronicle any material excitement, from which it was inferred that "there must be some mistake" in regard to the alleged probability that Western Europe, or any part of it, will become a party to the quarrel. Then prices fell back, and were comparatively steady when the rumor came over the wires that an armistice had been agreed upon, and that the way seemed to be paved for the signing of a treaty of peace. The excitement of the day was greatest in wheat, because that article is most dependent upon an Old World demand; but corn followed the same lead, with fluctuations confined to a smaller range. Provisions were lower, in spite of a reported advance in the prices of live hogs. The shipping movement continues active, the stuff going forward at low rates, 30c per 100 lbs being about the rate on grain, which makes 18c per bufor wheat to the seaboard.

for wheat to the seaboard.

Dry goods were reported dull. The demand did
not extend beyond such quantities as were needed
for the pursuance of current trade, and was for the most part confined to the most staple and seasonable goods. The grocery trade was quiet. The changes in values were confined to coffees and sugars, both of which were lower, the former declining a \%0\%c, and the latter in \%c. Coffees have been much neglected of late, buyers appear-ing to have no confidence in the stability of prices. Sirups, molasses, rice, and teas were firm. There was a quiet market for butter and cheese, but prices were well anstained. Dried fruit were in fair request, with quotations ranging as before, except for Valencia raisins, in which a lectine was noted. Dried apples were in better demand, and were stronger. The fish-trade re-mains without much action, and some kinds are lower. Oils were held at previous prices, carbon,

and wood.

The demand for lumber continues to improve, and the general market is strong. Pleasant weather and hard roads would greatly benefit the trade. The prospect is more cheerful for lumbering. Dis-The prospect is more cheerful for lumbering. Dispatches yesterday stated that show had fallen in some parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the storm reached this point in the afternoon. A light fall of snow on frezen ground will give the lumbermen an opportunity to do a great deal of work. The wool, hop, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Seeds were in moderate request, clover taking the lead, and closing a shade firmer, while taking the lead, and closely a state thate, while other varieties were unchanged in price. Hay was slow and easy, upland prairie being quoted lower. The receipts are lacreasing, and buyers are holding off or purchasing of the neighboring farmers. The demand for green fruit continues light, and full late prices are obtained for the fruit. Hides were steadile. Poultry was in fair request, scarce were steadier. Poultry was in fair request, scarce

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Jan. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 9, 480 brls; wheat, 94,500 bu; corn, 59,850 bu; oats, 22,897 bu; corn-meal, 415 pkgs: rye, 4,800 bu; barley, 4, 450 bu; malt. 3, 625 bu; pork, 1, 558 pkgs; beet 578 pkgs; cnt meats, 4,314 pkgs; lard, 6,085 pkgs; whisks 284 brls.

Exports—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat 61,000 bu;

corn, 38,000 bu. GRAIN IN SIGHT. The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley.
Jan. 19, 1878. 10, 190,000 6,530,000 3, 278,000 4, 541,000
Jan. 20, 1877. 12, 238, 969 11, 783, 008 3, 404,087 4, 782, 201
Jan. 22, 1878. 16, 897,653 4, 055, 849 3, 154,639 2, 124, 488
Jan. 23, 1875. 11, 940, 393 5, 395,027 2, 496, 529 1, 850, 531
Also 591,000 bu rye, against 1,027.715 bu a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

A member of the Board of Trade of this city ask

A member of the Board of Trade of this city asks us to publish the following:

The strength of wheat is in its future value, Irrespective of war or peace, simply on consumptire demand. If war should ensue, American farmers and holders could demand any price they pleased, even prices that were current during the Crimean war.

The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain since Sept. 1, and up to Jan 1, 1878, from all sources, was 47, 120, 213 bu, and the stocks in all the importing cities remain hearly the same on Jan. 1 as on Sept. 1; London larger but liverpool smaller. This has been unprecedented, and carries the conviction that Kains & Jackson's estimates of the home crop are correct, viz. 7, 500, 000 que for consumption from crop of 1877, making is the smallest on record since 1854, the threshings since harvesting revealing a greater deficiency than the Agricultural Gazette's estimates during harvest. Taking last year's imports as a basis for future values, we find the total imports have been wheat and four! 116, 277, 279, bu, and ex-

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago customs Jan. 25: H. A. Kohn & Bros., two cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 375 boxes tin-plate; the North Chicago Rolling Mills, two care spieged iron; Grommes & Ullrich, twenty-eight cases bitters; Field, Leiter & Co., five cases dry goods; Meyer Ballin, two cases dry goods. Collections, \$3,897.94.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, with more doing in other stuff. The market was weak soon after the opening, notwithstanding the fact that hogs were quoted firmer. The advices from other points, however, were not favorable to higher prices, and sellors were in the majority here, while buyers took hold freely of lard and meats at the decline. The outward mayor mart confines large.

The country. Sale was made of 130 bris prime elity at 734c; and 175 bris prime select country at 74c; and 175 bris prime select country at 84c; and 175 bris prime select at 175 bris prime select at 84c; and 175 bris prime select a

graphed an advance of is per quarter on some descriptions, but not much demand, and Liverpool was only about 1d per cental higher. Private cables noted a better inquiry in England early, but closed the markets dull. New York was firmer and quiet. The receipts dull. New York was firmer and quiet. The receipts dull. New York was firmer and quiet. The receipts deep the control of t

Wheat—Sales 300,000 bu, at \$1.05\%21.05\6 for April, and \$1.68\601.08\6 Osts-10,000 bu seller May at 424c.
Osts-10,000 bu, at 244c for March and 274c for May. Mess Pork-5,250 bris seller March at \$10.95@ 0.97%. Lard-500 tes seller March at \$7.45.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$1.96@2.0c.
BROOM CORN—Was quiet and steady. The corn not coming in is mostly owned by dealers, who have had it tored in the country. There is considerable broom orn here belonging to Eastern parties who will ord corn here belonging to Eastern parties who will order it shipped when the season of navigation opens. We quote: Choice green hurl, 007c; red-tipped medium do, 5055c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5526c; red-tipped do, 45465c; green covers and infide, 45465c; stalk braid, 45466c; red and inferior brush. 464%c; crooked, 354%c.
BUTTER—A fair movement was witnessed at price but slightly different from those current on the preceding days of the week. Good to fancy factory was chief.

ly in demand, but buyers were unwilling to pay the extreme prices recently prevailing; and the market may be regarded as weak. We quote: Choice to fancy

double, 24@24%c.
CHEESE—There was a quiet and steady market for

laps, 4 and 5 bg, 136 150; gunnies, single, 142150; double, 2462456.

CHEESE—There was a quiet and steady market for this staple, at 11561256 for good to choice factory, and at \$61056 for poor to fair.

COAL—Mee wish a hand-to-mouth demand, and was steady at the prices previously quoted: Lackawanna, large egg, \$6.50; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.75, Fledmont, \$7.90; Bloosiur, \$6.006, 30; Briar 18, 5008.00; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.75, Fledmont, \$7.90; Bloosiur, \$6.006, 30; Briar 18, 5008.00; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.75, Fledmont, \$7.90; Bloosiur, \$6.006, 30; Briar 18, 5008.00; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.75, Fledmont, \$7.90; Bloosiur, \$6.006, 30; Briar 18, 5008.00; darraherrie, \$4.75; Indiana blocklindo, COOPERAGE—Was in fair request and france, sales being reported of 1 carpork barrels at \$1.076, and 4 cars and 500 lard tierces at \$1.3001.00; and 4 cars at \$4.27% for light, and \$4.35 for mixed and heavy weights.

EGGS—Were in fair request. Fresh eggs bring 13c, and the best old stock, 1261252 birrovement in the demand, and excepting mackerel and whitefish the market of the second state of th

server, were not favorable to higher prices, and sellors were in the majority here, while buyers took hold frow were in the majority here, while buyers took hold frow the majority here. While buyers took hold frow the majority here, while buyers took hold frow the majority here. While buyers took hold frow the majority here to hold the majority of the

stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. rds. 10 to 20 ft.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at 40@50 per bu. There was no demand for car lots, and th

50@75c perdozen.
SikDS-Chuver was in fair request and firm, and
other seeds were quiet, timothy being easy under free
offerings. Fix was firm. Clover sold at \$4.054.65.
prime closing at about \$4.00. Timothy ranged from
\$1.1561.25. and flax brought \$1.354@61.374. Buckid at 45c.

Was steady under a moderate demand: Sagisalt, 35c: New York fine salt, \$1.10; ordinary,
1.30; dairy, with bags, 22.50; dairy, without
OUc-Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.

Remain steady and firm. There was a fair
at the following prices:

Sec. \$1.05.—Common, 28:30c; good do, 33:338c; medium, 39:40c; good do, 43:43c; fine, 49:430c; finest, 53:638c; choices, 63:68c; choices, 70:75c.

Young Hyson—Common, 25:628c; good do, \$6:33c; medium, 38:40c; good do, 43:43c; fine, 48:43:50c; finest, 53:68c; choice, 53:698c; choices, 53:698c; choices, 53:698c; choices, 53:698c; good common, 29:420c; good common, 29:420c; good common, 29:430c; medium, 28:40c; finest, 53:695c; choices, 53:695c; finest, 48:630c; choice, 52:635c; choicest, 55:695c; choicest, 60:75c; finest, 53:695c; good medium, 41:643c; fine, 45:648c; finest, 53:695c; choicest, 60:75c;

* LIVE STOCK. .14, 710 .18, 485 .15, 268 Total .. 1,241 964 1,184 1,151 Total 5,796 4,540

CATTLE—For fair to prime grades there was a good demand, shippers displaying more interest than on the earlier days of the week, and prices were firm, though not to the extent of a quotable advance. The increased firmness arose from the smallness of the supply rather than from any improvement the Easternparkets may have undergone, prices at the seaboard still being relatively lower than here. In common grades there was no improvement, either in the character of she demand or in prices. Local butchers are pretty well supplied for the current week, and the liberal supply of common stuff gave them an advantage in the matter of prices. The purchases were mostly of low grades, at \$2.258.265. Stockers were in some demand, and common to prime lots sold at \$2.7583.55 for averages of from 800 to 1,050 lbs. No extra beeves were offered. The few choice droves were taken at \$4.5084.75. Scalawags were closed out at \$1.7582.00. At the close but little stuff remained in the yards, and the market was steady.

slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs. 2, 2 Stock Cartie—Common cattie, weighing 700 to 1, 000 lbs. 2, 6 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, buils, and scalaway steers. 1, 5 Veals—For 100 lbs (naives). 3, 0 July 100 lbs. 3, 0 July 100 lbs. 4, 15 July 100 lbs. 1, 100 l

a trifle. Another element of weakness was found in the fact that the receipts instead of showing the decrease usual to Friday were some 3,000 in excess of the day before. The indications were, size, that saturday's supply would perform the state of the day before. The indications were, size, that saturday's supply would perform the state of the confidence of the state of the stat

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tethnine.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa. Jan. 25.—CATTLE—Receive for the Week end of the Chicago Tethnine.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa. Jan. 25.—CATTLE—Receive for the week end of the week end of the chicago the country of the chicago t week. Moss-Receipts, 17,215 head, against 27,720 last week; supply light as compared with last week, but the cold weather made a better feeling, making the market active, but with no change in prices. Philadelphias, \$4,25@4,35; Yorkers, \$4,15@4,25; roughs, \$3,50 phias, \$4.2564.35; Yorkers, \$4.1564.25; roughs, \$3.50
(33.75;
SHEEP-Receipts, 8.700 head, against 8.000 last
week; supply light, but equal to demand, with prices
without quotable change from last week; extra, \$5.00
(35.25; fair to good, \$4.0064.50; common, \$5.006
(35.50; most of the sales this week have ranged from
\$3.5064.50; there being this week have ranged from
\$3.5064.50; there being this week have ranged from
\$3.5064.50; there being this week have ranged from
\$3.5064.50; there have been the week have ranged from
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\$3.5064.50; there have an additional to the week have ranged from
\$3.5064.50; there have ranged from

Hous—Receipts to-day, 407 head; total for four days, 1000; Yorkers, \$4,2604.30; Philadelphias, \$4,506 SHERYP-Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for four days, 4,000; no sheep were sold-to-day.

Sherial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

**Albany, Jan. 25.—Berwess—Receipts, 391, and last week 340 cars; duli market throughout the week, the only buyers being kastern and local, no New York or river dealers being seen at the market; supply consisted mainly of medium weights, and largely in excess of wants; market in every essential particular same as last week, with no quotable change in values; sughtus stock this morning sent forward.

**Shery And Laxus—Receipts, 60, and last week 65 cars; the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness mostly of a local character, released to the husiness of th

BUFFALO. Jan 25 - . . . - Receipts, 1,891; or the week, 8,041; no saigs. fresh arrivals cons for an week, 6,000 at the through SHEFF AND LAMBS Receipts, 800; total for the week, 19,300, market 20jes; buyers and sellers spart tending down; fair to Food Western sheep, 24,374014, 490; extra choice, 85,60; all offerings disposed of sales, 10 cars. Hoga-Receipts, 4, 675; total for the week, 30, 425; market active and higher: Yorkers, fair to best. \$4, 20, 64, 35; beavy fair to good, 4, 30, 4, 10.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 25.—Hogs-Good demand: common. 83.5083.00; fair to good light. \$4.0084.15; heavy packing. \$4.1024.20; butchers, \$4.2024.25; receipts, 12,500; shipments, 7

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Trade:

Liverpool. Jan. 25.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern.
65s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short
riba 32s; long clear. 31s; short clear. 32s; shoulders.
25s; hams. 44s. Lard. 46s 6d. Prime mess beef. 85s;
India mess beef. 83s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese.
64s. Tallow. 40s 6d.
Loynon—Jan. 25.—Liverpool—Under political uneasiness prices on wheat and corn are unsettled, and apparently 6d better. Country markets for wheat—French easter. Later—Liverpool—Wheat—Cailfornia club. 12s 11dei13s; California white. 12s 8dei12s 11d:
spring. 10s 9d@11s 4d. Mark Lane—Wheat in light demand, and 1s per quarter dearer. Cargoes off coast—
mand, and 1s per quarter dearer. Cargoes off coast—

mand, and is per quarter dearer. Cargoes off coast— Wheat—Fair average No. 2 spring, 50 edd51s. Corn— Fair average American mixed, 28s 6d@29s. Fair aver-age quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 49s 8d@50s. Special Dispatch to The Micago Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25-11:30 s. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 28s; GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 118 9d; No. 2, 118 26;

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 118 9d; No. 2, 118 20; spring, No. 1, 118 2d; No. 2, 108 4d; white, No. 1, 128 9d; No. 2, 12a 9d; No. 2, 12a 9d; Corn—New No. 1, 28a 3d; No. 2, 23a; old No. 1, 208 3d; No. 2, 29a; old No. 1, 208 3d; No. 2, 29a; old No. 1, 208 3d; No. 2, 29a; old No. 1, 12a 9d; No. 2, 12a Ninter, No. 1, 11a 4d; No. 2, 10a 5d; white, No. 1, 12a 9d; No. 2, 13a 7d; club, No. 1, 13a; No. 2, 12a 10d. Breadstaffs firm and outer.

quiet.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 408.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Irregular: flat; 61/68
61/64 : sales. 7.000 bales; speculation and export, 500;
American, 5,500.
Yarus and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending

downward.

BERADSTUFTS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 19,000 qrs; Caffornia, 12s 7d@12s 9d; do club. 78s 10d@13s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 5d@11s 4d; do winter. 11s 3d@11s 9d. Flour—Western canal, 26s 6d @2ss. Corn—Western mixed, 25s@29s 3d; new do, 28s @2ss 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Bariey do, 3s 11d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

clover Seed—American, 45@50s. Provisions-Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 84s. Lard-American, 40s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 31s;

Lard-American, 408 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 31s short do, 32s.

Curres—Fine American, 64s.

Tallow—408 6d.

Presolerus—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 6d@10s 9d.

Linerus—Ont—27s 9d.

Resin—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

Srikits of Turrestins—23s 6d.

Liverrool, Jan. 25.—Cotton—Sales of the week 40,000 bales, of which exporters took 2,000 and speculators 1,000; total stock, 445,000; American, 289,000 receipts, 107,000; American, 290,000; atmount afloat, 389,000; American, 395,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 7,000 American sales, 30,000;

Linser Dil-25s 9d.
Calcutta Linserd-48s 8d@49s.
Spirits of Turpentine-24s 8d.
Antwerp, Jan. 25. —Petroleum-28s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Grain—Wheat quite free were ages of from 800 to 1.050 lbs. No extra beeves were taken at \$4.5044.75. Scalawags were closed out at \$1.7542.00. At the close but little stuff remained in the yards, and the market was steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed 5-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 lbs.

Lot 1.450 lbs.

Weight fine, 1, 300 to 1, 450 lbs.

New York, Jan. 25.—Grain—Wheat quite freely purchased for early delivery, opening at an improvement of 14611/6 per bu. but, under later foreign advices. closing generally weak; 32,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring, arily February delivery, at \$1.34 for export; 7,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, early in the day, at \$1.311/6 afloat; 4,000 bu No. 20 Northwestern spring, at \$1.30: 18,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, at \$1.30: 18,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.27: 52,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring at \$1.24. Corn more active easier rates for new crop, which closed weak; option business moderate, opening at \$1.26 stronger. but closing lower and beavy; mixed Western ungraded at

ing a trifle stronger, but closing lower and heavy; mixed Western ungraded at 40@500 as to quality; do unmerchantable at 48@48%c; Western yellow at 50@55c. Rye quiet, and quoted weak. Oats in limited demand at about former rates; No. 2 Chicago above the views of buyers; mixed Western, 1,400 bu, at 38%@37c; white Western, 2,800 bu, at 38%@30c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 3rc (though in instances held higher).
Provisions—Mess pork more active for early delivery; irregular as to price; sales of 1,000 bris at \$12.006; 12.25; other kinds dull and unsettled; for forward delivery Western mess in less request: January option quoted at \$12.00; February, \$11.85 bid; \$12.12\% asked; April. \$12.00\% 12.25; no sales reported. Cut meats in fair request; quoted unchanged as to values. Bacon moderacely active; long and short clear for early delivery. \$8.10. Western steam lard quoted lower for early delivery on freer offerings, leading to a fair business; sales of 900 tes at \$7.75\% 7.77\%; quoted at \$7.75\% for inforward delivery here quite active, but easier in price, with January option \$7.78\% 7.78\% 7.80\% 1.75\% 1.80\% 1.75\% 1.80\%

and weak.

Fariohts—Active business, chiefly in breadstuff.

Fariohts—Active business, chiefly in breadstuff.

cotton, and provision interests; for Liverpool, engagements reported by sail of 18,000 bu wheaf at 95d per bu; 20,000 bu wheat at 95d per business; 1146 per business; 20,000 business; 2 May, 11.40c: June, 11.52c; July, 11.60c:-August, 11.65

February. 10, 98c; March. 11. 13011. 14c; April. 11. 27c; May, 11. 40c; June, 11. 52c; July, 11. 60c; August. 11. 53c; May, 11. 60c; August. 11. 53c; August.

Hors-Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES-CORE-HIO CARROES. 1474218c. gold; jobbing, 14342194c. gold. Sugar dull; nominally unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans steady; 28248c. Rice unchanged.

Rice unchanged.

Ferractarys—Dull; crude, 6467c; refined, 1234c.

Tallow—7346711-16c.

Striktre or Turryta;—Dull and unchanged.

Striktre or Turryta;—Dull and unchanged.

Kd04-Firm: Western, 106153c.

Footslons—Mess pork, 812 00612-25. Beef quiet and steady; Western long clear middles. 6c. Lard—Frime steam, 87, 7597-773-2.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHRESE—Steady.

WHIRKY—Easier; \$1.0645.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—FLOUR—Dull, Wesk, and lower: superfine, \$4.50; XX. \$5.00; XXX. \$5.265.

5.75.high grades, \$6.004350.

GRADE GRAD

ly cured. Bacon firm; clear rib, 86.62% Pen -Flour. 3, 300 bris; wheat, 1,600 bu

Banks and Oth porations Ay-Steady and unchanged, novisions-Shade firmer. b ments loose and nominal. Abstracts of a Number cisions.

THE COU

ERS.

Responsibility of St

Among the dicisions receis one of special importance is one of special in the stockholder liability of the stockholder and other corporations.

Oliver F. Fuller, plaintiff

Ledden. The opinion, which Justice Craig, is as follows:

Justice Crair, is as follows:

This was an action brought of the Superior Count for Cook Co.

F. Fuller to recover the amoun deposited in the Bank of Chile organized of Illinois, let was stockholder the money was deposited. This can be superior to enforce the individual historick held be liable to do to the held be liable to the liable to do to the held be liable to t

where the act of incor all the stockholders of be severally and individual of the Commany to an amou of stock held by them respe-contracts made by such Co-when the whole amount of have been bild in, and a and filed, it was held that personally liable to the ext to the creditors of the Cor McCulloch, 1 Comstock.

original and primary sense, bers of an unincorporated as as Sewell, 2 Wendell, 327, the act was that "the menshall be individually liable Court said it was the Intento put the stockholders upon to liability as if they had as In Smith vs. Sacchi. 52 New provided in the charter the should be severally and ble to the creditors to an amount equal

debt was contracted tion, the liability of attached, and from that me bound in the same manner, a saif they had been doing bus incorporated, except under the sent stockholder is limited to of stock held or owned by doubt obtained the deposits up stockholders, as the act whice expressly declared and fixes stockholders. The charter v stockholders, the Company of the stockholders, the company of the stockholders. The charter v stockholders, the Company of the stockholders with a full part of the stockholders with a full part of the act which rave the ence. Under the circumstance should be held to a strict account money to recover which this was deposited in the bank, as holder. Under the charter he appelles. His liability was fixed of no orinciple under which he self without the consent of an right, it is true, to sell his stoomember of the corporation would not be liabilities incurred while tract or liability of this chasting the stock held or owned by he as the stockholder shall be liable of stock. The general stat of the State, providing the shall be brought, was not visions of the charter, but force and effect. Suppose tramed in this language: walls a member of the corporation for sand during the shall be brought, was not visions of the charter, but force and effect. Suppose tramed in this language:

waile a member of the corpononths after notice of the tree liable to double the ame orned by him, "we apprehen ally be contended that a seleved unless action was months after notice of the ityet the substance of the act a range are the same. We are set up in the plea presented action, and the denarrier was to the declaration, which is the substance, and the judgment will be appelled. We for appellee.

TRANSPERRING CASES FR ANOTHE

In the case of Ettingh Supreme Court lays down seem rather severe to attor of December, 1875, this cau call before Judge Booth. It and the plaintiff, appearing case was sent to Judge I heard, and a verdict render

Mc. TER-Unchanged. HOLEUM-Dull and nominal; refined at 113/212-FEE-Dull and weak; cargoes, 143/2130; jobbs Common-Law Marria Judgments, New vorces, I LIABILITY OF ST

-Prime, \$4.62%; No. 2, \$4.55. our. none; wheat, 23.000 bu; com

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25. - FLOUR-Steady and up PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; amber, \$1.3761.40; red, \$1.mg.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; amber, \$1.3761.40; red, \$1.mg.
GRAIN—Wheat—State: sail, 54460; January, 54461.
January, 5461.
January

Charles Stronger: family, \$5,2595.60.
GRAIN—Wheat stronger: unchanged. Cora arms; mixed. \$86390c. Outs heavy: 29529c. By firmer; 59c. Barley in fair demand: 35c.
Wirtsky-Steady; film: \$1.05.
Provisions—Quiet but seedy. Pork quiet \$11.00.
Lard in good demand: firm: prime steam lard \$1,75.
Bulk meats dull; shoulders, \$4.00: clear fin. \$1.05.
Bacon—Demand fair and market firm: \$5.00. \$1.05.
and \$7.00. Green meats easier: shoulders, \$3,75.600 ribs, \$5,57%. English meats nominal.
Butker—Steady: Western Reserve, 20620c; Omira Ohlo, 136417c.

1960.

FLOUR-Dull: extra. \$4.0064.50; family. \$4.50; Oc; No. 2. \$5.5065.75; fancy. \$6.0066.75.

GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull: red. \$1.2; unbermainte, \$1.25. Corn in fair demand; white, 45c; mind it. Otas nominal; white, 31c; mired, 30c. Recavy.65c. Ale. Oats political to the provision of the provisions—Fork firmer; \$12.00. Lard the provisions firmer; \$12.00. Lard the provisio

MILWAUKER, Jan. 25. - Flours-Quiet and unchanged Grain-Wheat weak: opened be higher: defirm: No. 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.094; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.094; March \$1.00. S Milwaukee, \$1.00. Corn fromer; No. 2, 24460. Bye quiet but steady at 1.51c. Barley-No. 2 spring, 60860 Mer. daurer, to March, 61c. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Hoss—Firmer, 11.704.00. Receipts, 3,000: all sold.

PRORIA, Jan. 25.—HIGHWINES - Firm, 81 \$1.02; sales, 50 bris.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 150, 000 balas; last year, 110,000; total receipts at all United States ports to dute, 2,936,000; last year, 2,983,000; exports from all United States ports for the week. 113,000; last year, 96,000; total exports from all united States ports to date, 1,608,000; last year, 1,720,000; stock at all United States ports, 577,000; last year, 888,000; stock at all interior towns, 147,000; last year, 888,000; stock at Liverpool 408,000; last year, 836,000.

MORILE, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Weak and irregular, middling, 10%; stock, 69,242 bales; weekly set receipts, 19,121; sales, 10,500; export to France, 1785; COTTON.

middling, 10%c; stock, 91,60e haies; weekly set receipts, 20,088; gross receipts, 20,486; sales, 8,600; exports to the Continent, 8,735; coastwise, 3,800; exports to the Continent, 8,735; coastwise, 3,800; gross tock, 74,521 baies; weekly net receipts, 18,900; gross to Great Rishs, 18,643; to France, 3,303; to the Continent, 721; coastwise, 9,003.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25. -PETROLEUM-Market ponanged; standard white, 110 test, 11½c.

Oil City. Pa., Jan. 25. -PETROLEUM-Market for crude United opened at \$1.44½. Two or three large transactions are reported, but with these exception business remained very dull during the day, although prices appreciated to \$1.48½, closing heavy at \$1.45½, asics, 296, 600 bris: shipments yesterday, 31, 425 bris.

Pitrishurg. Pa., Jan. 25. -PETROLEUM - Quiet: Crude, \$1.67½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 12c, Philiadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Spinits Tump TINE-Steady at 294c.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and me successful remedy known. Two to Six Bose as unusually sufficient. For further information, so for Circular, rice, 61 per Box; Six Boses, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for an Propured only by WINCHESTER & CO., Ch. 36 John St., 1

For Sale by Druggish Everywhere Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remedy which curse without additional means.

For the speedy care of Nervous Debilits of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy status. Any druggist has the ingredients. Adults & CO., 180 West Sixth-sp. Checkents.

case was sent to Judge I heard, and a verdict render fendant was not present, and moved for a new trial. An affidavit was filed even numbered cases Judge Booth, and those by Judge Rogers, term No. 256. Dec. 20, the 138, which occupied sever supposed his case would no its order, and, therefore, we trial, supposed his case, decaded. Instead of that still on trial the Judge ran be called. Instead of that still on trial the Judge ran all and sent No. 256 to J arties being ready for that this calling of the case this calling of the case transfer to Judge Ro all ground for a new trial. The Supreme Court deciral: "It was held in Smi lill, that when a later caused in the absence of define cases standing early had been informed would the record failed to show been made of the preceding wars passed without belt for the term, it would be a sence of any statement of the cases of any statement of the cases.

Supreme-Court De-

Common-Law Marriage -- Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

ng the dicisions recently filed at Ottawa lability of the stockholders of defunct banks and other corporations. The case is that of oliver F. Fuller, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary nion, which is written by Mr

oliser F. Fuller, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary Uedden. The opinion, which is written by Mr. Justice Crair, is as follows:

This was an action brought by Mary Ledden in the Superior Count of Cook County against Oliver F. Fuller to recover the amount of certain money f. Fuller to recover the amount of certain money prosited under a special charter of the State of Dlinois, in which Fuller as stockholder at the time the money was deposited. The action was brought to enforce the individual liability of Fuller as stockholder under the third section of the charter of the bank, which provided that "each stockholder shall be liable to double the amount of stockholder of the bank, which provided that "each stockholder in the superior of the charter of the bank, which provided that "each stockholder in the superior of stockholder of the charter of the bank, which provided that "each stockholder in the superior of stockholder in the claration it was severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on the 1st of January, 1873, previous severed that on of \$488.62 for money previously deposited by the plaintiff. To the declaration the defendant field a special plea, in which he assembleder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; that on Jan. 24, 1874, he was a stockholder; th

12, 320.

France 3. 38: bales: weekly net receipts, 12, 58:; be expert to Great Britain, 7, 226; to France, ac Continent, 6,54s; to the Channel, 1,38s; 2,395.

B. Jan. 25. —Corrow—Dull; offering lower: 10½c; stock, 91,606 bales: weekly net ress; gross receipts, 20,466; sales, 8,600; excontinent, 8,735; constwise, 3,410.

OM, Jan. 25. —Corrow—Dull; midding, 10½c; 21 baies; weekly net receipts, 13,960; gross.

L15: *ales, 5,188; exports to Great Britain.

France, 3,303; to the Continent, 721; const-

DRY GOODS. C. Jan. 25.—Business moderate with comses; cotton goods generally steady and untionades and cheviots rather more active;
but ginghams improving; men's wear of
let. The Bulletin says 10,000 pieces of
stings will be sold at auction Wednesday

TURPENTINE.

A Miner's Omen.

Firginia (Nec.) Enterprise.

sesslay night a black and white pigeon appearance on the 1,300-level of the left. The men who saw the bird flutther level could hardly believe. Such a thing as a pigeon making a such as thing as a pigeon making a such a thing as a pigeon making a such a thing as a pigeon making a such a such a thing as a pigeon making a such a such

MISCELLANEOUS.

STER'S SPECIFIC PILL table preparation, and the best at medy known. Two to Six Bor field. For further information, Price, \$1 per Box; Six Box rely sealed, with full directions in the sealed with the sealed with

For Sale by Druggists
Everywhere servative.

Remedy which ourse BROU

CRIPTION FREE. of cure of Nervous Debility, wanted the whole train of gloomy attended that the ingredients. Address., 130 West Sixth-st., Gincinnati, O Responsibility of Stockholders of

MABILITY OF STOCKHOLD-

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

mount equal to double the amount of stock held by each stockholder. When the debt was contracted by the corporation, the liability of these stockholders stock holders as the manner, and with a like effect with the same manner, and with a like effect with the same manner, and with a like effect with the same manner, and with a like effect with the same manner, and with a like effect with the same was a separated to the season of the same that the same and the same of the same same and the same a

RANSPERRING CASES FROM ONE JUDGE TO In the case of Ettinghauser vs. Marks, the apreme Court lays down a rule which will see rather severe to attorneys. On the 20th call before Judge Booth. It was called for trial, and the plaintiff, appearing ready for trial, the case was sent to Judge Rogers, where it was heard, and a verdict rendered for \$150. The defendant was not present, but next day came in and moved for a sent to the sent t admoved for a new trial, which was refused. In affidavit was filed stating that the wen numbered cases wereheard by Judge Booth, and those with odd numbers by Judge Rogers. This cause was term No. 286. Dec. 20, the call began with No. 188, which occupied several days. Defendant supposed his case would not be called except in its order, and, therefore, while No. 138 was on trial, supposed his case, of course, was still to be called. Instead of that, while No. 138 was till on trial the Judge ran on through his day's

and moved for a new trial, which was refused. An affidavit was filed stating that the men numbered cases wereheard by Judge Booth, and those with odd numbers by Judge Rogers. This cause was tem No. 256. Dec. 20. the call began with No. 128 was lem No. 256. Dec. 20. the call began with No. 128 was on that, supposed his case would not be called except in a order, and, therefore, while No. 138 was on that, supposed his case, of course, was still to be called. Instead of that, while No. 138 was ill on trial the Judge ran on through his day's all and sent No. 256 to Judge Rogers, one of arties being ready for trial. It was claimed at this calling of the case out of its order and transfer to Judge Rogers were irregular, a ground for a new trial.

The facts and questions made in this case are essentially the same as in Northwestern University, appellant, vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the Northwestern University, appellant, vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, ex rel., appellee, on a rehearing, have just affirmed their former opinion in the case of the University vs. The People, 80 Ill., 333. It will answer no good purpose to discount and questions and the cases standing earlier, wh

cause for what was done. It was also held in Mix vs. Chandler, 44 Ill., 174, that the Court below was the best interpreter of its rule of practice, and that a judgment should not be re-

their absence.

"Each Judge does not hold a distinct and separate Circuit Court in Cook County, and the Circuit Court of that county consists of five Judges, and any arrangement made regarding the trial of causes between the Judges themselves ought not to be reviewed in this court, at least not without very strong reason."

The Court thought the present case did not afford any strong indication that injustice had been done, and affirmed the judgment. Mr. Arnold Tripp appeared for the appellee.

A BULE OF PRACTICE CRITICISED AND LIM-

Arnold Tripp appeared for the appellee.

A BULE OF PRACTICE CRITICISED AND LIMThe case of Hearson, appellant, vs. Grandine, appellee, recently decided by the Supreme Court, contains a question of considerable interest to lawyers. The suit was on a promissory note, and when it was called for trial the defendant's attorney was not present, and the case went by default. A motion for new trial was subsequently made, and affidavits filed by defendant charging that his attorney was actually engaged in the United States Courts at the time the present suit was called for trial in the Superior Court, but no charge was made that delendant had a meritorious defense. The rule of practice in the State Courts is that, "when the principal attorney is sick of actually engaged in the trial of a cause in some other court at the same time the cause is called for trial, and the adverse party is ready for trial, the Court will pass the cause for the time without prejudice in all cases where it appears by affidavit or otherwise that the party seeking the delay has used due diligence to be ready for trial, and would have been ready but for the sickness, absence, or engagement of his attorney. But when the delay is at the instance of the defendant, it shall also appear by affidavit that there is a meritorious defense to the suit, and setting forth in what it consists, in which case the cause may be delayed or continued as the Court shall direct."

The Supreme courtin deciding the case said they would take judicial notice that a number of courts of original jurisdiction were held at the same time in Chicago, and there might be much difficulty experienced by counsel having business in different rooms at the same time. The above rule was adopted to aid attorneys in such case. But it was not claimed in the present case that that rule had been complied with. All that was

setting out in what it consisted. But the rule ought not to be construed so as to deprive a party of his meritorious defense, if he had any. It might be that a party could not learn in time that his attorney was engaged. The fact that defendant's attorneys were absent was not the former's fault. When a party had a good defense which he was deprived of making on account of his attorney's absence without his fault, if he made application in ant time to permit him to make his defense, he should be allowed to show it. Every one against whom an action was brought was entitled to his day in court to be head by himself and counsel. The pretext for not affording defendants an opportunity in the present case to make their defense was that their attorney had failed to comply with a rule of court of which they had never fense was that their attorney had failed to comply with a rule of court of which they had never
heard, and the effect of which they had no
means of avoiding had they known of
its existence. It is manifest this
rule was adopted for the convenience of counsel
as a means of obtaining indulgence in cases of
emergency that they could not always secure as
a matter of counters. It was obligatory on

injustice to parties litigant who had been guilty of no infraction.

It was further urged that the judgment could not be reversed because no new trial was granted at the term at which the case was tried. The formal motion for new trial, however, was made at the same term, and continued to the next term. The fifty-sixth section of the Practice act only required that a motion for new trial should be made before final judgment or during the term of contr at which it was entered in writing setting out the grounds relied on, etc. Final judgment was stayed by the entry of the motion, and could not be entered until the motion was disposed of. The case being continued, the Court retained its jurisdiction that had been the uniform ruling except in the case of the National Insurance Company vs. the Chamber of Commerce, 69 Ill. 22, and that case must be considered as overruled, having been concurred in without reflection, and being inconsistent with all the subsequent cases on the subject. The judgment was reversed. Messrs. McCagg, Culyer & Butler for appellees.

ANOTHER POINT IN PRACTICE.

In the case of Samuel E. Hibbard, appellant, vs. John M. Mueller, a similar point was raised as to whether a Judge had power to allow the vactor the budgment to go over from

In the case of Samuel E. Hiouru, appenant, vs. John M. Mueller, a similar point was raised as to whether a Judge had power to allow the motion to vacate the judgment to go over from one term to another. The plaintiff recovered judgment by default against Mueller, the stone contractor, for about \$54,000. The last day of the term a motion to set aside the default was made, and was continued by Judge Gary, and he subsequently set aside the judgment. This was the only question raised on the appeal, and the Supreme Court said that when the motion was regularly made at the same term the judgment was rendered, and regularly continued on the docket to the next term for decision, a Judge undoubtedly had the power to vacate the judgment at such subsequent term. The arguments were the same as in the case of Hearson vs. Grandine, mentioned above, and the Supreme Court expressly overrule the decision of Judge McAllister in 69 [Illinois, 22].

expressly overrule the decision of Judge Mc-Allister in 69 Illinois, 22.

SURETY ON APPEAL BONDS.

The case of W. F. Petillon vs. William Gilman was taken to the Supreme Court, the assignment of error being that the Judge below had erred in dismissing the case for failure of the surety on the appeal bond in the Justice's Court to appear in the Superior Court and justify. It appeared that the usual motion was made when the case was appealed to the Superior Court to have the surety justify, or a new bond given. The rule was made, against defendant's remonstrance, as the bond an appeared to be sufficient, but not being compiled with, the appeal was dismissed.

The Supreme Court, after making a statement of the facts, says: "We perceive no objections to the appeal bond in point of form. No grounds were shown for the rule—no evidence whatever having been given of the insufficiency of the security, and the Court erred in dismissing the appeal. The Statute authorizes the Clerk of the Court to approve the appeal bond, and when he does so the presumption is that the security is sufficient until rebutted by some showing to the contrary. The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded."

Mr. Arnold Trip for appellant.

Affidaving opinion of the Supreme Court

The following opinion of the Supreme Court in the case or L. S. Beardsley, appellant, vs. John W. Gosling, appellee, contains some points of interest on the requisites of an affidavit of

of interest on the requisites of an affidavit of merits:

The objection taken to the affidavit of merits filed with defendant's plea is exceedingly technical. It is that, although the State and county where made are stated in the caption, the name of the county is not repeated in giving the title of the count in which the cause was pending. It is stated to be in the 'Superior Court,' and we may take judicial notire there is but one Court so entitled in the State. But, aside from this view, there is nothing at all in the objection insisted upon. (It is not essential that the affidavit should have any caption, if it conformed to the statute in substance and can be identified as having been filed in the cause. Without any caption it is nevertheless an affidavit. Harris vs. Lester, 80 Ill., 307.

On the hearing of the motion to strike defendant's plea from the files, the Court announced that unless defendant set out irr his affidavit of merits his defence in detail the motion would be sustained. The statute has not made it obligatory upon defendant to do so, and he was not bound to submit to the terms imposed. Hayes vs. Loomis, 83 Ill. The judgment will be reversed and cause remanded. Mr. Arnold Tripp for appellant.

Taxing Endowment Lako.

The Supreme Court in their recent opinion in

tion was to be exercised by the Legislature, and having been exercised courts have no power to review its exercise.

REVOCATION OF AN AGENT'S FOWER.

The case of Ednice E. Walker vs. D. A. Denison, one of the recent batch of Supreme Court decisions, involved a discussion of the power of a principal to revoke his agent's power where he had expressly agreed it should be irrevocable for two years. It seems that one W. H. Pease, in 1867, made J. D. Walker his agent for the sale of a patent right, and agreed not to revoke this agency for two years. Walker was to divide the net profits of his saies equally with Pease. In the course of his business Walker bought of Denison certain real estate, paying for it partly in money and partly by the conveyance of the right to use Pease's patent in the State of Ohlo. Before the sale was completed Pease sold all his interest in the patent, thus revoking Walker's agency. Denison then sued to recover back the land, Walker not being able to make conveyance of the patent right, on the ground of failure of consideration. He obtained judgment, from which Walker's wife, he having died in the meantime, took an appeal. She contended the agency was irrevocable because it was coupled with an interest, and was given for a consideration.

The Supreme Court said the general rule was that a principal might revoke his agent's authority at his pleasure, and the present case did not come within any of the exceptions. Walker only had an interest in the exceptions of the power, not in the thing itself, and such an agency was revocable. Nor was the agency given for such a consideration or secarity as rendered it irrevocable. It was a benefit to Walker, no doubt, but that was not antificient. Walker had a complete remedy at law for any damage by action on the covenant in the contract of agency. The sale to Denison was after Walker knew of the transfer of the patent by Pease, and was not made in good faith. Denison's purchase failed for want of consideration, and the Court below did right in awarding

and the Court below du right in awarding a reconveyance. The decision was affirmed.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In the case of Laura J. Runyon vs. M. N.
Kimball, the question was raised whether the
fact that appellant was owner of certain propeerty which was sned under foreclosure, and
was a married woman before the act of 1861, in
relation to a married woman's separate property, was passed, and that her husband was
still living, prevent the bar of the statute of
1861. The bill was to recover this land, which
had been sold under foreclosure, because she
did not acknowledge the mortgage. The Supreme Court said the early decisions were in
favor of the rule that the statute was not a bar
to her action, but the later ones were to the opposite effect. Her busband's interest had
been barred by the foreclosure, and there was
no hindrance to her asserting her right. Her
silence for over ten years was fatal, and the
decree of the Court below against her would
be affirmed.

MORTON VS. SMITE.

The Suppreme Court, affirmed the decreasion of

be affirmed.

MORTON VS. SMITH.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of Judge Moore dismissing the case of J. S. Morton and wife against J. P. Smith, Jr. Two bills were filed, one to set aside certain conveyances of real estate to Smith which had once belonged to Hiram Joy, the other to establish an alleged trust as against Smith by reason of certain profits alleged to have belonged to Joy, arising from the lee business, in which he had been engaged, and which had been carried on for two years after his failure by Smith and Henry Fuller. The land in controversy was Smith's property, No. 145 Monroe street, some of the land on which the Farwell Hall building stands, and some land on the corner

A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE. Mary Hepworth, of Evanston, filed a bill yeserday in the Circuit Court against Mary and A. Bramkenn, Elizabeth Marshall, and others Lots 11 and 12, Block 67, in the Village of Ev-Hepworth, died Nov. 26, 1877, owner of the above land, leaving her, his widow, one sister, Priscilla, and three nieces. She claims to be entitled to one-half the land in fee and to dower and rents for \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year. In 1876 her husband conveyed all these lots to a niece, Mary Hebblethwaite, for a pretended consider Mary Hebblethwaite, for a pretended consideration of \$25,000, but complainant avers cago, a special sleeping-car was chartered, which action of \$25,000, but complainant avers cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road Thursday, to mary helohetenwante, for a precedence consideration of \$25,000, but complainant avers this transaction was fraudulent and made to defeat her rights. The defendants claim that she is not the legal wife of Hepworth, and that he was a married man when he began to live with her. She is now about 77 years old, and about thirty years ago came to this country with Hepworth, he agreeing to be her husband and she agreeing to be her husband and she agreeing to be her husband and she agreeing to be his wife. They lived together fifteen vears and then separated. In about four years they were reconciled and lived together ten years more. In 1876 he left here to go to the Exposition, promising to return in a month. When he returned from the Exposition, however, he did not live with her, and died soon after. She claims that she and he have always recognized each other as husband and wife, and have been so recognized by the community, and she asks for the enforcement of her rights, the appointment of a Receiver to look after the estate, and for a decree giving her her share. J. S. Murray appears for complainant.

Annie L. Shay filed a biil against her husband, Michael Shay, charging him with habitual drunkenness and cruelty, and asking for a divorce.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day will be 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 2744, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, The same the clothed to the 10 o'clock train of the Chicago, Milwaukee de St. Paul Road Thursday, to eturn to the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Among the passengers on this car were Mrs. E.

Elphicke, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Håir, Mr. and Mrs. John John S. Håir, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Håir, Mr. and Mrs. John S.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day will be 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 274½, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295. No case on trial.
Judges Gary, Moore, and Farwell will hear
motions to-day; Judge Rogers motions for new
trial; Judge Booth motions, and set case 603,
Chicago E. M. Co. vs. Humphreyville: and
Judge Williams divorces and general business.

Chicago E. M. Co. vs. Humphreyville: and Judge Williams divorces and general business.

BANKRUPTCY MATTRES.
Charles V. Marsh, a farmer in Geneva, Kane County, cleaned up his accounts vesterday and went into bankruptcy. His debts, all unsecured, are \$15,477.37. The assets are merely nominal. Reference to the Register.
Solomon Marks, formerly a boet and shoe dealer at 24 State street, of this city, also went into bankruptcy. His secured debts are \$900, and unsecured \$6,095.06. The assets comprise cash \$27.25, and open decounts \$1,277.95. Referred to Register Hibbard.
A composition meeting will be held Jan. 26 in the case of Samuel Bliss & Co.
The composition meeting of the creditors of Abraham Lipman was held yesterday morning, and he offered 15 cents on the dollar in settlement. The creditors took time until next Thursday to consider the proposition.
Assignees will be chosen for Elizabeth D. Valentine and for Archibald Campbell at 11 a. m. to-day.
The composition meeting of Wells & Faulkner is set for 10 a. m.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of A. O. Banks.
SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
David Wilber commenced a suit for \$6,000

Assignee of A. O. Banks.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

David Wilber commenced a suit for \$6,000 yesterday against John A. Huck.

George Karnes brought suit to recover \$4,000 of J. B. Colvin and Albert Colvin.

Ellen J. Brougham sued the Chicago Meat Preserving Company for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Ella Lindsay filed a petition for habeas corpus vesterday, stating that she is illegally confined in the County Jail on a charge of larceny, and asking to be released.

John C. Barker commenced a suit against the Chicago & Englewood Horse & Dummy Railway Company to recover \$12,000.

Michael Cremins commenced an action in trespass against E. C. Fulton, laying damages at \$5,000.

F. P. Callahan sued Dennis Nolan for \$5,000.

trespass against E. C. Tuttous raying damages at \$5,000.

F. P. Callahan sued Dennis Nolan for \$5,000 damages for alleged mulicious prosecution.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Williams was found guilty of burglary and given eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

still centered. About three years ago he came to Wisconsin and purchased a large tract of

starlight sail. Horses, carriages, servants, and an abundance of good cheer await the pleasure of all guests at this place, and all go away with the conviction that life is a pleasure under some circumstances.

The gathering last evening comprised some of the wealthiest and most aristocratic people, not only of Wisconsin, but of Chicago and its suburbs. The decorations of the parlors, dining-room, etc., were furnished by Sheppard, of Chicago, and were most elaborate. About 150 invitations were issued, and nearly all were ac-

suburbs. The decorations of the parlors, dining-room, etc., were furnished by Sheppard, of
Chicago, and were most elaborate. About 150
myitations were issued, and nearly all were accepted, so that even with the immense capacity
of the house everybody was "comfortably
crowded."

The guests began to arrive from a distance
early in the afternoon, and from that time to 9
clock there was almost a continuous stream.
Each and every one was cordially welcomed by
the happy bride and groom.

Mrs. Parker wore a Princesse dress of pink
groe-grain silk, trimmed with point-applique
lace, and diamond jewelry. The toilets of the
ladies were rich and tasty in the extreme.

At 9 c/clock dancing commenced in the large
hall, set aside for that purpose in the upper
portion of the house, and thither the joyous
throng wended its way, while a noted Milwankee band discoursed the sweetest of music. At
11 o'clock supper was announced, and upon entering the spacious dining-room it seemed as
though Eckardt had outdone himself. Never
before were tables seen that showed off to a
better advantage, and they would well be worth
a more extended description if space would permit. Suffice it to say that several of the
caterer's cooks, waiters, etc., were imported to
this place from Chicago a week ago, and were
ordered to do their very best. A toast was
proposed by Dr. J. B. Bell, with the
sentiment that Capt and Mrs. Parker might
live to celebrate their golden wedding in the
same pleasing manner, which was happily responded to by Mr. George F. Bailey, of Chicago, and the wine-glasses of all the guests were
drained with their hearty sympathy. After supper dancing was resumed, and there were those
of the merry-makers who did not shut their
eyes in sleep that night.

Although Capt, and Mrs. Parker especially
stipulated in their invitations that no presents
were expected from their friends and guests,
many broke the command and brought rare
cifts in silver. Prominent among these was to
be seen the gift of the groom to the bride, cons

car was switched on upon a side-track, where it was left standing, very near the house, until to-day.

There were present from Oconomowoc and Nashotah, Mayor and Mrs. M. T. Draper, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ackley, Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Douseman, Col. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. A. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Huribut, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gifford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hitcheock, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mann, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Turnhill, the Misses Edgerton, Miss Fannie Mann, Miss Annie Gifford, the Misses Lapham, the Misses Cole, Miss Small, Miss Jennie Stone, Mrs Douseman, H. Douseman, Streeter, McKim, Cressey, and many others.

CURRENT OPINION.

If John Sherman has been one of the Apostles, the memory of Judas Iscariot would now be cherished by mankind.—A. C. Buell in New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).

We have distractions enough, Heaven knows, in the Republican party; but we are by no means at such hopeless and irreconcilable variance as the Eastern and Western wings of the Democra-cy.—Buffalo Express (Rep.). The pleasure of "getting even" atones

for a large part of the pain which mortals are com-pelled to bear in this vale of tears. Mr. Blaine experienced it largely in the Senate on Tuesday. experienced it largely in the Senate on Tuesday. In his speech on accepting the statue of William King for the Gallery of National Statuary. He had a chance to pay Massachusetts once with interest for her conduct in the Cincinnati Convention, and he availed himself of it right royally. The sentiment of the country is with him in that matter, too. If Massachusetts had acted decently in that Convention, and if old man Poland hadn't soid out Verment for a Post-Office for his brother-in-iaw, the Republican party would have a President in the White-House to-day.—St. Louis Globs-Democrat (Implacable Rep.).

The President is said to be anxions to have

The President is said to be anxious to have a silver bill passed that he can sign. The only sil ver bill fit to sign is the one making silver dollar unlimited legal-tender and providing free coinage. George Williams was found guilty of burglary and given eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Henry Rose was found guilty of burglary and given two years in the Penitentiary.

Joe Webder and William Henderson were on trial for burglary. William Oswald, indicted with them, not appearing, his ball was forfeited.

THE CALL MONDAY,

Judge Bournet-Call of Circuit Court calendar.

Judge Blodgert-Call of Circuit Court calendar.

Judge Rose - 83 to 68, 70 to 73, 98, 97, and 99 to 103, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial.

Judge Moore-125, 126, 127, No. 122, Schoof vs. Sauerman, on trial. -Alarmed by the strength of the silver party in

vain, as it will be. We believe that the bond should take what is pominated in the and—or nothing.—Cincianati Enquirer (Dem.).

We suggest to the silver men in Congress We suggest to the silver men in Congress that it will not be prudent to overcrop themselves. They are in danger of damaging their cause by attempting to do too many things at one time. The caucus held Monday night was called, Chairman Buckner said, to organize for the accomplishment of three things—the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, and the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency. This is a formidable programme—more formidable, we fear, than can be carried out at this session of Congress. It would be an egregious blunder to jeopard the Silver bill by associating it with weaker and less popular measures. It is the strongest measure presented to the country for many years; a large majority in each House of Congress favor it.

Aside altogether from the course of Mas ford Convention, the introduction of these topic in a speech upon the presentation of the statue of Maine's first Governor to the Naional Gallery was in a speech upon the presentation of the statue of Maine's first Governor to the Naional Gallery was in the worst possible taste. The War of the Rebellion is a much fresher political subject; but, if West Virginia should present a statue, and if any one of her Senators should use the occasion to attack the mother State, Virginia, for her conduct in seceding and joining the Confederacy, the proceeding would be regarded with a general disfavor. We are bound in charity to believe that a less sensitive man even than Mr. Blaine would have refrained from doing what he did yesterday if he had not felt himself under necessity to be bold and dashing; if he had not believed that if he should be quiet and sedate and make no attack he would make no impression. He had a reputation to ustain. The affair, however, is significant beyond the bold assault of the dashing Mr. Blaine or the rather ineffectual answers of the Massachusetts Senators. It is a curlous illustration of the political changes which have been recently wrought, that the parties to a controversy in Congress between States are not representatives of New England on one side and the South on the other side, mot of a free Commonwealth and a late slaveholding community, but of two Northern States, —New England neighbors. The like of this has not happened for many a long day. There have been indeed personal disputes between members coming from the North. Not a great while ago, for example, the dashing Mr. Blaine himself had some words with the proud senior Senator of New York then serving in the House of Representatives; and such epithets as "turkey gobbler" and other injurious terms marked the attack as one of great boldness—though Mr. Conkling has since forgiven it. But wrangling States have been more widely separated. If New England had reproaches to make they were directed beyond Mason & Dixon's line. If the Hartford Convention was indignantly "hurled back"—and it often enough has make they were directed beyond Mason & Dis line. If the Hartford Convention was indign by "hurled back"—and it often enough been—the nuring was done in behalf the South. Criminations and recrimination this sort sound oddly enough among Nort States. The reproach which Mr. Blaine cast u Massachusetts has lost much of its force. Massichusetts has lost much of its force. The question has become purely historical. New Yorkers might as well now engage in a fierce dispute as to whether their respective ancestors were patriots or cow-boys. Yesterday's occurrence, however, presents the interesting and gratifying suggestion that the controversies which lately divided various parts of the country are finally set at rest; that the actual differences which once made Northern and Southern States mutual enemies no longer exist; that disputes must arise upon new questions, or what is better, that in the absence of actual disputes bold and dashing assailants must display their fighting qualities upon imaginary grounds.—New York Ecening Post.

RAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR .- It is the sur-

passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. other means can it be saved and beautified.

KATHAIRON

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed. It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, con-etitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair. COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is abso-utely incomparable. It is unequaled 1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Besutify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathaires is no

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairen is so eticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyre the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing mown. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairen. SOLD BVERYWHERE

HAIR GOODS. PALMEE ROUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for HairGoods, wholeasie or retail. Improved
Goosamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monros. or 270 W. Madison 41. Ill. Cata-

The only Sewing Machine practically used at the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to Eighteen Hundred stitches per minute, in the manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Underwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson.

The same qualities that enable it to withstand this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement, with greatly increased durability. If you desire clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made Machine, see the New No. 8, 155 State-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TABERNACLE.

25 CTS., including 50 BAND.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

Evening at 8, THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, ROBSON and CRANE, "OUR BACHELORS."

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

A LIFE FOR A LASH, or The Dogs of the Ranch.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. H. HAVERLY ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Richardson's New Method

METROD.

"Becoming at length satisfied of the truth of these criticisms, (by many eminent composers and professors,) and convinced that great improvements were obviously needed, I determined, if possible, to remedy the defects. Profiting by the experience and advice of the best practical teachers, I commenced a thorough and critical examination of my first method, and concluded that the only remedy would be to bring out a new the only remedy would be to bring out a new work on an improved plan."

NEW METHOD FOR THE PLANOFORTE. Which has been revised and re-revised until it is the most perfect of music books, is a great favorite with the profession, and is the only true "Rich-ardson."

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

What Might Have Been Heard.

Almost any day during the Centennial a knot of physicians might have been seen gathered around the elegant glass case, standing in the Main Building, in which Benson's Capeline Prorus Plaster was exhibited, discussing its merits and superiority over other porous plasters, and the listener might have heard words of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed of the property of warm praise fall from their lips as they observed their lips as their lips as they observed their lips as t

GENERAL NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the SIXTH INSTALL MENT of the said Assessment, with accrued interest, as due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, No. 67 Dearborn St. Chickens W. L. Gibenleaf, Collector. FAIR BANKS'
SCALES
OF ALL ES
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake Sc., Chicago.

LEGAL. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF CONFTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims assigned the Third National Bank of Chicago, lib, that the sails must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX. PINANCIAL. PUTS AND CALLS.

WINTER RESORT. Royal Victoria Hotel,

MASSAU, N. P.,

L. MOTT, Supt. MELLEN, CONOVEN & EING. Prop're.

N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York. RAILBOAD TIME TABLE

sota Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ray, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. † 9:00p. m. ; 7:00s. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATLEOAD.

epot, foot of Lake-si, and foot of Twenty-seco
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st, near Clark.

e On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-sedond-st.
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dotph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer House.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trains leave from Expesition Building, foot of Mon-nos-st. Ticket Officers of Cark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally acrised by the Faculty,— A Laxatyre, Refreshing, and the standard of the standard of

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Hirds. Goldish & Aquarium. FRED KAENPFER. 127 Clark-st. Taridernists' Materials, &c.

BURT'S SHOES THAY ARE THE

The Mayor and Corporation Counsel are expecte

The steamer Carondelet, scheduled for dispatch from New York to Nassau, N. P., and Santiage and Cienfuegos, Cuba, on the 6th, will be dispatched on the 5th of February, one day earlier.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse. optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribuna Bullding), was at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.86; 8 p. m., 29.92. Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upor ndrew Faith, 42 years of age, residing at No. 15 Sedgwick street, who died of apoplexy yea-rday while at work in Meyers' mill, on the orth Pier; and apon a fetus found in the rear of 5, 810 West Lake street.

The heaviest amounts of taxes paid yesterday to Mark Kimball, South Town Collector, were by the Sank of Montreal, \$7,965.56, the Hide and Leather Bank, \$2,477.29, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. \$2,628.66. The total amount col-ected up to date is over \$80,000.

Officer Dan Crowley at 8:30 yesterday morning ared the life of a woman who had hung herse rith a clothes-line at No. 77 West Kinzie streeter name is Mrs. Ann Somers, and she appears e partially deranged because her only daughtersists in giving herself up to a loose life.

he monthly meeting of the State Microscopical lety of Illinois was held last evening, James grove in the chair. Prof. W. F. Beach, of the swille Microscopical Society, was introduced, Prof. E. J. Hill, of Englewood, read a thy paper on "Mosses," which was illustrat-ith the strengetics.

Yesterday in one of the Justice Courts the jury rought in the verdict, "We, the jury, find for he defendant." The Court sent them back to find ut how much for the defendant. The jury smiled minously, retired, returned, and found for the efendant "one cent." The plaintiff paid the ne cent and departed smiling.

The Citizens' League are stirring up the people in the West Side this week, and letting them know hat the saloon-keepers are ruining hundreds of oors and girls by selling them liquor in violation of law. Another meeting was held in the church orner of Jackson and Lincoln streets last evenue. There was a fair attendance and much interstance.

A rising young newspaper and was discovered resterday. There was a terrible runaway about 3 o'clock. An express wagon, loaded to the brim, an away from somewhere about South Water treet, and tore along Dearborn, smashing things tenerally, and spilling everything on board, to the creat consternation of everybody on the crowded horoughfare. Just in the wake of the runaway eam a small boy was heard shouting at the top of his voice: "Daily News, full account of the runway." That boy ought to be promoted.

"The concept which the Germania Magnarchor.

The concert which the Germania Maennerchor gives this evening at Brand's Hall, corner Clark and Erie streets, promises to be one of the most successful ever given by that Society. The programme is an unusually fine one, and will consist of a piano solo by Mr. Schmall, a quartette by members of the Society, two solos by Miss Kleinoften, and a violin solo by Mr. Friese. The whole will conclude with the great composition by W. Tschirch, entitled the "Rheinfahrt" (A Pleasure Trips on the Rhine), consisting of twelve descriptive male choruses.

tive male choruses.

Thursday, night Deputy Superintendent Dixon made a tour of investigation among the concert saloons, some of which have become a great nuisance. Two lager-beer halls on Clark street, where negro talent of the worst description is employed, were pronounced the worst. The crusade will include all three divisions of the city. As a result, last evening the several places were very quiet and orderly, save with the exception of one of the beer-halls on Clark street. The new order also breaks up the nefarious system of lewd women making their headquarters at such places and roping in men and olying them with liquor.

Anton Finkelstein, a German shoemaker, resid-

olying them with liquor.

Anton Finkelstein, a German shoemaker, residing at 420 South Clark street, informed The Trinux yesterday that his wife had surreptitiously skipped his bed and board, taking with her their three little children. He was unable to assign any cause for her disappearance. Their whereabouts he does not know, though a kind-hearted policeman told him that he had heard she had gone to either New York or Titusville. Mr. Finkelstein took the situation quite comfortably. He contemplates leaving the city in a short time, and should the repentant wife return and not find him here, he wishes it to be out of her power to state that he ran away from her. When asked if there was another man in the case he denied it.

The Tribunk Home Clup cave a pound party

THE TRIBUNK Home Club gave a pound party last night at the Tremont House. Of course, it was a success. In point of attendance there was an improvement over the last social gathering, and since each one present last night brought one pound of something for the benefit of The Rome the vissoon to serve for the benefit (and money) of its many masculine friends. The spirit of sociality was not the least impaired by the fact that every participant in the festivities had been made a contributor to the cake-box, so to speak, of the organization. The musical and literary exercises were as numerous and luteresting and as much enjoyed as ever, and as many volunteers participated therein. The occasion was highly enjoyable, and similar ones will be given hereafter in case a necessity for subscriptions should arise.

Joyed as ever, and as many volunteers participated therein. The occasion was highly enjoyable, and similar ones will be given hereafter in case a necessity for subscriptions should arise.

A regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held vesterday morning. Mrs. K. B. Carse presiding. The report of the Secretary, Mrs. Howell, showed, among other things, that forty persons had signed the pledge. That of the Treasurer. Mrs. Greeiev, showed balance on hand Dec. 28, 1877, \$57.98; receipts. \$44.60; total, \$132.58; expenditures, \$110.50; balance, \$21.98. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Kimball read reports concerning the holding of meetings and the general progress of the work. After considerable discussion, the ladies agreed to thank the Lord for sending such an able reformer as Dr. Reynolds, and boildy refuted the slanderous rumor that the red-ribbon man is not a believer in and an advocate of saving grace, but a mere temperance worker. The South Side Committee was instructed to select places for the Doctor's meetings, and it was further agreed to invite all the ministers in the city, and Christian becopie generally, to attend the meetings and assist in rendering them productive of good results.

POETIC SUPPLIANTS.

Some men are raising the wind on the North Side by circulating the following "copy of the verses by a party of poor workingmen":

When nature, in the voice of pain, Speaks of want and woe, The voice is heard, but heard in vain, As our misfortunes show.

For many weeks we work have sought, But work we can't procure:

For many weeks we work have sought, But work we can't procure; Sad distress has been our lot, To go from door to door.

How wretched does the parent feel, When children want for bread; How keen the pain of sorrow than, They surely must be fed.

Look, then, to us in our distress, Nor think us much to blame; In God alone we put our trust, For poverty's no shame.

May want upon you never frown, Nor in your dwelling come; May Heaven pour its blessings down On every friendly soul.

Lord Jesus. Thou hast shed Thy blood For thousands such as 1: Many despise the poor man's lot, But to the Cross I fly.

As a general thing the poem fetches a As a general thing the poem fetches a five-cent piece.

C. A. LONG & CO.

The Mayor, in addition to The Teirnure, is in receipt of letters making inquiry as to the responsibility of C. A. Long & Co., tea dealers. Yesterday he got the following one, which will interest those who have signed the firm's contracts, and sent \$4.15 for the sample case:

Normal, Ill., Jan. 23.—Mayor of Chicago—Dear Siz: is there in Chicago such a firm as C. A. Long & Co., wholesale dealer in tea, and doing business at Nos. 4 and 5 Fuller Block. Dearborn street? If so, what is their reputation for honesty and integrity? On the 12th of this month! sent them (or persons using that haine) a remittance for tea, but it has not come. Please answer as soon as convenient. Respectfully.

ASBURY M. CRAWFORD.

THE REV. J. STADLER.

name) a remittance for tea, but it has not come. Please answer as soon as convenient. Respectfully, ASBURY M. CRAWFORD.

THE REV. J. STADLER.

The Stagle-Zeitung of to-day contains a latterday biographical sketch of the Rev. J. Stadler, who is now in Chicago advocating the colonization seneme for the benefit of Robertson County, Texas. He lectured the other evening on the subject in Hoeber's Hall, on West Twelfth street. It appears from interviews with seferal prominent gentlemen that Stadler was at one time in the employ of the German Mutual Relief Society, an organization controlled by the Magnedist Germans. He is a Swiss, and, the Secretary being a countryman, took pity on him, believing his story that he was without means, and secured him the position of agent. He collected membership fees, but didn't turn the money over. When asked for an explanation. He said he was very much in noed of the funds, but would make it all right as soon as he could. After his discharge it was discovered that he had helped himself more liberally than was at first suspected. Nothing, however, was done toward his punisament. He went to Texas, and claimed to be a Methodist minister. Parties in Chicago, learning of this, exposed him. Now he tarns up here again as a Lutheran minister. There are other stories told about former exploits, but the facts are not obtainable in this city.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Evanston met at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avanue. There were present ex-Gov. J. T. Beveridge, L. N. Bacon, Mrs. Myrick, Mrs. Anteres, Mrs. Bristol, and Mrs. Dr. Hamill. Dr. & C. Hamill presided, and ex-Gov. Beveridge acted as Secretary. The Doctor reported that the receipts since October had been \$153.56; expendinges, \$30.36.

Mr. Hacon, the Treasurer, reported that the

\$4, 280.69; balance, applied to attoracy's bill, \$240,43,
Mr. Lyman J. Gage, it was reported, declined to serve as Treasurer, owing to lack of time to give

Mr. Lyman J. Gare, it was reported, declined to serve as Treasurer, owing to lack of time to give for the purpose.

A number of amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted. Mr. Bacon was elected to the important bosition of Secretary. The President and Secretary were authorized to take charge of the finances of the institution until a permanent Treasurer should be elected.

The Board then adjourned.

DUTIABLE MAIL MATTER.

A copy of an order issued by Poetmaster General Key has been received at the Post-Office and Custom-House in this city. It contains the following provision in reference to dutiable mail matter:

Letters and scaled packages, the wrappers of which

provision in reference to duttable mail matter: Letters and scaled packages, the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, which are suspected to contain articles habe to customs duties, the delivery of the United States axchange office where they are first received from abroad, shall be forwarded without longer detention than twenty-four bours to their respective destinations, marked "suspected liable to customs duties," and upon the receipt at the offices of destination, the Postmasters thereof shall notify the nearest customs officer and the parties addressed, in order that the duties, if any are due, shall be collected. This is of great importance to the customs

order that the duties, if any are due, shall be collected.
This is of great importance to the customs officials, who capture almost daily a large amount of dutiable matter in the mails.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge McAllister will decide the Eager motion for a new trial this morning.

The County Poor-House contains 736 inmates, of whom 377 are men, 39 boys, 227 women, and 93 children. The Issane Asylum contains 485 patients.

patients.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment against Patrick McNurney yesterday for robbing the American Express Company in 1875. Ex-Mayor Colvin was the complaining witness. The Eager case was before the Grand Jury yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. Stein was examined and testified substantially as upon the former hearing. John Lyle King was also exam-ined. The forther hearing was then continued until next week.

until next week.

In the last few days the rations allowed at the County Agent's office have been cut off by order of the Committee on Public Charities, and the daily expenses have been reduced about one-half. The expenses per day now are a little over \$400 against about \$800 a week ago, and after the present supply of tea and coffee has been distributed these articles will be cut off entirely. making a Surther large reduction. Two years hence the Board will be wondering what the County Agent's office was ever created for.

large reduction. Iwo years bence the boats was be wondering what the County Agent's office was ever created for.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pucific—W. H. Shafter. U. S. A.; S. H. Haines. New York; W. Bullard, Buffalo; J. T. Beldwin, Council Bluffis; T. J. C. Clark, Minneapolis; Samuel Schoch, Marquette; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; Emerson, L. Foote, Louisville... Tremont House—The Sol Smith Russell & Jules G. Lumbard Concert Company; Col. R. M. Hoar, E. P. Kibbee and J. H. Blandy, Houghton, Mich.; the Hon, John Gordon and Col. W. R. Stone, Duluth; B. Lamberson, New York; George Watkins, Toledo; D. W. Knight, Williams Fothat; Col. J. D. Ferrusson, New York; J. A. Davidson. Milwankee; F. H. Walkun, Louisville; H. P. Holland, Rockford; W. H. Kimbal, New York... Shermon House—George E. Merchant, Sloux City; J. H. Fest, Michigasi, W. H. Kimbal, New York... Shermon House—George E. Merchant, Sloux City; J. H. Fest, Michigasi, R. Marchant, Shoux City; J. H. Fest, Michigasi, R. Marchant, Shoux City; J. H. Fest, Michigasi, R. Marchant, Shoux City; J. H. Fest, Michigasi, R. Marchant, R. M. H. H. D. Blakeslee, Buffalo; C. W. Austin, Fall Haven; H. W. Salmon, Cilnton; G. H. Morrison, Minneapolis; F. M. Stewart, Madison; J. H. Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; James McIntire, Eau Claire; H. A. Case, Willington; S. H. Powers, Springfield; L. Leeb, Cheyene; W. H. Nast, Cleveland; S. B. Sawyer and E. A. Clapp, Boston.

THE COUNCIL. THE CITY-HALL.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Cook presiding. The absenters were Ald. Pearsons, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Gilbert, Tully, Waldo, Niesen, Schweisthal, Daly.

The Committee on Finnee made a report recommending the passage of Ald. Stewart's

recommending the passage of Ald. Stewart's ordinance directing that the Department of Public Works, in connection with the Building Committee, as soon as plans and specifications are completed, to advertise for bids for the mason cut-stone, and iron work of the new City-Hall and to let the contracts to the lowest reliable and responsible bidder. The report was deferred, and ordered published. MARRIED SCHOOLMAAMS.

ordered published.

MARKIED

The Committee on Schools recommended that Ald. Lawler's resolution inquiring as to the number of married women teaching in the public schools be placed on file.

The report brought Ald. Lawler to his feet with a speech, in which he claimed that there were married women in the schools whose husbands were earning good sataries; that many young lady graduates, wholly dependent on themselves, could not get employment; that the matter was one of importance, and the Committee had elighted it; and that the President of the school forgot that the Council confirmed the Inspectors and appropriated money for the schools when he stated that the Council had nothing to do with this matter.

Ald. Beidler, Chairman of the Committee, said the Board of Education and the Committee on Schools considered it a very delicate matter to go to a lady and lask her how much money her husband carned,—so delicate a matter, in fact, that they declined to undertake the inquiry proposed in the resolution. He therefore moved that the report be concurred in and the resolution placed on file. Carried,

The same Committee recommended the passage of Ald. Cullerton's resolution directing the Board of Education to advertise for proposals for the construction of a twelve-room school building on Throop street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. The report was concurred in.

construction of a twelve-room school building on Throop street, between Eighteenth and Nine-teenth. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division made a report, recommending the passage of an order providing for the erection of a bridge over the river at North Curpenter street. The report was concurred in and the order passed. THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE made a report, recommending that the cheeky offer of the Globe Theatre peoble to exchange their property for the West Madison Street Police Station for a bonus of \$35,000, be placed on file, and that the Mayor and Comptroller be directed to advertise for sealed proposals for the sale of the present station and for the purchase of ground suitable for the erection of a new police station thereon, within the limits of Halsted, Clinton, Randolph, and Madison streets. The report was concurred in a meaning that the Madison streets. The report was concurred in the station of the committee on Health and County Relations recommended the reference of Peter Downey's petition requesting an investigation of his claim for scavenger work to the Law Department, the contract not being in Downey's name, and the Committee, in its opinion, having no jurisdiction in the matter. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the ordinance regulating the feeding of cattle at distilleries. The report was referred and published.

GAS.

Ald. Lawler called up the Frost Gas ordinance, and moved to make the consideration of that subject the special order for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ald. Throop moved to piace the ordinance on file, and went on to state that, from the latest information received. It appeared that Frost & Sons were wholly irresponsible; that they were even above discharging such smail debts as board bills. Ald. White thought Frost & Sons had been misrepresented. represented.

Ald. Daly said he had made special inquiry into
the standing of Frost & Sons, and had learned from

Ald. Daly said he had made special inquiry into the standing of Frost & Sons, and had learned from authentic sources that they were utterly worthless. Ald. Cary remarked that, inasmuch as the chairman of the Committee on Gas had now obtained definite information which enabled him to say these gentlemen did, not pay their board oills, it was clearly the duty of the Council to investigate the matter calmly and considerately. He was therefore in favor of the special order.

The motion, however, was lost.

Ald. Ryan moved to place the ordinance on file. After some debate, in which the whole gas question was ventilated for something more than the thousandth time, the motion to place on file was lost by a vote of yeas 2, nays 24, Ald. McAuley and Ryan voling in the affirmative.

Ald. Stewart moved, as an amendment, to strike out the name of Frost & Sons, wherever it occurred, and to insert the names of John Wentworth, Marshail Fleid, John V. Farwell, Samuel H. McCrea, and John H. Clough. The Alderman was not opposed to the ordinance, but to the names mentioned in it. All he wanted was to have the names of good men inserted, in which case he would vote for it.

Ald. McAuley stated that at least two of the five people mentioned were large stockholders in one of the old gas companies.

Ald. White—Will you give us the names?

Ald. White—Will you give us the names?

Ald. White—Will you give us the names?

Ald. White—Then I don't believe you. [Laughter.]

Finally, on motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the whole

Aid. White—Item I then the beneve you.

Finally, on motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the whole subject was postponed temporarily.

Ald. Rawleigh presented a remonstrance against the building of the proposed Dearborn street bridge. The remonstrance was referred to the Joint-Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. White presented a resolution requesting the City Attorney to prepare, as soon as possible, a general ordinance to allow all responsible companies to alart was works and lay mains on all the

general ordinance to allow all responsible companies to start gas works and lay mains on all the public freets in Chiago.

Ald. Baumgarten moved, as an amendment, to strike out "companies" and insert "company."
The amendment was adopted.

Ald. Cary moved to amend by adding "giving them the same rights, privilegres, and immunities possessed by the old companies. "This was also accepted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of yeas 20, nays 4, Ald. Cullerton, Throop. Cook, and Seaton voting in the negative.

The Council then adjourned.

GBAIN.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS was held in the Board of Trade Directors' room was held in the Board of Trade Directors' room in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the enactment of a law in Iowa that shall protect the holder of warehouse receipts, and prevent fraud in the storage of grain and other products. There is no law in that State that makes it a penal offense for a person to issue a receipt for property he does not possess, and the grain receivers propose to obtain the passage of an act that shall secure them against loss in cases where they make advances on consignments or grain in store.

The meeting was not as large as desirable, Messrs. C. E. Culver, C. H. Adams, J. J. McDermott, H. W. Rozers, Jr., W. J. Pope, Albert Morse, I. N. Ash, E. W. Dunnam, C. E. Biackman, A. E. Clark, and W. J. Smythe being pres-

man, A. E. Clark, and W. J. Smythe being preaent.

Mr. Culver occupied the chair, and stated that at the last meeting committees were appointed on low grades of corn, and also on the matter of reporting a law for presentation to the lowa Legislature, the provisions of which should protect the grain receiver who made advances to the county shipper in that State.

Mr. Pope, of the Committee on the inspection of low grades of corn, reported that they had whited spon the Chief Inspector. Mr. Swett, on the 19th mat, and nad a conference with him. He was guarded in his expressions, but expressed sympathy with the grain receivers, and stood ready to assist them so far as consistent with his duties. Mr. Swett said be would call the attention of the Warehouse Commissioners to the matter, and asked the Committee to state their grievances in writing. In a note to the Chief Inspector he had called his attention to the unfair and illegal inspection of new corn them arriving, and subsequently the Chief Inspector informed the Committee that he had instructed the Assistant Inspectors to "let up a little," and he promised to use his endeavors to see that everything was fair. Mr. Pope cited an instance where twelve care had been inspected and but three of the Roek Island tracks the inspection was a little less severe than on the others. The Committee had not called on the resident Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The Chairman said that at the last meeting of the The Chairman said that at the issent freether wherehouse Commissioners that body had stated that they wanted the grain receivers to report to the resident Commissioner any matters connected with the trade.

Mr. Pope said he believed that the present inspection was causing a diversion of trade from Chicago.

cago.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Committee wait upon Commissioner Bogue, and it was so decided.

The Chairman, from the Committee on the proposed lows laws, reported that two bills had been drawn up by an attorney, and he presented them to the meeting. One covered storage receipts and bills of lading and another covered storage entirely. The first-mentioned bill was entitled "An act to further promote the security of commercial transactions by regulating the issue, negotiability, and transfer of bills of lading, storage receipts, and like commercial instruments, by defining the rights of the holders thereof, and by preventing and punishing improper dealings with the same, or with goods covered thereby." A violation of the law is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years. The other bill is designed to protect the holders of warehouse receipts for grain, beef, pork, lard, and beef and pork products, and prescribes a penity of \$1,000 and five years' imprisonment. The bill carefully protects the holder of a receipt for grain in store, and contains very stringent provisions against fraud of any kind in connection therewith. The present law in lows is loose and inerfective, say the grain men here.

Mr. McDermott offered the following resolution:

*Resolved**. That the present Committee be continued with power to lay the matter before the Legislature of with prover to lay the matter before the Legislature of the stringent provisions against fraud of any third in the present committee be continued with power to lay the matter before the Legislature of the provisions and the present committee be continued with power to lay the matter before the Legislature of the present committee be continued with power to lay the matter before the Legislature of the present committee be continued. Mr. Rogers moved that the Committee wait upon

Mr. McDermott offered the following resolution:
Resolved. That the present Committee be continued,
with power to lay the matter before the Legislature of
lowa, and secure the passage, if possible, of such an
act as in their judgment will best secure the interests
of those who are expected to advance upon property
either in store or in transit.

The Chairmann stated that the law covering storage had been copied substantially from that in force
in Maryland, and was passed as the result of a decision in Onio.
A desultory discussion ensued upon the question
of inserting in the bill a clause limiting the time
when an assignee or holder of a receipt should forof inserting in the bill a clause limiting the time when an assignee or holder of a receipt should forfeit his right thereto, and the conclusion was finally reached that it was best to leave the matter with the Committee, who should refer it to an attorney for his decision before inserting the clause.

The Committee is composed of Messrs. Culver, Rogers, and Adams.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call or the Chairman.

INSANE ASYLUM.

THE ROW AMONG THE DOCTORS. The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board visited the Insane Asylum yesterday to ook into the matter of the strife which has existed there for several weeks between Dr. Spray, the Medical Superintendent, and his assistants. Sev-eral members of the Board outside of the Committhe and representatives of the press also joined in the trip, but the latter against the earnest protests of Commissioner Lenzen. Ex-Commissioner Mc-Caffrey was also in the party, a guest of Commissioner Fitzgerald.

The Asylum was reached just before noon, and

The Asylum was reached just before noon, and the first business transacted was the receipt of a lot of supplies. Among the supplies was a large box of clothing shipped by McClevy & Co., without orders, and billed at a fabulous price, which was rejected. In the other supplies very few discrepancies were discovered, and whatever were were corrected.

It was not until after dinner that the Committee got down to work, the delay being occasioned by a dispute among the members of the Committee as to whether the investigation should be public or not. It was finally agreed, however, that whatever was done should be as far removed from privacy as possible, and that the manner of procedure should be the examination of the disputants separately.

DR. SPRAT, the Medical Superintendent, was first called, and he made the following statement substantially: On coming to the institution he made an order prohibiting his assistants from leaving the building without his authority, which Lawiess had repeatedly disobeyed, and he had also refused to submit to aim the papers in insane cases sent from the Court, and had persistently been importanent, and denied his authority. One day he had found a number of inmates out of their places, seated on the steps. He asked what it meant, and was told that Father Thiele was in the parlor hearing confession.

building at the time, but was subsequently introduced to him and asked for the use of the parlor for confessions, etc. He refused to give the parlor, but said the large hall could be used at any time. Lawiess grew angry, and said the parlor should be used, etc., and defied him. From that time on there had beem a continual war, and Lawless had been impertinent and insubordinate up to Tuesday, when he relieved him from duty. Lawless had been insuiting at all times, and McClellan, when he was sent out, acted in the same manner. He concluded his statement by referring to his medical indorsements, and by saying that he would not assign either Lawless or McClellan to work for the reason that they had outrageously insulted him and defied his authority, and by assuring the Committee that without discipline it would be impossible to properly manage the institution.

DR. LAWLESS

was next called, and was in a sulky mood. He said he had withheld papers from Dr. Spray for several days, as had been the custom, but gave them to him when asked for them. He was the proper officer to receive the papers, and the entire trouble commenced with Dr. Hagenbach's defeat in his candidacy for Assistant Physician. Dr. Spray had not gone through the institution without authority upon several occasions, yethed did not claim to have any rights or power other than might beconferred on him by his superior officer. He had defed Dr. Spray in the matter of the parlor being used for confession. Dr. Spray had assigned him to duty at the Poor-House, but he thought he had as much right to work at the asylum as Spray had, and so told him. He claimed the right to question the qualifications of his superior officer, and had done so for the reason that Spray had attended only one course of lectures, etc., and he read from a book to show what constituted what is known as a "regular" physician, and also to show that Spray had not been ground through a certain medical mill. He belief he stated in a petulant manner, and for which he was young man. He retire

same position; both or them throughout the proceedings had taken sides with Lawless and the
other young man.

Dr. Spray then came into the room and ssked as
a special favor that the medical gentiemen be examined, and, not being encouraged, be took from
his pocket and read letters from Drs. J. S. Jewell,
N. S. Davis, R. J. Patterson, of Bellevuc Place.
Batavia; W. H. Byford, Edmund Andrews, W. S.
Davis, H. A. Johnson, John H. Hollister, S. J.
Jones, H. S. Hahn, and others, which indorsed him
in the most enthusiastic manner, and testified to
his entire fitness for the position he held. After
the reading had been completed, he spoke of his
having entered on the study of his profession in
1865, and demonstrated that he had graduated
from Bennett Medical College and the Chicago
Medical School, of this city, with the highest
honors. He concluded his statement by impressing on the Committee the fact that his charge
against his assistants was simply insubordination,
in the course of which, however, he dropped the
remark that these gentlemen were in the habit of
loitering around and playing cards most of the
time with the ward attendants, which he contended could not be tolerated in the maintenance
of the needed discipline in the management of the
institution.

then adjourned until to-day, when another meeting will be held to agree upon some recommendation to the Board. From the information gleaned the majority of the Committee appeared abundantly satisfied that in the past the Asylum had been a play-house for impecuations experimenters and seekers after medical knowledge, and that the present trouble had come of the fact that Dr. Spray had proposed that it should be something else, and what it should be, and that he was met in his determination by Lawless, who thought he had sufficient backing in the Board to perpotants the old state of

M. O. WALKER ESTATE.

THE SALE CONTINUED. Edward Robey and J. P. Wilson, of attorneys for creditors of the estate of M. O. Walker, and Mr. Small, attorney for the administrator, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, appeared in the matter of postponing the sale of real estate belonging to the estate of the

the creditors were about to petition the Court for the postponement of the sale of real estate, to which he had no objection.

Mr. Robey then read the following petition:

Mr. Robey then read the following petition:
At a meeting of the creditors of said estate, held on
the 23d day of January, 1878, there were present in
person or by attorney. F. W. Bucklegham, S. B.
Walker, estate of Robert Hill. McBean Brothers, and
more than forty others of the largest creditors of said
reader, solding about three-fourths of all debts adfudged against said estate. Said creditors at said
meetins, having considered the condition of said estate, the condition of the suit, and incumbrance of
Brown & Co. Being nominally \$119,000, upon the most
valuable stud marketable land of the estate, and the
prespect that the claim may be reduced within the
next eight months to a small som. Also the fact
tioned for dower, had the same stands can be accomplished to a said estate,
which will be removed by admeasurement in six uponts; also the titles to all but one piece
of the unincumbered lands have been clouded by conveyances of the heirs, which may possibly be straightend out. And especially having considered the present paralysis of the real-estate market, and having

tember or October next.

Mr. Robey said that he wished to inform the Court that the administrator had acted in accord with the creditors in this matter. Mr. Small, the attorney, furnished whatever documents were asked for. Mr. Wilson concurred in this statement. ment.

The Court entered no special order, but allowed the sale to be continued from term to term.

THE BANKS.

GREENEBAUM'S CREDITORS. A meeting of the creditors of Henry Greene-baum & Co. was held yesterday morning before Register Hibbard for the purpose, as advertised, of electing a permanent Assignee in the place of Mark Kımball, Provisional Assignee. Owing to the rep-resentations of the Register, however, the meet-ing was continued until the 8th of March. These kimball, Provisional Assignee. Wing to the representations of the Register, however, the meeting was continued until the 8th of March. These representations were that the European creditors of Henry Greenebaum & Co. and Greenebaum Bros. & Co. had been notified that the meeting was to be held, but had not been heard from, and that the bankrupts had just presented a perition to the Court naking for a meeting to enable them to submit a proposition for a composition, and the Court had designated the 8th of March as the time for holding such meeting. If the proposition was accepted by the creditors the election of an Assignee would of course be rendered unnecessary. He had spoken with Mr. Greenebaum about postponing the meeting, and that gentleman had expressed the opinion that the Ilth of March would be about as soon as the other creditors could be heard from on the proposition to compromise.

Mr. A. C. Story, representing some of the creditors, thought the two meetings ought to be held on the same day, the 8th of March. If the bankrupt's examination required several days, the meeting could be adjourned from day to day. By having one meeting serve both purposes, much expense would be saved in sending out the notices.

The Register had no objection to this, and announced that the meeting would be continued until the 8th of March, Mr. Kimball to act in the meantime as Provisional Assignee.

THE OTHERS.

There was a decided dearth of news around the banks yesterday, the situation remaining wholly unchanged. Judge Otis has not opened Mr. Spencer's strong box yet, having enough routine work to stend to, and being in no hurry to contribute material for an item which will keep. He still hobes the sixty suing depositors will not insist on their position in the Bayard matter, as by so doing they will in all probability prevent the payment of the promised dividend. He has been in communication with Bayard since the matter came up in the courts, and that gentleman very reasonably takes the ground that he will not consent to h

the chances of the sixty as against the stockholders would be spoiled. Bayard would earry out his agreement with Judge Otis, and the 13,940 other depositors, too poor to zo to law, would stand some chance of getting a part of their money back. In the case of the Third National Bank, in liquidation, Receiver Jackson yesterday filed a petition before Judge Blodrett setting out that he had a note of Clement, Morton & Co. on which there is due 34,334.85. The firm have compromised with all their creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, payable

granted.

Mr. Jackson also filed another petition stating that he holds a claim for \$083.91 against Page, Sprague & Smith, which has been running for several years. This firm compromised last August at 50 cents on the dollar, and it was understood the bank should accept the same rate. The firm, however, in order to save trouble, have offered \$500 in full settlement, and the Receiver was authorized to accept that sum.

HE CANNOT LIVE.

THE PARMER, BENJAMIN DAVIS, of Blount, Ill., who was taken out of Capt. Rounds' dive, No. 514 State street, Wednesday night, will be dead before noon to-day. Whether he was drugged and an attempt made to rob him. night, will be dead before noon to-day. Whether he was drugged and an attempt made to rob him. will never be known. The gang who 'loaf around that saloon do not often let a Granger with money slip through their fingers. So many conflicting stories have been told about the time when Davis fell down stairs, that a suspicion has been created in the .minds of many that he didn't fall at all. And what strengthens this suspicion is the fact that there were no bruises on his face or hands. A man falling down's dozen steps is apt to receive some such injury. The first any one outside the ranch heard of Davis was at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when Prof. Bucking, of the Bennett Medical College, on the opposite side of the street, was sent for. He went over and found him lying in the basement, stupid, and partially covered by a horse-bianket. An inmate told him that the man was drunk and had fallen down-stairs. The Professor examined Davis, and found that he was not apparently hurt. So he left him 'rio sleep it off," as requested. At half-past 11 o'clock at night a boy called at the hospital of the College, and Steward Colwell responded. He found Davis in the basement, without covering, his face covered with dried blood. unconscious, and cold, he having then a congestive chill. A stretcher was procured, and he was taken to the Hospital. Every effort possible was made to restore him, but without success. When put to bed, it was discovered that his right side was paralyzed. Yesterday the left side was similarly affected. Congestion of the brain was evident. A hemorrhage had caused the blood to fay. When a reporter saw him at midnight he was breathing with disficulty, and Prof. Bucking said the chances were 100 to I that he would not he through the night.

That Davis was not robbed is pretty certain. The police found \$11 on him, and he only had \$20 or \$25 when he left home Tuesday. He brought to Chicago two car-loads of cattle, and sold them through a commission merchant at the Stock-Yards, but the latter said yes will never be known. The gang who loaf around

CRIMINAL.

The ten gamblers from No. 5 Calboun place were yesterday granted a continuance till Peb. 4 by Justice Foote. "Big Ed" Burns was before Justice Foote ve

erday for vagrancy and was discharged. Big Ed has too many friends. T. B. Carrigan was before Justice Robinson yes terday for perjury in swearing to the ownership of a house, and gave \$1,000 bonds for a hearing to-day. The complaint was made by a man named M. J. Lahey.

M. J. Lahey.

Frank Vispular sized himself up to Mrs. Jane
Bissely, in the Twelfth Street District, and
threatened to cut her head open with a hatchet.
Mrs. Bissely took her revenge by pounding the
life nearly out of the presumptions youth, for
which she was last evening lodged at the station. which she was last evening sodged at the station.

Burglars have recently been paying attention to Michigan avenue and other prominent residence thoroughfares in the South Division. Yesterday morning the residence of H. P. Caldwell was entered, but the burglars were alarmed just after pling up a quantity of goods in the hall-way, and, by intimidating the immates at the point of a revolver, managed to make their escape, Soveral other residences in the vicinity have been similarly visited.

up at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with stabbing Marcus Linden at the corner of Thirty-sunth and State streets, mention of which was made in yesterday's paper. He denies all knowledge of the affair. Linden, who is not at all seriously hurt, says Movene quarreled with him and cut him, but the police doubt the story somewhat, as they have been unable to get at the details of the quarrel.

what, as they have been unable to get at the details of the quarrel.

Thomas E. Haynes, an employe of Rand, Mc. Naily & Co., was arrested yesterday for perjury, upon complaint of Peter Koehler. The incentive seemed to lie in the fact that Koehler had once obtained a judgment of \$4 against Haynes for milk supplied to him. Haynes appealed the judgment to a higher court and made an affidavit of merit,—that is, he swore that he had a reasonable defense. Koehler seemed to disbelieve this, and hence the arrest for perjury. Justice Pollak released him on his own recognizance, and he will have an examination soon.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: George Ferguson, burviary of Frank McGovern's house and assaulting Officer McHugh, \$1,500 to the Criminal Court: John Lee Casey and William Best, larchny of several pairs of pants from J. B. Foss, of No. 88 Superior street, \$300 to the Criminal Court: Michael Marso, stabbing John Buehler, \$10,000 to Feb. 4. Justice D'Wolf, presiding at the Armory in the place of Justice Summerfield, who was detained at home by the severe librass of his mother, held August Siekert in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court for the larceny of \$300 from Thomas Moorebouse, of No. 112 South Water street.

Paul Wunschmann, a collection agent, thought to collect a \$25 note of a lawyer named G. W.

ceny of \$300 from Thomas Moorebouse, of No. 112 South Water street.

Paul Wunschmann, a collection agent, thought to collect a \$25 note of a lawyer named G. W. Pinnmer by writing savage and threatening letters to him, and finally by putting up an advertisement at the corner of Madison and Clark streets. Plummer got angry, and had Wunschmann arrested. Justice Meech said that since Wunschmann had in his letters threatened to tell many of Plummer's friends and clients of his financial shortcomings, and had put up the advertisement, as he testified, that Plummer's friends might see it, that the charges of "libel" and "extortion by threats" were sustained, and therefore he held Wunschmann in bonds of \$1,000 on each charge to the Criminal Court.

Minor ärrests: James Condon, the "white-

mann in sonus of \$1,000 on each charge to the Criminal Court.

Minor arrests: James Condon, the "white-headed kid," arrested by Detective Dan Riordan, who save he is a big "confidence man," and a thief. William Patterson, larceny of a tub of honey from South Water street; Annie Maguire, an insane and unfortunate waiter; Edward Sanford, arrested by Detective Scott for the burglary of George S. Bowen's residence on Michigan avenue, near Thirty winth street, some time ago; Andrew Devoto, cruelty to a stray hore; Frank Heitzelberger, burglary of clothing from B. Alexander, of No. 110 West Fourteenth street; Adolph Jausch and August Du Moulius, found in possession of seventy-five bounds of freshly-cut lead pipe supposed to have been stolen.

LOUISIANA.

The Returning Boarders' Trial-Motion for a Transfer to the United States Court De-nied-Accused Make a Direct Appeal to the Latter Court-Prospect of a Lively

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The argument for he transfer to the United States Circuit Court of the case against J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, Louis W. Kenner, and Gardane Cassanove, members of the Returning Board, indicted for forgery and uttering as true the Vernon Parish returns, closed yesterday even ing, and was taken by the Court under advise lecision, of which the following is an abstract:

decision, of which the following is an abstract:
Petitioners ask for the transfer of the information, minutes, etc., in the case to the United
States Circuit Court, allezing:
First.—That they cannot enforce in this Court
the rights given them by the Constitution of this
State and that of the United States.

Recond.—That under the Civil Rights bill they are
entitled to's fair trial by jury. and believe that the
right will be denied them in this Court.
Third.—That Act No. 56, of 1874, is filtended to
operate in favor of whites against colored people,
thereby depriving Kenner and Cassanove (both colored) of a trial by their peers, and that this act is
unconstitutional.

ored) of a trial by their peers, and that this act is unconstitutional.

Judge Whitaker took up both points separately, read decisions of the State Supreme Court and of the United States Supreme Court and of the United States Supreme Court, and quoted from the Constitution of the United States. He said: "Were a transfer granted in this case every party indicted before this Court would ask for a removal, and the United States Courts would be crowded with such cases."

Judge Whitaker came to the conclusion to maintain his jurisdiction. The motion to take evidence of witnesses residing outside of the State was argued. The defense argued that the evidence of Ira W. Gifford, of Davenport, Is.; T. W. Eaton, of Princeton, Bureau County, Ill.; Isadore McCormick, of Mobile, Ala.; and ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., is material to prove their innocence; that they could not without it preced to trial. An affidavit to that effect made before United States Commissioner Lane by the four accused was read, and after argument was also denied.

The Attorney-General then moved for a severance in the case, and that the case of Wells be tried first. This would deprive the accused of their right of forty-eight peremptory challenges, leaving only twelve. The motion was taken under advisement till 6 o'clock p. m. At that hour, when the case was called, none of the accused (who had been absent during the day) were present. The Attorney-General had he accused (who had be day) were present. The Attorney General had them called, and also had their securities. No

response.

John Ray, counsel for the defense, notified the Court that, after the decision rendered this atternoon, they had applied for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court. That court wished to hear the argument, and the case had been fixed for 11 o'clock.

The Attorney-General answered that the State had nothing to do with that, and moved that the bonds of corneal has the facilitation index. State had nothing to do with that, and moved that the bonds of accused be forfeited, judgment his be entered, and caplases be issued for the arrest of all of the four accused.

Judge Whitaker stated that this Court would not be trified with; that the counsel were notified at noon that the case would be called at 6 o'clock, and ought to have had accused here. The bonds were declared forfeited, judgment nisi entered, and caplases issued for the arrest of the accused, they to be detained until they can furnish new bonds in the former amount.

SITTING BULL.

eneral Incredulity Attached to the Recent

Spring.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Heraid's Washington correspondent says "The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry made by Commissioner Hayt, of the Indian Bureau, stated that, up to a late hour this evening he- had received no information of the reported movement of Sitting Bull across the border. Neither officers in town nor officials of the War Department place any confidence in the dispatch from Bismarck. Those who are familiar with the habits of the Indians disbelieve that Sitting Bull has been so rash as to make a move in the midst of winter, which would involve great exposure and considerable danger of failure to any scheme of a warlike character which he might have in view. The Indians generally move very little in winter change their camps, except in case of great necessity. The only plausible ground on cessity. The only plausible ground on which the report can be considered at all reliable is that the great "medicine man" of the Sioux is moving with his warriors down toward the Judith Basin, which is on a line with Fort Peck (but to the westward), where there is a mild, well-sheltered wintering-place, which is also a fine buffalo country. There Sitting Bull could winter to good advantage, and be in a good position to take the war-path in the spring, within easy distance of Fort Peck and other frontier posts along or near the Missouri River. Others hold the view that the Canadian Government will not bermit Sitting Bull to invade the United States. But the question arises, Have they the force to prevent him? A general Indian war in the spring is anticipated by those who know the most about the Indians."

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRESS. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 25 .- The Pennsylvania

State Editorial Association adopted the follow-ing resolution: "We urge upon all members ing resolution: "We urge upon all members of Congress to oppose the passage of any law which, under the guise of providing machinery for determining what journals shall enjoy and what shall be deprived of privileged rates, will subject the heretofore untrammeled press of the United States to an official supervision which is the first step to a censorship."

The Association voted the approval of the Libel bill recently introduced into the State Legislature, recommending its passage.

The Oldest Human Relie in the World. The Oldest Human Relie in the World. In the Etruscan Vase Room of the British Muscum is to be seen the skeleton of one Pharaoh Mykerinus, decently incased in its original burial clothes, and surrounded by fragments of the coffin, whereon the name of its occupant can be easily read by Egyptologists, affording conclusive evidence that it once contained the mammy of a King who was reigning in Egypt more than a century before the time of Abraham. The proof is thus explained in the Geatleman's Magazine, April, 1806: "About two years ago Herr Duemichen, a German explorer of the monuments of Egypt, following up the indications pointed out by M. Mariette, a distinguished archaeologist, discovered on the buried wails of the Temple of Osiris, Abydos,

a large tablet containing the name of the ancient Pharaohs from the time of Mizraim, the grandson of Noah and founder of the Egyptian monarchy, to that of Pharaoh I., the father of the well-known Rameses the Great, including thereby the chronology of nine centuries, viz.: from B. C. 2300 to B. C. 1400. This tablet, by far the most important yet discovered, has been compared to the sculptured figures of the Kings of England at the Crystal Palace, from William the Conqueror to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Astronomical evidence, moreover, enables us to determine the time of two important epochs in the history of Egypt, one of which is connected with our present subject. Sir John Hershel has fixed the age of the great Pyramid of Gizeh to the middle of the twenty-second century B. C. The tablet of Abydos shows that the Pharaoh whose bones we now possess succeeded the builder of the Great Pyramid with only two intervening Kings. We are therefore warranted in assuming that the remains of Pharaoh Mykerinus belongs to the age to which we have assigned them." CANADA.

School Examination Frauds—Proposed Con-solidation of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The report of School-In-

spector Hughes, appointed to investigate the examination frauds, shows that forty-one of the candidates obtained the use of the stolen papers, thich were got by William Patterson, a printer in Lovell Bros., from one Metcalfe, a pressmar employed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Government Printers, for \$55. The Minister of Education recommends that the certificates of several candidates shall be canceled, and that said canidates be required to present themselves for examination again after July 1 next. The Min-ister believes, from acknowledgments made, that the candidates implicated overlooked the that the candidates implicated overlooked the gravity of the offense, and that they will in future endeavor to efface the discredit attaching to them. In view of these considerations, he merely cancels the certificates fraudulently obtained, but, for the future, the penalty for such an offense will be disqualification from becoming public-school teachers.

The Kev. W. S. Rainsford, a noted evangelist, has accepted the Assistant Ministership of St. James' Cathedral, in this city, for a term of three years.

James' Cathedral, in this city, for a term of three years.

Contrary to report, bills for the incorporation of the Orange Order are to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature at this session. A motion will be made to suspend the rules of the House to enable this to be done. It is alleged that there have here some irregularities in con-

the Ontario Legislature at this session. A motion will be made to suspend the rules of the House to enable this to be done. It is alleged that there have been some irregularities in connection with the bills, in which a prominent officer of the Order is concerned, and which led to proper notice not being given in the Ontario Gazette, and a consequent hitch in their introduction into the Legislature.

Toronyo, Jan. 28.—The movement in favor of a legislative union of the three maritime provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island—is likely soon to take definite shape. A delegation from the Nova Scotia Legislature has just had a long and satisfactory conference with the New Brunswick Government on the subject, the result of which will doubtless be the drawing up of a definite scheme of union. Prince Edward Island—is not counted in at present, but it is believed that, if the two larger provinces were to unite, the island province would also join. The financial condition of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is about the same. New Brunswick, owing to ner large Dominion allowance as compensation for the export duty, has a larger subsidy than Nova Scotia, and her local revenue, derived chiefly from Crown lands, is more prosperous; but she has a debt of \$500,000, while Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the coal royalties of Nova Scotia has none, and the c

these "provinces by the sea" in the general affairs of the Confederation. A BILLION.

cure an accession of prestige and

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In THE TRIBUNE of this morning I noticed a statement from "G. F.," that an English billion of seconds make 31,709 years 300 days 15 hours 33 minutes and 20 seconds. This is wrong, as is the statement which he assumes to correct. It ought to be 31,709 years 289 days 1 hour 46 minutes and 40 sec-onds.

onds.
Agreeable to your suggestion that some of your correspondents give the difference between two English octililons of tons of 2,240 pounds each and two American octililons of tons of 2,000 pounds each, I herewith append tons of 2,000 tons the answer, viz.: 1,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,998,214,285,714

Buck & Rayner's mait cough mixture is a simple emedy for adults and children.

DEATHS. FAITH—In this city, Jan. 24, suddenly, of apoplexy, Anderson Faith, aged 41 years.
Funeral from residence, 318 Sedgwick-st., Sunday, turber notice clock a.m. Friends invited without lart lows appers please copy.

SMITH—Jan. 24, Nellie Edith, infant daughter of idney and Nellie Smith.

SMITH-Jan. 24, Nellie Edith, infant daughter of Sidney and Nellie Smith.

TOWNE-Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock a. m., Joseph Henry, only son of Martha and the late J. W. Towne, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Funeral Sunday at 10:30 o'clock from Forty-first Street Fresbyterian-Church, corner Eorty-first-st. and Prairie-av., by carriages to Graceland,

GILLETT-On the 25th inst., Mary E., wife of Isaac F, Gillett, and daughter of B. Freeman, formerly of Philadelphia.

Funeral from her late residence, 1047 Wilcox-av., today (Saturday), at 1 o'clock precisely.

Fy Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

ROGERSON-Jan. 24, at 10 p. m., William W. Rogerson, aged 25 years 11 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 239 Chestnüt-st., at 2 p. m. to-day (Saturday), the 26th inst., to Graceland. land.

MERONEY—Jan. 23, at 10 a. m., Catharine M., beloved wife of Michael Meroney.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m., from the Church of the Holv Name, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

EF Montreal papers please copy.

COSS—On Friday, 25th Inst., at 8 p. m., of consumption, Frank V. Coss, aged 23.

Funeral Sunday, 27th, at 1 p. m., from the residence of F. Lless, 451 Larrabee-st., to Graceland.

EF Council Bluffs (ia.) papers please copy.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held this evening in Temperance Hall, 211 West Madison-st. Addresses by Mrs. Belle Beach, T. T. Van Court, and others.

JOHN J. ELMENDOMF, LL. D., OF RACINE College, will deliver a lecture before the Philosophical Society this evening. Subject: "Limits of Science." Science."

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS MEETING OF Ithe Workingmen's Party United States at the City-Hall Council Chambers, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts., Saturday evening, Jan. 26. The South Side male quartette will be in attendance. CENTRAL COMMITTEE. TEE.
THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE
I fUnion will hold daily Gosvel meetings in Lower
Farweil Hall at 3 cicotic, year of the control of the Willing: Friday, Mrs. S. B. McDougai; Saturday, Mrs. M. H. Cumnings.

THE HOME CLUB WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON

1 at the Tremont House to discuss the business that was left over from the last meeting. Every member will please be present at 2 o'clock, sharp.

THE REV. DR. KOHLER'S ENGLISH LECTURE to-morrow will be on "The Various Beliefs Concerning the Hereafter." A to-morrow will be on "The Various Beliefs Concerning the Wereafter."

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OR THE THIRD Ward Republican Club this evening corner of Wabash-av and Twenty-second-st. for the discussion of the silver question.

W. B. JACOBS WILL CONDUCT THE SUNDAY-school teachers meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Jebonshphats' Prosperity, 'I. Chron., xvii., 1-10. Benj. Jordan will lead the young men's meeting this evening at the Y. M. C. A. Fooms, No. 150 Madison-st.

HARP Ladies who experience trouble with subcoming hair, or hair than the property of the prope Wholesair and Recail. Send for prelife Goods seet. C. D. D. anywhere.
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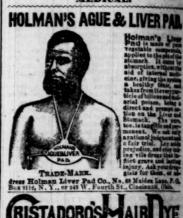
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CONFECTIONERY.

LITERA

The Career of G Lee in the

From Egypt to Ja

The Last Years of ... "Spiritual" Gustave C Literary and Art Not

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GEN. ROBER
FOUR YEARS WITH GENEMARY OF THE
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ROBERT E. LEE IN TO
STATEMENT OF THE STI
WHICH HE COMMANDED
WALTER H. TATLOR.
Adjutant. General of the
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go: Hadley Bros. & Co.
22. Gen. W. H. Taylor occ tire period of the late C of a confidential staff-or and, by resson of this the most favorable oppo-ance with the military pl the leader of the Cont the leader of the Confed ern Virginia, and with with his management o and campaigns of the then, and have not since public. It was the intents a history of the campai Northern Virginia, but h accomplished. He went is the possession of Gen. To turns and records of thestroyed, with the exception were preserved in the arc partment of Washingt freely granted Gen. Tay at the National Capital f federate papers on file at and from these, and fr himself and his assistar present statements of the at important periods of t accepted as at least a Feeling that these data,

formation exclusively in

be the property of the pr prepared a succinct according. Lee with the Army from its organization to The spirit which anin respect for its sobriety a ory of Lee is cherished South in the attempt from the Northern Stat flable; yet these views truded. The high stan irquied. The high stand in his discussion is exh remarks upon the treat the officials at Washingto Confederate records:

I take pleasure in assuri marms of the evident par authorities charged withose records to discare the prosecution of their faithfully and impar which are now in their be hereafter commuted that, so far as it is in their which are now in their be, hereafter committed that, so far as it is in their nothing but the truth, sha indulge the hope that ta when the American peop will find pieasure in the co was manly, all that was noble, all that was prais struggle between the sect on the side of the North of on the side of the North that the next generation donable pride, the reme valor, sacrifice, and nob history of the War so rich heroes thereof wore the b heroes thereof wore, the his Gen. Taylor does not ments upon the military conlines his task to a c the more prominent ever the more prominent ever the partial stances are casually me light upon the private characteristances are casually me light upon the private characteristance are casually me light upon the latone, of a lengaged upon the Uonf have foreseen from the between the North and prolonged and distruct that the Confederate troo in for the War, instead o sixty days, or of twelv with singular wisdom, higher his properties of the private confederate commatteristance and confederate co

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If it be possible to ch
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leader who, in the little short of the Taylor believes it PROM EGYPT TO JAP b. D. New York: So Chicago: Jansen, Mo 424. Price, 32. The present volume thatif itself, is a continuation his journey around the which was published of "From the Lakes of Horn." The account part with the vovage

from Constantinople the travelers along the Suez, thence by ship weeks of journeying i reeded by a visit to and Canton, and f Japan. Dr. Field is an easy his observations in fo those who have not p many times with previ-fault to be found with frequent introduction and reflections, expres and confidence, but, be and superficial observa The recapitulation of herery intelligent perso-essarily cumbers has

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ed free from all impurities. The houseving

occentrated alkali, double the strength of

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om and Kitchen Furniture,

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iture, Piano, etc., SATURDAY MORN-t No. 174 East itandolph-st. Chamber Hair and other Mattressei; Braseli 715-octave Piano, made by James A. York, BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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LITERATURE.

Lee in the War of the

Rebellion.

of Fiction-Elements of Geology.

LITERATURE.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

OUR YEARS WITH GEN. LEE: BEING A

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT

EVENTS TOUCHING THE CAREER OF GEN.

ROBERT E. LEE IN THE WAR BETWEN THE

SPATEN: TOOSTHER WITH AN AUTHORITATIVE

SPATEMENT OF THE STRENGTH OF THE AUNIT

WHICH HE COMMANDED IN THE FIELD. By

WALTER H. TAYLOR, Of His Staff, and Late

Adjutant-General of the Army of Northern Vir
ginla. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chica
go: Hadley Bros. & Co. Svo., pp. 199. Price,

49.

Gen. W. H. Taylor occupied, during the en-Gen. W. H. Taylor occupied, during the en-tire period of the late Civil War, the position of a confidential staff-officer with Gen. Lee, and, by reason of this circumstance, enjoyed the most favorable opportunities for acquaint-ance with the military plans and operations of the leader of the Confederate Army of Northinia, and with some facts connected with his management of the different battles and campaigns of the War which were not then, and have not since been, confided to the then, and have the intention of Gen. Lee to write public. It was the intention of Gen. Lee to write a history of the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, but his purpose was never accomplished. He went so far with it, however, as to solicit the materials which might be in the possession of Gen. Taylor. The official restroyed, with the exception of a few which were preserved in the archives of the War Dement of Washington. Privileges were freely granted Gen. Taylor by the authorities at the National Capital for examining the Conrate papers on file at the War Department; and from these, and from the recollection of himself and his assistants, he was enabled to present statements of the strength of the army at important periods of the War, which way be accepted as at least approximately accurate. Feeling that these data, together with other information exclusively in his knowledge, should be the property of the public, Gen. Taylor has red a succinct account of the connection of Gen. Lee with the Army of Northern Virginia

from its organization to its final surrender.

The spirit which animates his recital merits respect for its sobriety and candor. The memory of Lee is cherished with profound venera-tion, and it is apparent that the action of the both in the attempt to conquer a separation from the Northern States is regarded as justifable; yet these views are never offensively ob-traied. The high stand which the writer holds mis discussion is exhibited in the following remarks upon the treatment accorded him by the officials at Washington when consulting the

Confederate records:

I take pleasure in assuring my former comradesmarus of the evident purpose of the G-verament suthorities charged with the custody of these records to discard all sectional bias in the presention of their labors, and to preserve faithfully and impartially all documents which are now in their custody, or which may be hereafter committed to their care, in order that, so far as it is in their power, the truth, and nothing but the truth, shall be preserved. Let us induge the hope that the day is not far distant when the American people, without distinction, sill shall preserve the sections, whether developed on the side of the North or that of the South; and that the next generation will cherish, with pardonable pride, the remembrance of the deeds of tallor, sacrifice, and noble daring, with which the

on the side of the North or that of the South; and that the next generation will cherish, with pardonable pride, the rémembrance of the deeds of valor, sacrifice, and noble daring, with which the history of the War so richly abounds, whether the heroes thereof wore, the blue or the gray.

Gen. Taylor does not indulgen critical comments upon the military career of Gen. Lee, but confines his task to a concise presentation of the more prominent events in which he took part as the Confederate leader, and to a comparative statement of the strength of the Union and Confederate armies. A faw circumstances are casually mentioned which throw light upon the private character of Lee, and always with the result of constraining our admiration. He aloue, of all the pruminent men engaged upon the Confederate sfüe, seems to have forescen from the first that the struggle between the North and the South would be prolonged and d structive. It was his wish that the Confederate troops should be mustered in for the War, instead of for terms of thirty or sixty days, or of twelve months even; for, with singular wisdom, he divined that the conflet in which they entered would be one of years, and not of months or days, as the majority of people foolishly flattered themselves.

Parade and ceremony were alike distasteful to the Confederate commander, and throughout the War he was distinguished for the simplicity, and even poverty, of his surroundings. He was, at the beginning of the War, accompanied by a staff of two persons, and, after the death of Col. John Washington, by but one Aide-de-Camp, and by neither escort, body-guard, courier, nor guide:

One solitary tent' constituted his headquarterscamp; this served for the General and his Aide; and, when visitors were entertained, as actually occurred, the General shared his blankets with his Aide; tarning over those of the latter to his guest. His dinner-service was of tin,—in latters, the incomination of the service and dispussed into twe latter to the supplied of the subordanate, who si

mander in the great War.

If it be nossible to charge faults to a military leader who, in the eyes of his associates, fell little short of the standard of perfection, Gen. Taylor believes it will be solely that Lee was too considerate of the feelings and the reputation of his subordinate commanders, and that he was too deferential to his superiors in civil authority. Although Gen. Taylor's judgments will be accepted with some reserve, his contribution to the history of the late War will be valued for the general fairness of its evidence and the honorable tone of his feeling.

ORIENTAL TRAVEL.

PROM EGYPT TO JAPAN. By HENRY FIELD,
D. D. New York: Scripner, Armstrong & Co.
Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp.
424. Price, 32.

The present volume, although complete in
fiself, is acceptanced.

his present volume, although complete in theil, is a continuation of Dr. Field's history of his journey around the world,—the first part of which was published a year ago, with the title of "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn." The account is resumed in this second part with the vovage across the Mediterranean from Constantinople to Alexandria, and follows the travelers along the Nile, across the desert to Saer, thence by ship to Bombay, and through thence by ship to Bombay, and through seeks of journeying in India and Burmah, succeeded by a visit to Java, a call at Hong Kong and Canton, and finally a brief sojourn in Japan

Japan.

Dr. Field is an easy and fluent narrator, and his observations in foreign lands will entertain base who have not passed over the same ground anny times with previous travelers. The chief land to be found with his sketches is the too bequent introduction of his personal opinions and reflections, expressed with great fullness and confidence, but, being the result of rapid un superficial observation, are of scanty value. the superficial observation, are of scanty value. The recapitulation of historical facts with which is a sample of Dr. Field's style, as well as for in intrinsic interest, we take from his volume a manufic incident which is related in connection

The Career of Gen. Robert E. From Egypt to Japan-Two Works

TALES,

ROMANCES OF THE EAST (NOUVELLES ASIATIQUES). From the French of Comte DE GOMERAU. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 60 cents.

60 cents.

AN AMERICAN GIRL, AND HER FOUR YEARS
IN A BOYS' COLLEGE. By Sola. New York:
D. Appleton & Co. Unleage: Hadley Bros. &
Co. 16mo., pp. 269. Price, \$1.25.

Comte de Gobineau, at present the French
Minister to the Court of Sweden, has formerly
held the same position at the Court of the Shah.
His residence at the East was faithfully used as
a means of studying the life of the people. and His residence at the East was faithfully used as a means of studying the life of the people; and so earnest and penetrating was his observation of all classes that the secret springs of their character were reached, and he came to know them as one only can who has the power of divining the manifold spects of human nature, and of understanding the motives and expressions peculiar to each. Comte de Gobineau has made his knowledge of the Orientale. bineau has made his knowledge of the Orientals serve him in the construction of a series of tales which are really studies of races under the

tales which are really studies of races under the guise of romances. They are as true to the life as are the novels of Tourgueniess, and have the same vivid local coloring. The students of the literature of the Orient will take especial satisfaction in them.

The author of the second story named above chose a fruitful theme for treatment in taking the experience of an American girl at a boys' college. There lie in it splendid opportunities for the support of co-education, and of the right and ability of women to undergo the highest and severest intellectual training that is granted to men. It is but just to say that "Sola" has to men. It is but just to say that "So appreciated these opportunities, but, for lack of power, has failed to make much out of them. Her story is not strong enough to aid substantially the cause she advocates. The best it can do is to accomplish the ordinary aim of light fletion.

A READER,
CLASSICAL ENGLISH READER, SELECTIONS
FROM STANDARD AUTHORS. WITH EXPLANATORY
AND CRITICAL FOOT-NOTES. By the Rev. HENRY
HUDSON. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 12mo., pp.
452.

The Rev. Henry Hudson, the well-known writer upon Shakspeare, has compiled a Reader for the use of schools from the classical literature of the English language. Very few pieces by living authors have been admitted into the collection, and these are mainly chosen from the writings of Americans. Bryant, Whittier, and Longfellow, in the opinion of Mr. Hudson, are equaled by none of the poets now alive in England, and, although their work is of too reent a date to be fairly rated as classical, fourteen specimens of their authorship have been selected to represent the standard American poetry. Tennyson alone of the living British poets is

Tennyson alone of the living British poets is allowed a place, in which two of his poems appear. The living prose authors whose names occur in the table of contents are Carlyle, Gladstone, Froude, Shairp, R. H. Dana, John Henry, Newman, and Dr. Andrew P. Peabody.

In making up this Reader, no piece has been accepted for its author's sake, but in every case the intrinsic merit of the selection has formed the ground for its admission. The old and substantial writers, whose works have as much vitality to-day as in the age when they were produced, are largely laid under contribution. Bacon, Barrow, Berkeiev, Fuller, Pitt. Cobbett, Herbert, Hooker, Johnson, and other such worthies, fill the greater part of the volume with choice extracts, or complete compositions. The writings of these fathers and founders of English literature are not apt to fall under the eye of the school-children of the present generation, and it is well that a manual which is to provide their daily lessons in studious reading should be chiefly drawn from these masters of

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY: A TEXT-BOOK FOR COLLEGES AND FOR THE GENERAL READER. By JOSEPH LE CONTE. Author of "Religion and Science, "etc., and Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 588. Price, \$4. It is not necessary to test the value of this remains in the clear room or by the completion. anual in the class-room or by the examination of an expert. It is felt by the unlearned reader, who finds himself absorbed in its interesting data, which are as clearly and invitingly set forth as are the incidents of a historical or ro-mantic drama. And yet the work is not, in the ordinary sense, a popular treatise. It is a sound, methodical exposition of the science of teology, aiming, for one of its objects, to ill the place of a text-book. But the attractive plan according to which the

the attractive plan according to which the subject is arranged, the mass of instructive information it presents, and the pleasant manner in which this is disposed for comprehension, invest the book with what seems a peculiar charm in a manual of Science.

Two important features of the work are its embodiments of the latest authentic theories and discoveries in Geology, and its almost exclusive use of American subjects in its illustrations. It has been too much the custom heretofore to picture foreign fossils in our geologies, thus depriving the student of needed assistance in the identification of the organic forms found in our native rocks. in the identification of the incommendation.

In our native rocks.

Messrs, Appleton & Co. have produced the book in excellent style,—the woodcuts being especially deserving or commendation.

DANIEL WEBSTER. THE LAST YEARS OF DANIEL WEBSTER: A MONOGRAPH. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper.

The grave charge that has rested against the integrity of Daniel Webster since his speech of March 7, 1850, that, for the sake of winning the nomination for the Presidency, he then made a sacrifice of his principles on the subject of Slavery, has called out from his friend and biographer an earnest, maniy, and able monograph in his defense. The charge has been lately in his defense. The charge has been lately given renewed currency by repetition in popular publications, as notably in the autobiography of Harriet Martineau; and Mr. Curtis has felt it a duty to the generation that has arisen since the death of Webster, who can know him only by the report of his contemporaries, to set before them in a true light the political condition of the country at the time of Webster's much-debated speech, of the motives which inspired the statesman to its delivery, and of the objects he aimed to accomplish by it. It is not necessary to assure those who are acquainted with Mr. Curtis' eminent abilities as a logician and a writer, that in this essay he presents a calm, comprehensive, and judicial argument. Whatever opinions held by the reader concerning this signal act in the political career of Webster, are based upon uncertain or false knowledge of the facts involved, will be pretty certainly overturned by it, and re-established upon sounder foundations.

HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGION
TO THE SPREAD OF THE UNIVERSAL RELIGIONS. By U. P. Thiske, Dr. Theol., Professor of the History of Religions in the University of Leiden. Translated from the Dutch by
J. Estylm Carrentes, M. R. Boston: James
R. Osgood & Co.

The title of this work will condemn it in the minds of some, perhaps, as at first glance it appears to be a heavy theological essay; but nothing could be further from the truth than to ing could be further from the truth than to judge it as such. The book is a light and rapid sketch of the history of religions, and a synopsis of the different ancient religions which have ruled nations. The author says modestly that what he has attempted is an outline only—a pencil-sketch—of his subject, as, in the present state of the world's knowledge, this alone can be undertaken. What he has proposed to do, and what he has done, is to "sum up the amount siduously pursued that in 1844 he was among

MEMORY-GEMS.

MEMORY-GEMS FOR THE YOUNG: Being Choice Selections from a Hundred Different at a tender of "Teachors' Assessed in Schools and Families. By Charles Notement, at M., Author of "Teachors' Assistant," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo., pp. 62.

This little manual fills a most important niche in the young student's library. It is a compilation of brief passages in prose or verse which are worthy of being committed to memory. Each one contains some noble sentiment or leading truth expressed in vigorous and pointed language, and is, therefore, to be treasured as a pieasure and a profit, among the stores of the mind. One or more could be easily learned every week by a child, and the influence of the exercise, both upon the memory and the morals, would be decidedly advantageous. MEMORY-GEMS.

VERS DE SOCIETE. POINT-LACE AND DIAMONDS. Poems by GEORGE A. BAKEN, Jr. With Illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. New York: R. Worthington. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 153

Mr. Baker's vers de societe are skiliful and amusing. We have all smiled over them as they appeared, with the accompaniment of graceful illustrations, in the popular magazines. Yet there is a bitter sting in their sarcasm, and an infinite pathos in their light mockery. If there be a bit of truth to point the satire in these pictures of fashionable society, how frightful is the condition of heartlessness and prodigacy to which men and women of the gay and luxurious

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BIOLOGY. By Dr. CHARLES LETOURNEAU, Translated by William Maccall. With eighty-three Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lip-plncott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 480. pincott & Co. Chicago: Hadiey Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 480.

THE DEVOTED BRIDE; or, FAITH AND FIDELITY: A LOVE-STORY. By ST. GEORGE TUCKER
Of Virginia). Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson &
Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo.,
pp. 370. Price, \$1.

THE GREY ABBEY: A Novez. By the Author
of "Jack Blake," etc. Philadelphia: J. B.
Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.
16mo., pp. 328.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON for February (Spring-field, Mass.). Contents: "The Crew of the Sam Weller," IL. by John Habberton: "Ways of Saving the Children," by Charles L. Brace; "All Round the Year," by Elaine Goodale; "To the Elect Lady," by Howard Crosby; "Nicholas Harbour's Work," by Reoecca Haraing Davis; "Cook's Biology," by Borden F. Bowne; "Tom's Heathen." IV., V. VI. by Josephine R. Baker; "Problems of Poor Relief," by A. F.; "Nat and Jim," by Annie E. Preston; "My Neighbor the Hermit," by Horace E. Scudder; "Mortwain," by Charles Caverno; "Dorcas," by Marian Donzlas; "Saunterings About the Isle of Wight," by S. G. W. Benjamin; "Manthorp's Record," by John Esten Cooke; "The Bishop of Hippo." by Edward A. Rand; "Bitter-Sweet," by Elizabeth W. Denison; "A Religious Magazine," by Edward Abbott; "Editor's Table;" "Literature." PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Edward Abbott; "Editor's Table;" "Literature."
CATHOLIC WORLD for February (Catholic Publication Society, New York). Contents:
"Ceadmon the Cowherd, England's First Poet;"
"Confession in the Church of England;"
"Michael the Sombre;" "A Final Philosophy;"
"A Great Bishop;" "The Old Stone Jug;"
"Brother and Sister;" "Christianity as an Historical Religion;" "There Was No Room for Them in the Inn:" "The Home-Rule Candidate;" "A Child-Beggar;" "The Isles of Lerins;" "In Retreat;" "Preachers on the Rampage;" "A Little Sermon;" "New Publications."

Handson Co. Holder of the Co. Handson Co. Holder of Co. Handelphia.

PHARMACIST for January (Chicago College of Pharmacy). LITIELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIiblisher; Drs. Isaac Hays and I. Minis Hays,

> FAMILIAR TALK. "SPIRITUAL" TRICKERY.

A review, in the Academy, of the English edition of a treatise on conjuring and magic by the skillful necromancer, Robert Houdin, contains an anecdote giving some insight into the modes by which tricky Spiritual mediums may impose upon the witnesses of their scances. M. Houdin places great stress, in his directions to the sleight-of-hand performer, upon the necessiby "feint" is simply meant the pretension to do what is really not done. Almost everything the conjuror does is a "feint," A "temps" is a movement made to distract the attention of the beholder while something is being actually done which it is essential to the success of the per-formance to have unnoticed. It is stated by the reviewer that Spiritualist mediums do not usually possess much power of sleight-of-hand, but rely for the accomplishment of their feats principally upon the art of making "temps."

As proof of this assertion, it is related that a

certain amateur conjuror attended the seance of a well-known medfum at Cambridge, Eng. The mystic circle of clasped hands was kept The mystic circle of clasped hands was kept unbroken,—the medium's hands being held, like all the rest, firmly in the grasp of his neighbors,—while meantime heavy furniture was being moved about the room, and other surprising "manifestations" were taking place. The amateur at once detected the "feint" and the "temps" which the medium was employing:

"Jeine." Inc. amateur at once detected the "feint" and the "temps" which the medium was employing:

Thinking it might be edifying [says the reviewer] to imitate the necromancer's performance, he began to see "lights," and "shudder," and "fall under the influence." These were his "feints." Presently he began to make violent starts, and begged of the gentlemen on either side of him to hold his hands tightly, which they promised to do. No sooner was the promise given than by snother violent effort he wrenched his own hands away, joined theirs, and sat down with a profound sigh. After waiting some ten minutes, he asked in a faint voice if they had still hold of him: they replied. "Yes," and that was his "temps." Getting up, he proceeded to walk about the room, carring the furniture with him, and in fact repeating the "experiences" of his professional conferers. In the midst of the general amazement, he returned to his position between the two members of the efficie who had at first held his hands, and asked if they had still hold of him. They, deceived by the diarkness, the "feints," and the "temps," unhesitatingly replied, "Tes," when he struck a light. The evidence of the roompany to his not having stirred was obtained ander precisely the same circumstances as their evidence of the passiveness of the medium in the previous part of the seance, and the same manifestations had taken place; only, in the case of the amateur, the company could see for the medium conjected his "he had not come there to be made a fool of:" the company remarked that "they rather thought he had"; and he went beex to London by an early train, and probably sought the advice of a hatter, for his hat followed him down-stairs with considerable rapidity, being propelled by the foot of his quondam host.

GUSTAVE COURBET.

GUSTAVE COURBET. Mr. William M. Rossetti closes an obituary no-tice of Courbet, the French artist, which he contributes to the London Academy, with the

contributes to the London Academy, with the following paragraph:

Courbet was a portrait-nainter, without any idealism, but full of native faculty: he rejected theories to the extent, one might say, of becoming a theorist. He was undoubtedly a leader, whose induence has had a great deal to do in producing, through various phases of modification, the oresent "impressionist" school of art, so native in France and elsewhere. As a young man he was remarkably handsome, but advancing years bloated him into unshapeliness. Manly, genial, single-minded, full of kindliness and pleasantry, he was the dariing of his friends, and even his antagomists could hardly flud in their hearts any rancor against him. The French nation will one day—and that no distant day—feel a too-late compunction at the severity with which the last years of this son of genius were blighted, and his career stanted and spoiled.

Courbet was born at Ornans, in 1819, and was

Their chief defect was a face of beauty and refinement.

Courbet joined the Communists in 1871, and, for his assistance in the overchrow of the Column of the Place Vendoine, was tried by court-martial, condemned to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 500 france, and the costs of restoring the monument. Being unable to meet the fines imposed, he fied to Switzerland, where he remained undisturbed. His death occurred near the close of the year 1877.

THE "POHTFOLIO."

The illustrations in the current number of the Portfolio embrace 1. An engraving by Flameng after the Portrait of a German Lady, which is believed by some to be a Holbein, and by others is attributed to an unknown German painter. It is an interesting picture of a dignified, sprightly-looking lady, dressed in a quaint and elaborate costume, set off with many and costly jewels. The engraving is a specimen of elegant workmanship. A. The admired etching entitled "Billingsgate," by Mr. James McNeili Whistler. A few proofs were printed from this noted plate before it was purchased by the Portfolio, one of which brought 48 15s. at an English sale. The work is now in its third state, which its suither regards as the best. Mr. Whistler is a native of Baltimore, although he has resided so long in England that THE "PORTFOLIO."

at an English sale. The work is now in its third state, which its author regards as the best. Mr. Whistler is a native of Baltimore, although he has resided so long in England that he is claimed as one of the fraternity of British artists. 3. A fac-smile, made by the heliogravure process, of the etching by Claude Lorrain which is known as "Le Bouvier," or "The Herdsman." This is the first of a series of etchings by the great masters mentioned in Hamerton's "Etchers and Etchings," which will form a distinguishing feature of the Portfolio during the ensuing year. "Le Bouvier" is considered by many ludges as the finest etching which Claude ever produced, and by Mr. Hamerton it is placed with Mr. Haden's "Shere Mill-Pond," at the head of all land-scape-etchings. It is a bautiful work of art, showing the painter's rare skill in composition and in the treatment of foliage. The most striking object in the plat is a majestic tree in the centre, on whose thick set boughs the sunshine breaks in broad mastes of solendor.

The most important literary contribution to the number is an installment of Hamerton's "Life of Turner." This will have a particular value for painters, as it treats of the methods which Turner used in making sketches and studies from Nature. A curious anecdote, indicating the experiments by which this artist was wont to obtain new conceptions in coloring, is repeated by Mr. Hamerton, who vouches for its authenticity. It occurred while Turner was staying at a friend's house at Knockholt, where there were three children:

Turner had brought a drawing with him, of which the distance was already carefully outlined, but there was no maternal for the nearer parts. One morning, when about to proceed with this drawing, he called in the children is collaborateurs for the rest, in the following manneer: He rubbed three cases of water-color, red, blue, and yellow, in three separate sancers, gave one to each child, and told the children to dabble in the saucers, and then play together with their colored fingers on

LITERARY ITEMS. The Russian University at Charbow has an tendance of 442 students. The new novel by Ouids, portraying modern

English society, will be published in March. The names of twenty-six Americans are on the last catalogue of Heidelberg University. Over £500,000 have been granted by the Prussian Government for the new edifices con-nected with Strassburg University. A young lady has endowed a High School for

Women at St. Petersburg. The special object of the institution will be the preparation of teachers for women's colleges. Germany, contains over 700,000 volumes. An effort is being made, headed by Profs. Mommsen and Virehow, to secure the erection of a new

uilding to accommodate it. The second volume of M. Taine's work on the "Beginnings of Contemporary France" is in press, and will be entitled "The Revolution." M. Taine's health is so improved as to allow of

M. Taine's health is so improved as to allow of his resuming his literary pursuits and the duties of his Professorship.

The first number of the London Athenœum was issued the 2d of January, fifty years ago. Mr. Silk Buckingham was editor of the new sheet, and, with Mr. Colburn, a joint proprietor. At the end of the first year, it was claimed by him that the Athenœum was "the largest weekly literary journal ever issued from the English press." In 1880, Mr. Dilke became the editor and chief proprietor of the paper, maintaining press." In 1830, Mr. Dilke became the edite and chief proprietor of the paper, maintainin the position until 1846.

the position until 1846.

Mr. T. Alfred Spalding, a member of the New Snakspeare Society at London, divides the first group of Shakspeare's Sonnets into three parts: I., from Familiarity to Friendstip, 1-25; II., Clouds (the friendship being gradually obscured and the friends separated), 26-96; III., Reconciliation, 97-126. Mr. Spalding believes the first group of Sonnets were all addressed to one friend, but rejects the idea that either Lord Southampton or Tembroke was this triend. In his opinion, study should be devoted to the Sonnets themselves, rather than to this insolvable question.

STREET-CLEANING. While the people of Chicago are plodding hopelessly through the sloughs of mud and filth that stretch from end to end of every trav eled street, it may be refreshing to read that he inhabitants of some other great cities enjoy

the inhabitants of some other great cities enjoy the delights of walking on clean, dry pavements, which are maintained in a wholesome and passable condition by energetic authorities having a solvent exchequer to draw from.

In London, with 1,410% miles of pavement, every principal street is swept once in twenty-four hours, secondary streets three times a week, all others at least twice. In Liverpool, with 255 miles of pavement, like regalations are enforced. In Manchester, with 500 miles of pavement, the principal streets, roads, and thoroughfares, together with the markets, are cleansed every day, secondary streets thrice a week, all others twice. In Boston, with seventy miles of pavement and 200 miles of MacAdam, the principal streets are swept every morning before 8 o'clock, all others twice a week, the MacAdam once a week, and all gutters flushed and cleansed weekly. In Philadelphia, with 600 miles of pavement, the principal thoroughfares are cleansed six times a week, secondary streets three times a week, and the whole city is thoroughly cleaned once a week. In New York, with 250 miles of pavement, the anthorities claim to sweep her principal streets three times a week, and her other streets once a week.

The claim which New York sets up is said by her citizens to be unfounded; but, alsa for Chi-The claim which New York sets up is said by her citizens to be unfounded; but, alas for Chi-cago! she does not even claim to have cleaned her streets within the memory of the present winter.

ART-GOSSIP.

The demand made upon the French Government for the support of the Fine Arts during the coming year amounts to 7,516,190 francs. An application for 7,426,530 francs, or nearly the whole amount, will be made to the Chamber. It has been decided, by appeal to the Civil Tribunal in France, that sketches, drawings, and studies made by an artist preliminary to his production of a portrait, cannot be exhibited or sold without the permission of the sitter, or of friends acting for the sitter. The case in which this verdict was lately rendered was one in which the heirs of Ingres were sued for offering at a public sale a portrait-sketch of the beautiful wife of M. Moitessier, whose portrait was painted by Ingres twenty-five years ago, and was considered one of his best works.

MENTAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN. A valuable testimonial to the mental capacity of women has been given by Prof. Tarkhanoff. of the St. Petersburg Medical Academy. Having assisted at the examination of thirty-six ing assisted at the examination of thirty-six ladies at the High School of Medicine at St. Petersburg, he reports that their answers, definite clear, and often vivid, evinced a deep and very accurate knowledge of Anatomy and Histology. The average answers were equal to those of male students; "but the answers of three or four ladies, by their completeness and brilliancy, produced a deep impression on the

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

IRRITARILITY OF STIGMA

IRRITARILITY OF STIGMA.

It has been known to botanists that, in certain species of the Scrophulariacea, the stigma possesses some degree of irritability. Mr. Charles Darwin has published in Nature a letter from a scientific observer in Auckland, who has noted a remarkable capacity for movement in the stigma of a plant belonging to this family.

I have recently been much interested (states the writer) with the curious irritability displayed by the stigms of Glossostigma elatinoides, one of the Scrophulariacea. The style is dilated toward its apex into a broad, spoon-shaped stigms, which, when the flower expands, is closely doubled over the four stamens, entirely concealing them from view. If the front of the bent part of the style is touched, it at once springs up, uncovering the stamens, and moves back to the upper lobe of the corolla, to which it becomes closely applied. In this position it remains for a few minutes, and then slowly moves back to the stamens, and curves over them as at first. It appears to me that this irritability of the stigma is simply a contrivance to insure cross-fertilization, for an insect crawling into the flower nust inevitably touch the stigma, which would then uncover the stamens. On withdrawing, the insect would be certain to dust itself with pollen, but it would not by this effect the fertilization of the flower, for the stigma would be then closely applied to the upper lobe of the corolla, entirely out of its way. If the insect were, however, to visit another flower, it is evident that it must come into contact with the stigma is remarkably rapid, and its apax must pass through an angle of at least 180 deg. I have been anable to find a record of a similar case, or of so pronounced a degree of Irritability in the stigma of any plant. The movement of the stigma of any plant. The movement of the stigma of any plant. The movement of the lobes of the stigma in the less angle.

PROPAGATION OF EELS.

But little is known respecting the propaga-tion of the cel; hence Land and Water publishes, as an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject, the following state-ment made by Herr L. Griesinger, of

ment made by Herr L. Griesinger, of Murrhardt:

On Saturday, Aug. 12 last, some workmen who were preparing the foundation for a railway-bridge over the Murr, observed an eel in the still water of a channel, a quarter of a mile below the town. The men had hammers with them for stone-breaking, and, wishing to kill the cel by a blow on the head, one of them hit it, but only in the middle of the body, which was greatly lacerated. Owing, however, to the toughness of the skin, the parts held together. It was an ordinary full-grown eel, but unusually stont. I bought it, and set about skinning it in my kitchen,—an operation that necessitated a strong nuil from head to tail. At that part of the body that had received the blow a total separation took place, and at the same time there fell out upon the table an animated bag or ball, about the size of a wainut, from which there escaped a number of active young cels. In circumference they were of the dimensions of a large knitting-needle, and as long as a man's flager. They lived for an hour, during which time they wriggled about on their sides. The parent eel seems to have quitted the rapid water of the Murr for the still water of the channel to deposit her young. o deposit her young.

AN INSECT PHENOMENON.

The insect-fauna of South-Temperate Amer-ica, or of the Chilian sub-region as Wallace names it, presents one peculiar feature in the occurrence of Northern forms which do not apcar elsewhere in America south of Mexico, nor in the Southern Hemisphere of the Old World. The family of butterflies is represented in this region by about twenty-nine genera and eighty species, most of which are found in Chili. Among these genera are two, Arg/nnis and Colias, which are considered as North-Temperate forms, yet, of the first, seven species occur in Chili. Of the Colias, probably a single species Chili. Of the Colias, probably a single species occurs in Peru, and several, are found in Chili. Among other genera, there is a large North-Temperate element, equaling or surpassing the Tropical element; while the same thing is noted among beetles, especially in the family Carabidæ. Wallace accounts for the phenomenon by supposing that there have been not very remote migrations of Northern forms along the great mountain-range to South-Temperate America, where the conditions were favorable to their existence. There is a perplexing factor in the question presented by the absence of these forms on the northern portions of the Andes of South America.

South America.

South America.

ON THE WING.

Apropos to a note in Harper's Magazine concerning the habit occasionally exhibited by the read-headed woodpecker, of catching insects on the wing, a writer in Forest and Stream contributes an interesting observation. A pair of red-heads were rearing their brood in a hole excavated in the stem of an old China tree, that stood in the yard of a dwelling near Selma, stood in the vard of a dwelling near Selma. Als. There were no other trees in a decaying condition within a radius of a quarter of a mile, and the writer supposes there was a lack of the accustomed food of the woodpeckers, to account for the singular method resorted to for their subsistence. "The bird assigned to duty as caterer," he informs us, "took a position on the twisted lightning-rod of the house, and from this point of vantage darted with unerring aim upon his winged prey, taking them always in mid-air, after the manner of all fly-catchers."

A ripe strawberry was gathered in Cornwall.
England, Dec. 29,—the thermometer indicating at the rime 50 deg, in the shade. Kanv common wild slowers were still in bloom, such as lychnis and geranium. On southern hillsides in Western New York, the dandelfons in full blossom spread their golden sheen over the verdure in the same month of winter.

Col. Gordon has contracted with English manufacturers for four steel steamers of light draft, which are intended for use in exploring the Albert Nyanza and the rivers flowing into it. The steamers will be packed for their destination in portable pieces of about 200 pounds each, which can be put together on reaching the waters which are to be navigated.

waters which are to be navigated.

M. Polyakoff, the Russian explorer, who has returned from a journey to Western Stoeria, the Altai, and Alatan Mountains, reports to the St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists that, from boulders, boulder-clays, and morain-deposits met with in his journey, as well as from the character of the fauna and flora of the country, he concludes that Central Asia was completely exposed to glacial action during the last iceperiod.

The ruffed grouse is not an easy bird to kill, and when hit is a hard bird to bring to hag. A correspondent of Forest and Stream states that he once secured a specimen, which, on being

pied.

Dr. F. M. Hildebrandt, whose failure to reach the snow-clad mountains of Equatorial Africa was noted in these columns recently, has related the circumstances of his expedition before the Berlin Geographical Society. Despite the misfortunes that befell his enterprise, Dr. Hildebrandt succeeded in gathering large and valuable collections in Anthropology and Betany, as the reward for the two years spent in Central Africa.

Africa.

Prof. Edwin R. Lewis, of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, made a collection of fossil fishes from strata on Mt. Lebanon, which surpasses, in the number and fine condition of the species, any ever before known. Prof. Lewis was engaged but two weeks in exhuming the fossils, yet secured in that time 5,000 slabs of stone, in some of which were hundreds of superb specimens. Many new species have been brought to light by this "find," as well as many perfect specimens of species hitherto known only by fragments.

M. Nefedoff, who has been engaged in researches in Kasimov District, under the anspices of the Moscow Society of Friends of Natural Science, has discovered and excavated ten interesting koorganes (mounds). The objects which were brought to light comprise eleven human skeletons, and a quantity of ornaments, some of which are in brouze, and represent snakes, herds of animals, etc. A comparison of the shells and ornaments thus recovered with those found in the Moscow and Merich mounds, proves that these belong to a quite different people.

NO SPONTANEOUS GENERA-

Prof. Tyndall's Experiments Explode That Hypothesis. The February number of the Popular Science disposes of that theory in the negative so com-pletely that the disputed question may be con-sidered ended. We copy an abstract of the

paper, which gives all the points of his experiments:
Prof. Tyndall traces the history of experiments Prof. Tyndail fraces the history of experiments in spontaneous generation, beginning with those of Francesco Redi in 1668. This distinguished physician and experimenter had seen the magnots of patrefying flesh. Watching meat in its progress from freshness to decay, he invariably observed files buzzing about it, and frequently alighting on it. He was led to think or guess that the magnots might be the half-developed progeny of these flies. He, therefore covered the meat, placed in a jar, with paper, and afterwards with fine gauze, and found that no maggots were developed. Thus was destroyed the belief in the spontaneous generation of maggots in meat.

destroyed the belief in the spontaneous generation of maggots in meat.

After a time came the discovery and improvement of the microscope. It "brought to view a world of life formed of individuals so minute—so close as it seemed to the ultimate particles of matter—as to suggest an easy passage from atoms to organism. Animal and vegetable infusions exposed to the air were found clouded, and crowded with creatures far beyond the reach of unaided vision, but periectly visible to an eye strengthened by the microscope. "Lesuwenhoek estimated the population of a single drop of stagnant water at 500,000,000; probably the population of a drop of a tarbid infusion of hay would be this many times multiplied. The obvious difficulty of assigning a germinal origin to existence so minute furnished the precise condition necessary to give new play to the notions of heterogenesis or spontaneous generation."

We have not the space to give the details of the

We have not the space to give the details of the experiments that bears with the theories of Buffon and Needham and the work of Spallahzani. Now one side was shead, then the other. The experiments of opponents were subjected to tests of a very exacting and apparently crucial character. They extended over the space of years. They were made on the Mer de Glace and in the caves under the Observatory of Paris. We pass them all by, to come at once to the experiments of Prof. Tyndall himself, which are described in this article with rare simplicity, candor, and vividness. Those that want to see a full account of these, as well as the intermediate ones, mast refer to the ar-

on several former occasion he was a once attacted by Dr. Bastian. 'For five years,' says Frof. Tyndali, 'he plowed the field without impediment from me.' What wise waiting, what a candid examination, what painstaking experiments does not this remark prove? If only this discreet caution, this prudent reserve, this waiting until there is something certain to be said, were the general rule, how many useless contentions might be avoided.

condition within a radius of a quarter of a mile, and the writer supposes there was a lack of the accustomed food of the woodseckers, to accust the condition of the twisted members of the condition of the twisted lightning-rod of the house, and from this point of vantage darted with uncerting in mile-air, after the manner of all fly-acticlers."

In mile-air, after the manner of all fly-acticlers."

A CHEAP TELEPHONE.

Directions for manufacturing a cheap telephone were given in a recent lecture by Prof.
Barrett, of London:

Take a wooden tooth-powder box and makes the bottom. Take a disc of timed iron, such as can be had from a preserved meet tile, and paice it on the outside of the bottom of the profession of the control of the co

Lo' on my window-panes such work divine.
Wrought by some fairly artist in the night.
That. Open-monthed, I stand in mote delight,
And drink the ocaniv of each rare design.
Wast lovely fronds and feathers crystalline,
Each one a feast of pleasure to the sight,
And of a Loving God a glorious sign.
O'Thou, in yonder grand, eternal skies.
Who didst create all things in perfect love,
Accept the sincere homage of my heart.
Where'er I turn, where'er I cast my eyes—
On things of earth, or to the beavens above—
I see and read how wonscons kind Thou art.
GLENWOOD, Ia., Jan. 21.

GLENWOOD, la., Jan. 21. Engiand's Food from Abroad.

Losdon Times.

Last year the amount paid to foreign nations for corn, cattle, and meat was £96,879,737, to contrast with £97,199,886 in 1876. For live stock the sum disbursed was, in 1877, £4,015.600, as against £7,220,303 in the preceding year. The sums for reals meat were much larger, consequent upon the supment from be compared respectively, £4,251,428, and £2,610,831.

ENGLAND, EGYPT AND FRANCE

not forget what they would one our fost position of the correct hard position of the country whether the absolute isolation of this country would be a brilliant trumph for "British interests." It is said that if we were to fortify both ends of the Suez Canal the road to India would be observed to banish all causes of alarm. There could not be a greater delusion; a new source of suspicion and alarm would be opened. Toulon would then seem more dangerous than Constantinopic itself would appear if it were a Russian city. France, we should then be told, is the second naval Power in the would, and the richest matton after our own. She could easily build and man twice in a country in the Mediterraneas she could with the Rast. Our civil and military officials in Egypt would keep us in a fever by their reports of French intrigues at Alexandria and Cairo, in Syria, and on the African coast. They would ever be more vociferous than those Anglo-Indians who spread wild stories about the determination of Russia to annex more and more territory in Asia until she can annex India itself. Not a ship could be built at Toulon would him a large and in the Indians who spread wild stories about the determination of war, and not a squadron could leave it without raising a panie. Toulon would him a large as space in the Indians who spread wild stories about the determination of war, and not a squadron could leave it without raising a panie. Toulon would him a large a space in the Indians who spread wild stories about the determination of war, and not a squadron could leave it without raising a panie. Toulon would him a large a space in the Indians who spread wild see the specific of Prance. The retailers of panie would begin to remember how near Cherbourg is to England, how easily Toulon commands the road to the East, and how much more dominated to quelt for the work of the work of the work of the story of the same way to the Seez Canal, great ambition, and a considerable stake in Egypt itself. Anatria would not be allowed to stop the w

AT EVENTIDE.

From out the azure depths of blue, A tiny form appeared— A thing of beauty undersed. Pleasing, vet traiy welrd. A ray from out it Eternal Throne Shot through its fleety fold; With light came life, for lot appeared as a rapis-form of gold.

Shop vs. the Kitche Preaching to Young People.

Water for the Little Ones-The Round Dance--- Quotation Book.

fulness Cured---Art Studyand Other Perfumes.

Question of Ideality --- Expense Ac counts -- Lace Enitting.

Giving Not Always Charity-The Help Question-How to Wash Laces.

BENNIE'S DEATH-WAIL. An original poem read by "Oriena" at The Hon.
Sociable, Jan. 11.]
"Bread, Papa, bread!" "Twas a shrill baby Just the sound to be heard through the storm;

For over the city a tempest now swept,
And the streets were all vacant and lorn;
The shutters and signs creaked in dismal delight,
The snow rushed in sheets through the air;
Each corner and crevice was full of weird sound
As if howied by a soul in despair.

Bread, Papa, bread!" and the sobs grew From the face cuddled down in the rags, While two little hands groped about in the dark For warmth 'mid the tatters and tags. The wind shricked and clamored, the snow sifte

down, And piled up in great heaps on the hearth, hile out in the night the dread tempest swept on Drifting enow o'er the desolate earth.

Bread Pana bread!" There were grouns in th room—
Sounds that seemed like the wail of despair;
And out from the corner a man groped his way,
His hands wildly clutching the air.
Fiercer the gasts that swept in through the shu

ters, Hoarser the revel that brooded the night, ilder the strains that were borne on the temp Denser the darkness that followed the light.

Bread, Papa, bread!" "Hush, Bennie! Hush You shall have bread though it cost me my soul I have been begging for work | since the morning-Work to buy bread and a handful of coal! Is there no hope of a brighter to-morrow? No choice in life but to beg or to steal?

ven protect me! My brain seems distraction one will list to my frantic appeal!" Bread, Papa, bread!" came again from the con

cry of despair seemed to swell on the wind arse tempest muttered, the gusts came

O God, must I steat for the sake of my darling

Bread, Papa, bread!" and the weak voice see The sobs came in gasps, and the blue hands were

'Yes, Bennie! yes, darling!" came back from the

doorway,
fercely the snow sifted over the sill.

In the wildness—the bleak, dreary wildness—nnie's dear voice sounding still in his ear:

af in the window—a hand stretched to clutch A stroke and a thud, in the tempest so drear. d, Papa, bread!" seemed to ring in his hear

first he awoke from his terrible swoon,

voice; "But remember, a second offense is your last."
"Go? Yes, to Bennie! My baby! My darling!"

Then wildly rushed out in the terrible blast. to mutter,
As over the threshold in frenzy he dashed;
A white sheet of snow had been spread o'er his

" Dead! Bennie dead!" and that cry roused the

That cry so despairing, so dismal, and wild!

Yen came, looked, and shuddered. Too late was their pity.

For Papa lay dead by the side of his child!

Curcaeo, January, 1878.

By changing the current of The Home for this week the conductor has achieved a considerable success in the way of obliging its friends. It was determined to make the length of the communication the standard, within the limits which have always been set. The consequence is that afty-seven friends are given a hearing, and only about twenty left over. These twenty letters are uniformly long—some very long. Many of them are very good, but their length shut them out for this issue at any rate. Whether this printing the concise letters and omitting the extended ones will be a lesson to the writers in future will be watched with anxiety. TO CONTRIBUTORS.

MURPHY-MUSCHER—The potato is called the Irish potato because it was first cultivated and developed in Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh. It is indigenous to South America, where it grows wild. Raleigh obtained his seed there and took it to Ireland with him. The potato came to this country from Ireland by way of Engiand. The "sweet potato" is hardly a potato as all, but rather a yam.

Mrs. J. A. D., of Springfield, is much grieved over a fancled injustice which was really no in-justice, but the most matter-of-fact proceeding possible. A letter written by Mrs. J. A. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., was not printed, and the rea-son why was given. This reason the lady in Springfield takes as an offense and about it makes much complaint in public and private letters. There seems no sound reason for this. The lady in Min-nesota owns her initials as fully as any one in Hil-nois does here.

The servant-giri controversy cannot be permitted to take in any question of birth or religion. The Irish-Catholic servant girl may or may not be better than some, or all, other nationalities, but the correspondent who takes that ground has jost his trouble of writing. In the same way, and for the same reasons, No. 22's letter about "Non-Religious Germana" has been thour away. rmans" has been thrown away.

Office Green objects to the printer who last week made her say, "Don't put away the sunny smile," etc., "with your best wishes," when she wrote "best dishes." Her argument that the change will be the change of the change with the change with the change with the change will be change.

Gwennolen—The 'a, 'ommonly used with an accent which the makers of this type didn't furnish, means no more than 'of." There is no authority for using obstreperous with any other

MARY Thowas—To let your subject in for dis-cussion would be to raise such a breeze as the con-ductor will never willingly sit in the midst of. Your guesses as to contributors are very wide shots.

SNOWDHOP-Address "Matron Protestant Orphan Asvium. No. 789 Michigan avenue, Chicago," and you can get a choice of a houseful of children.

JUSTICE—If possible, will use your letter next week: it is clearly out of the question in this

week; it is clearly out of the question in this number.

The writer whose letter was cut in two will no doubt agree that the best half was leved.

The answer to Margery D. V. is not in good temper, and some of the ideas are abourd.

J. T. W.—You can subscribe to The Saturday

... P. F. -Your letter is a shade too high in its phil

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the follow named contributors. Those intended for pel living out of the city will be forwarded by upon receipt of address. Residents can con-send to Room 24 TRIBUKE Building and get

letters:
Mamie (2),
Mrs. Sarah K. (2),
Georgina (2),
Tempest (2),
Norrie (8),
Mrs. S.,
Jerusha Pepper,
That's All,
Wicked Ryes, Mattie (2),
J. Mack Beth (2),
Aunt Bell (3),
That Peddier (4),
Ella W.,
Walter Peck Carleton,
Mara Moss,
Miss Maggie Pone,
Utility,
Aunt Sarah.

THE ROUND DANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Curcaso, Jan. 22.—My grievance is the round dance. I want to know what right has society to throw me into the arms of gentlemen whom, if they dared to touch my arm on any other occasion, I should not be slow to ask, Why diggest thou thy grave? I am young, I cannot forego society, and if I go out I must dance, and if I dance it must be the round dance (for, as the minister said, the square dances will not stay square), and if the square dances will not stay square), and if the round dance I must often unavoidably feel the warmth of a hand I hate, hate, hate. His head is a hollow sphere, and he is lighter-footed than the fox. He is numerous in society. Gentlemen have a choice, but we do not always have for partners those we would choose from all the world, as every lady in her inner heart knows. Though I know I could out-Herod Herod, I cannot always out-Herod some of these bollow-headed parasites of society. It is an abomination in the land, and I for one loudly object, object.

could out-Herod Herod, I cannot always out-Herod some of these bollow-headed parasites of society. It is an abomination in the land, and I for one loudly object, object.

Besides, it is not scientific, as marriage statistics will show. Though for the last dozen years mammas have thrown their daughters into the arms of the gentlemen, the marriage list is steadily docreasing. Any young lady who has any notion of the eternal fitness of things knows she cannot hold her lover by 's pooning' ('Adair's ideas flow into easy words''), and I cannot see but the round dance comes near to that. If we saw any couple practicing such a laying on of hands on any other occasion we certainly would accuse them of being spoony. If any young lady thinks she can hold her lover in that way, let her 'turn to The Home, and, as if she were wishing and looking into her own Bible for the magic.' It came to pass,'' let her look up and down its columns for such wails as these: ''Oh, if my husband would ever tell me he loves me; Oh, if my husband would ever kiss me; She keep to have be can, Andrew have 'en and husband would ever kiss me; She keep the can, Andrew have 'en. Who calls us. the soft sex? That is a secret worth knowing, and was revealed to me by my white-haired grandma, who looks just like. Elizabeth Cady, and has all her skill and finesse. She had need of it,

society:
New vows and new worship on thee thou shalt take,
All this thou shalt do for fair Zulema's sake: New yows and new worship on thee thou shalt take, All this thou shalt do for fair Zulems's sake; and how quickly would we poor ewe-lambs be harried off the old great auction-block, to the new great auction-block. But the general voice is, on with the dance! Now, nothing in Nature ever is, or was, of can be, in a state of rest; everything, science teaches, is in a state of ceaseless change forward or backward; and since the voice is is on with the dance! I wish I could see better how the waltz can take a forward or even a lateral motion without culminating in the can-can. But I suppose we could get used to it, inst as people had to get used to the round dance. Why, at first even Lord Byron thought it was shocking. I never went to the cancan. I never saw the can-can in all the days of my life. Once, when in Paris, I was about to go, but mamma remonstrated; and I, too, remonstrated, and then we both remonstrated. She was inexorable, but so was I inexorable. I shaws trained up my parents in the way they should go. I came near gaining the victory, but grandma put in her oar, as rowed up and pulled up into the dry docks of the home circle, and every one knows what a dry dock that is. I told ner I should be ashamed to ever tell any one I had been to Paris, for I I had to confess I did not go to the Jardin Mabille they would not believe me. They would thin I never saw Paris; for who ever heard of an American too great to go to the Jardin Mabille to see the cancan' and I suppose American can get used to it at

would not believe me. They would think I never saw Paris; for who ever heard of an American too great to go to the Jardin Mabille to see the cancan? and I suppose Americans can get used to it at home as well as abroad; and the marriage-list will go on increasing as it has done under the regime of the walls.

Since writing the above I read another Home, in which Old Maid asks the name of my curious lore. I am sorry you have asked a favor I cannot grant; it rather belongs to the "no-name series," and, aithough it might not harm you or me, it is not the book to be piaced in the hands of every young lady or gentleman. You know The Home is read everywhere. I discovered it by accident. You see I have a faithful admirer thas not that the ring of the hatchet? and it was often very annoying to me that he should always be able to compute my orbit, to anticipate my very trains of thought, in fine, to know me so much better than I knew my-self. I learned by accident there was such a book in his possession, so I just reversed the proverb. Said I, "What is sauce for the goise." My fine young man, I'll see what you are about, and I did see, too. I purchased one of the books, soon learned the mainsprings, and now, then, O young Lochinvar, if I do not sometimes compute your orbit in a way to give you food for thought, why, then, I'm not your "own Adair that never sleeps." Old Maid, I wish you might be behind the door to hear how I shall chop off some of his galantries, sometimes, —If he does not find that something has "breathed upon the crystal through which he wished to see," "why then I'm not the lass that never sleeps."

A POTPOURRII.

A POTPOURRI.

A POTPOGERI.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Monror, Mo., Jan. 23.—Well, I've given you "Homers" a good rest, and, though my fingers have fairly tingled, and my heart has asked with overabundant desire to answer questions, and "preach my preach," yet I have refrained, thinking to give those separate numbers "left over" (week after week) some little chance of putting in an appearance. But I am so selfish and afraid (above all) that down here in my quiet corner you will forget I ever existed, that once more I make a venture.

an appearance. But I am so selfash and afraid (above all) that down here in my quiet corner you will forget I ever existed, that once more I make a venture.

Verily our Home sheet is a potpourri, whether of the good and spicy viands that enter into the savory dish of Italian ferns of that name; or the odorifous French. "sweet-iar," the perfumes of which are more redolent of aromatic spices, and the subtic aroma of fragrant flowers, than the breezes wafted o'er the plains of Araby the blest.

We have science abd literature, religion and poetry, homekoeping and cooking, flowers and babies, "young men and maidens," old women and children, art recreations and fancy work, rhymes and riddles, music and dancing, pleasant words and spicy repartee, and sil else that goes to make up a well-balanced potpourri of the fraternal order. Reading the Home columns week after week should make one think—so diversified are the views we have given us, so varied the lives it portrays. It may sound wicked, but isn't it an example of daily life, dreas and divinity, breakfast and benevolence, prayers and poetry, clothes to be mended and lives to be repaired, shoes to be bught and souls to be saved? But some simple object lessons are given us in God's Word, for Joseph's coat was "of many colors," and so our abilities and opportunities vary, as well as the love and beneficence of God. But though thus Home may be made up of a family whose gifts are so diversified, what a great family of love it may be and what a world of good it may work in giving help "one to another."

We each have ony great knoty tangle to unravel in the world's twisted skein, and it is wonderful the various ways we take to accomolish our task. To some it is but a pleasant pastime, and the ready deft fingers appear to always draw out and loowen the right strand, while to another it is a "hard knot," which each impatient jerk and thoughtless wind renders closer and more unmanageacle, so that at last the whole is one mass of snarls and a mat of tanglet threath, while, ala

an eminent physician, a fourth a practical cook and thorough housekeeper, and as it is not one but all these (any many other things) which go to make up the perfect home, how rind we shall be for instruction concerning any of them.

Not one of us have any right to say to the other, "I have no need of you," for we "are all members one of another.

Again, one of us must not feel as though another was so far superior to him (or her) that they fear to write their little experiences, to give of their knowledge; let each give of her abundance, and we shall have a feast of good things; some rare and rich with wisdom, others light and delicate with beautiful imagery, with a simple offering here and there for the "babes," unable to digest heavy food, while airy nothings, exculsite garnishing, fair flowers of grace and piety, and brilliant touches, such as true genius will produce in many unexpected ways, will impart a charm and piquancy to the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

I commenced with the full intention of saying something, and had my text prepared, but lo! as usual, my pen, like my unruly member, the tongue, has ran away with me, and I am farbeyond my limit without having said anything, so can only promise better things another une and say forgive

THE SHOP VS. THE KITCHEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Curcaso, Jan. 22.—I would like to lay before the ladies of The Home the daily routine of life followed by a domestic, help, or servant-girl, or lowed by a domestic, help, or servant-girl, or whatever else they choose to entitle the person who enters the kitchen of the well-regulated family. I have no interest in the subject one way or the other, except perhaps the interest of a bystander who loves justice for its own sake. But I must say, in view of all that has been written lately, that those who advise young girls to embrace this means of earning a livelihood must have some ulterior motive besides wishing to benefit what has certainly become the most pitiable class of work-ers. That ladies who love the domestic hearth, and to whom even the heaviest labor is light whe done for dear ones, should decry all arguments that stigmatize it as menial I do not wonder. But how any one can say to this ill-paid, struggling class that the kitchen is the place for them, is to

how any one can say to this ill-paid, struggling class that the kitchen is the place for them, is to me inexplicable.

First comes Monday, —blue Monday, indeed, to the girl, for the 'well-regulated' must needs have clean clothes and plenty of them. So all day long she wearies every limb over the work which no effort of the imagination can render either amusing, instructive, or elevating. Women's minds may rise above the 'steam of the teakettle,' but above the soapy clouds of the boiler and wash-tub never. Tuesday is ironing-day. In winter this is barely endurable, though the tax on the strength is a heavy one at any time. But in summer! O then the inhabitants of Hades might pity the poor mortal agitating the iron over piles and piles of starchy shirts and immaculate ruffles.

Tuesday and Wednesday are fully able and willing to lay on their burdens, which differ in quantity and quality with different 'well regulated.''

Friday is generally cleaning-day, and the broom and mop extraordinary hold their sway over the domicile. or, rather, she of the kitchen holds them. And Saturday is baking-day, and a formidable array of 'cooked things' is laid up against the wants of the Sabbath.

Me thinks that now she ought to be able to fold her hands, and think a day of rest well earned. But no! her wages (\$4\$ is a high estimate) are paid for seven days' full work. So on Sunday, dinner, breakfast, and supper must be served as usual, and she can retire to rest in the night with the cheerful thought that one week's work is done, and another about to commence.

Now, admitting that the majority of working-girls

for seven days' full work. So on Sunday, dinner, breakfast, and supper must be served as usual, and she can retire to rest in the night with the cheerful thought that one week's work is done, and another about to commence.

Now, admitting that the majority of working-girls have homes, and that they are susceptible of as much affection for the amenities of home-life as the purple velvet class, I do say and will ever maintain that the life of a domestic under the prevailing regime is less desirable than hers who may spend the happy evenings, the peaceful Sunday, and the merry festivals with 'her own.' All day long she may work in close factory, the crowded shop; all day she may be under the eye of a watchful master; but when the last stroke of the 6 o'clock chimes dies away on the air she is free. And, sneer as you will at the word in this connection, there is something in it that sends the blood in warmer currents through her veins, and makes even the poor home to her a palace. Would she change it and the society of a mother, a sister, or a friend for the kitchen of a mistress? No; and who shall blame her for it.

There can be no one who has a higher veneration for the domestic woman, the wife or mother, under whose hands even the homeliest labors grow sweet and beautiful. Not for words would I cast a slur upon her life-work. It is grand, it is ennouling, because the truest, purest love rules over all. But I am heartily tired and sick of the arguments which, under the poor show of philanthropy, would say to the young working girls, "Leave your shops, your factories, your offices, and come into our kitchens. You are educated, it is true; love-books, and leisure to read them; have had your dreams of higher things, and dread to give them up. Of course we want intelligent help, but these things cannot be indulged in; our employes must know their place. You cannot have company, it is true, in our house; you may not spend your evenings away from it. You must be content to move on a lower plane than that on which we li

" are all. Ann Acorn. To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Jan. 21.—When teaching the

cales, as I have said before, I use no book. I pre fer the word second to tone. The noise itself is a tone; the distance from one noise to another should not bear the same name. It is a large second where you can put one note in between. From C to D is a large second; from D to E, large; from E to F, small; from F to G, large; from G to A, large; from A to B, large. Thus you will see there are two large seconds, then a small one, then three large ones, then a small one. If a pupil will commit and understand this, it will save many future perplexities. The scale of C is one pattern, the foundation of the major, diatonic scale, and every one must be arranged precisely like this. It is the conly scale so arranged that will use none but white keys; all others are called transposed scales. Many teachers teach a pupil to take the fifth above to form a new scale. The proper way is to take the fourth above and sharp it; the next note above will be the new key note, hence the rule. Sharp the fourth, the next note above will be the new key note, then alrage seconds, and a small one. From G to A large second, from A to B large, from B to C small, from C to D large, from D to E large, from E to F small; this will not do, so we sharp F to make it large; from E to F sharp large, and from F sharp to G small. The pupil will readily see why F is sharped and that F sharp must be the signature to G. The fingering must be looked after; in the left hand the third finger comes on A, in the right we say, thumb, first, second, thumb, first, second, third, thus you will see the third in the right hand must come on F sharp.—name the hands accordingly. Play the nine scales in this key in the manner I have before told you. If the pupil is faithful in each transposition; there will be no more tears from sweet eyes over the hated scales. I go on through all the transpositions till I come to the key C sharp, the fourth of this will be F sharp; to sharp it we must play G, which we call F double sharp, the fourth of this will be F sharp; to sharp it we must play G, which we call F double sharp it we continue we will go on precisely the same as before, only double sharping where before to do the sharped, so we go to B and find that B i ond where you can put one note in between. From C to D is a large second; from D to E. large; from E to F, small; from F to G, large; from G to A,

WATER FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Every mother knows, or ought to know, that pure air and fresh water are the twin-foster friends of infancy. She may ob-serve that they are the natural means of promoting health and strength. They lessen the dryness of the skin, reduce the vapid pulse, soften the flush-ed cheek, and quiet the restless nerves. How much many infants suffer from want of water water.

the skin, reduce the vapid paise, soften the flushed cheek, and quiet the restless nerves. How much many infants suffer from want of water we may not know; but that they do suffer, no observer of infant life can doubt; so let us repeat, lest it be forgotten, that in all seasons of the year they need it, and especially in the hot days and nights, when the perspiratory follicles of the skin and the minute secreting sacks in the macous membrane of the long canal are active to an excess too great for the milk to supply.

The dry and thirsty mouths of infancy mean more than many mothers may suppose. The various tissues in all parts of the living mass have lost their usual and necessary supply, the numerous follicles in the skin and its twin surface, the mucous membrane, the venal and hepatic clusters of secreting glands, all feel their need of water, and so emply the mouth to proclaim their wants and imperative necessities. They all cry for water. We are drying and dying. We are losing our wonted strength. We cannot discharge our important daties. We are laboring in a dry and thirsty land. Give us water, so abundant and so cheap, that the meanest creature in the world may have enough to supply all its wants and needs. The costiveness of infancy is

fill surely suner, and to a flowers in our neglected gardens and to a saken lawns.

The skin of infancy, no less than that of maturity, absorbs water, and is marvelously refreshed by its proper application, especially when its porous surface is encircled by hot air so rawenous for the dear child with cool water and spins.

by its proper application, especially when its porous surface is encircled by hot air so ravenous for moisture. Bathe the dear child with cool water in such a drying time. Keep its head and spinal column cool. They are the sources of all its strength and energy. Let it feel the fresh breezes of the early morning air, and the refreshing, invigorating influences of cool and sparkling water. The one is the breath of heaven and the other is the water of life.

When do infants need water? When their mouths are dry; when they greet their little cup with joy and ardor; when they seize it with their tiny hands, as if they had long been waiting for it; and when, as they see it, joys come sparkling from their eyes. It is always a safe and proper fluid for responding to the necessities of the tissues. Then let infants have water, not at its usual meals, but between its feedings. In moderate quantities, no drink so usoful can do so little harm. They need and love it. It may be nearly true that what an infant wants it needs. After it has taken a few draughts at proper intervals, see it extend its tiny hands and try to grasp its cup, and, drinking joyfally, as if new pleasures were developing in its soul, express its bliss and you will have a rich reward. An infant's smile is purer and richer than a mother's love. Give it pure, freels, sparkling water. It is nearly its very self. Never deny a tiny cup of cool water to a tiny child.

S. H. Allen.

VAIN DISPUTATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Highwood, Ill., Jan. 25.—Many times, during the last few months espec ally, the fable of the "Knights and the Shield" has occurred to me, and I have queried whether or no a present lesson could be derived from the ancient story that should help adjust the disturbances that so often make mischief in our lives. We are all of us too apt to plant ourselves squarely before our own view of a matter, and fight to the death any oppo-

Because, from our standpoint, the shield is indisputably silver, we never by any chance grant that our opponents may be looking at just as patent and undeniable a golden side. There is but one side

for us,—that seen with our own eyes,—and woe to the unlucky creature who disputes the question with us.

Did you ever stop to think what result was ever obtained by mere quarreing? Was any evil ever routed, or mischief adjusted, or breach healed, by the strife of tongues? To be sure, there is a righteous indignation that flames and purifies like storm lightning, but it is not directed, as a usual thing, towards personal grievances. Great wrongs, that affect issues that lie outside and beyond personalities, need the simoom of a ferce denunciation to correct and remove them; but all the petty spites, disputes, and quarrels that women are wont to wage amongst themselves are never settled by these bloodless battles of words.

I know the templation, indeed I do, to say the 'last word,' to 'give as good as is sent,' to scathe an enemy with sarcasm, etc., but, tell me honestly, did any good ever accrue from such indulgence? Is not the lowering of dignity, sure to follow an outburst of mere temper, a bitter thing to bear? To stand and call your adversary hard names, to point your flager at hidden things, and bring to light the defects of a nature you once cherished perhaps, and honored, may yield an unworthy gratification at the time, but when cooler moments come, when calm reflection has followed the impulse of your displeasure, honor and sweet womanhood shall sit in the dust and ashes of a long remores.

cruel thing and let the word end the matter. The memory shall rankle in our own hearts, and prove the rue that saddens thought.

Let us seek to learn from the fable a natience grander than we have before known for those who hold opinions differing from our own. Let us be slow to take offense, laggards to foliow after evil, and hopelessly deaf to the sound of calumny. If, without direct violation of common sense, we cannot forbear to resent, let our resentment be of the quiet, disprified, and silent kind, that leaves no sting behind it. A grievance that cannot be condoned can certainly be quietly set aside and forgotten. Life is not long enough to admit of many quarrels. We are passing through time so rapidly, why not gather only the pleasant flowers, rather than the nettle and the thorn? If the certhinty is borne upon us, incontrovertibly, that one we have trusted is false or unworthy, let us hold our lips dumb and keep the secret with God. gins like the harmless brook that ends in the bridgeless river; allow the meanest adversary the benefit of his own opinion, remembering that your silver may be honest gold to him; and if differences tend to quarrels, avoid participation in them as you would avoid participation in street fights,—the one is quite as demeaning to dignity as the other. So shall we women become peacemakers, emblematic doves of a heavenly concord, while only man is left to stir up contention and "rob the world of rest."

With the editor's kind permission, I would say to those who have written me to my address, that I appreciate the friendliness and kindness of your letters, and hope, some time, to gain the time and strength to answer one and all.

TWO KINDS OF FASCINATORS. To the Edstor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Alleen Allanna, to make a "sea-foam fascination" or fascinator, one and a half skeins of Shetland wool is required; commence half skeins of Shetland wool is required; commence the fascinator by making a chain of five stitches; join together; then make a chain of four stitches; make this chain loose; and make five double stitches in the loop you made at the start; in making the double stitches, after drawing the wool through the loop, hold the stitch on your crochethook tight, and draw the wool up long enough to equal the length of the chain 'of four stitches.' Now, to make the second row across your fascinator, make a chain of four stitches.' Now, to make the second row across your fascinator, make a chain of four stitches, and make five double stitches in the last stitch of the foam. The third row differs but very little from the last. First, make your chain of four stitches, and make five double stitches in first stitch, and fasten with single stitch in centre of rest foam of the second row. Now make six double stitches in single stitch (or where you fastened a foam of the second row). Now make six double stitches in single stitch, and fasten with single stitch in centre of first foam of the second row. Now make six double stitches in single stitch, and not one in centre of next foam; be sure to have the five and six double stitches placed in one stitch, and not one in one place, two or three in another, and the remaining one in another, do not make four double stitches too long, as when so made, and after worn a time or two, do not look well. Only a little of the wool need be left for a border, as no border is necessary on the side you have been working, but for the other two sides make six double stitches. They are to be made in the same manner as those in the main part of fascinator, in every long loop, and fasten with single stitch. In the stitches forming the end of one loop and the beginning of the next, at the points of fascinator, make twelve double stitches instead of six.

Many thanks to Smartweed, Lillice, and one other whose name has slipped my memory just now, for their answers to my questions concerning musical items. the fascinator by making a chain of five stitches

now, for their answers to my questions concerning musical items.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Decatur. Ill., Jan. 22.—Alleen Allanna, in reply to your questions in last week's Home, I answer: It takes two onnces of Shetland floes to make a "sea-foam fascinator,—an ounce and a half for the main part and half an ounce for the border. First row: Crochet six chain-stitches, catching the ends together; make three chain-stitches to turn, wrap needle two times (drawing thread through two stitches at a time), catching twelve times through the hole just made, and you have a shell of triple stitches (t.s.). Second row: Make three chain-stitches and turn, then six t.s., and fasten into first stitch of shell just formed, catching it down with a firm stitch (without wrapping) in centre of shell below. Make six t.s. caught through' the last stitch of the first row. Now you have two shells. Third row: Make three chain-stitches and turn; then make six t.s. cancht in first stitch of second row. catching this shell down with a firm stitch in the centre of shell below. Make six t.s. catching in the firm stitch below; each this shell down with a firm stitch in the centre of shell below. Make six t.s. catching in the firm stitch below; each this shell down with firm stitch in centre of second row.

Make six t.s. fastened in last stitch of second row: Make six t.s. fastened in last stitch of second row. This completes the third row. All the others are made like it, each row increasing one shell, thus making the shells alternate, and not in line with each other. The border is formed by crocheting a row of shells (eight stitches in each) all around the fascinator, catching each shell down with a firm stitch. The beauty of a fascinator consists in crochetting it very possely. If you wish to throw it over your head for evening, fasten a row of balls around the edges; if not, the shells are prettier. If you cannot get the floss, split sepityr will do. Use meduum bone hook.

Will some of The Home folks please tell me, if Elia Wheeler's

MITTEN-KNITTING.

To the Editor of The Pribune.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Seeing in The Home of Jan. 5 a request for directions by which to kult a pair of mittens, I supposed, of course, the desired article would appear has Saturday. I looked is vain. Therefore I, knowing how to knit them so that they could not fail to please any one, make my appearance. I have found many good recipes and many useful suggestions in The Home, and would like to be of use to some one in return. The mittens are knit with two needles, and all the plain stitch. Set up on one needle fifty stitches. Knit first row. Second row, widen next to last stitch. Third row, plain. Fourth row, widen next to last stitch. Continue widening one stitch every other row until you have widened thirteen stitches, all on the same end of the needle. Then

arrow thirteen times, at same end as you widened, alternate rows. Repeat exactly, and you will have the hand of a mitten. For the thumb set up thirteen stitches. First row piain. Second row, widen next to has titch at each end. Third row, widen at the last end. Fourth row, widen at each end. Fifth row, widen at last end. Sixth, at both. Knit five rows without widening at the end where you have three widened, but keep on widening at the other end every time across, both up and down. Then narrow next to last stitch every alternate row, at the end where you have been knitting plain all the time, widening every time across the other end. Narrow three times. You will have now at one end three stitches widened, five rows plain, and three stitches narrowed. At the other you will have widened every time across. Repeat, only where you widened every time across marrow every time across. This will make

A QUOTATION BOOK.

A QUOTATION BOOK.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

BLACK ROCK, Wis., Jan. 23.—A short time ago some one asked for some pretty quotations for an autorraph album. Let me tell you how I have treasured up pages of pretty thoughts during the past two or three years. It started in tais wise: At the advice of a friend I commenced reading "Lucille." Of course I went crazy over it in regular schoolgirl fashion. After reading a few bages, I hunted up a little blank-book, and then, as I read, jotted down those things which particularly pleased me. The "Lucille" did not belong to me, and I found, after returning the book, that it pleased me. The "Lucille" did not belong to me, and I found, after returning the book, that it was quite a consolation to have so much of it for my own. Since then I have done the same by many other books. You can't think whaf an enjoyment it is to look through this little book, nor the pleasant memories it suggests. To be sure, a lady may not be able to carry such a book with her at all times. O, fair sisters! don't you envy the gentlemen their numerous coat-pockets? If there is any one thing which could convert me into a "Woman's Righter," I believe it is the thought of those masculine pockets, which the strong-minded will probably include among their privileges in that happy(?) time for which every woman of this class is anxiously waiting, and longing, and look-ing.

class is anxiously waiting, and longing, and looking.

But I didn't intend talking about woman's rights. To continue about the note-book, then; I advise you who read to improve yourselves; who read books worth remembering to try my plan. Take time to transfer favorite 'thoughts to your blankbook, not forgetting to append the author's name. You may meet some of these very lines many times in after years. Perhaps then the author's name will have passed from your mind, but you have only to refer to your note-book for the information. A number have responded to the plea, "Some-ting for autograph albums." Let me add my

There is room, indeed,
For statutes still in this large world of God's,
But not for vacuums.—Mrs. Browning. Many an irritating fault, many an unlovely oddity, as come of a hard sorrow. - George Eliot.

Our fellow mortals, every one, must be accepted a hey are; you can neither straighten their noses, no originen their wit, nor rectify their disposition; and is a sness people amongst whom your life is passed that: a needful you should tolerate, pity, and love.—Georg One more, which will have the advantage of be

One more, which will have the auvantage or ing unfamiliar. A school-mate composed it for about of a friend:

High aims, if reached, ambition gratified, can pever fill the hungry human lears.

An object further on, still higher us, and light of the state of the stat

But I am writing a long letter, and I still have one or 'wo things I must say. I very much wan some patterns for applique work; flowers are pref-erable. If some of you will kindly send me some I will return the favor as I best can. How would utumn leaves do for exchange? I have some pretty ones which I would gladly send in return for I have been gratified to see the descriptions of I have been gratified to see the the description of inferent church entertainments; hope we may have still more. If any of you desire it, I can give you descriptions of some church evenings which we have found both interesting and popular to our small city.

BON AMIL.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—When the farmer's daughter

eaves home and enters a neighbor's family to help," she is simply, for the time being, asso-

ating herself more intimately than usual with in

vidual members of the society to which she be ongs. And it not infrequently happens that the ung farmer looks forward to "house-raising and harvest-time as being auspicious seasons for keeping company." In the city different cus "keeping company." In the city different customs obtain, and the observer will not be long in determining that these customs are better adapted to the commingling of the widely-different classes of society there. If I was doing housework for St. \$4, or \$5 per week, with coard, fuel, and lights thrown in, I confess that I should not like to be disturbed in my vocation. I should take great pride in clear coffee, light bread, and the turkey roasted to a turn; I should not mind taking a hand at the iellies and issue, the loaf cake. to be disturbed in my vocation. I should take grest pride in clear coffee, light bread, and the turkey roasted to a turn; I should not mind taking a hand at the jellies and jams, the loaf cake, and the delicate custard, with its snowy islands "fo'tin' on the top;" yet, like most good servants. I should prefer to work for a lady who knew how to keep her place, and not be "afthur meddlin'." In the exuberance of sympathy, pertinent facts are sometimes lost sight of. As a cailing, housework is remunerative, and the families who employ laborers in this field have had no possible influence or control over the circumstances which have made its selection suitable or convenient for the persons who follow it. We are instructed in the belief that each mortal one of us is descended directly from Adam—a very plain-looking man I should say, if the majority of his children resemble him. The idea is entertained by many that, oy reason of our common descent, we should live together as closely and amicably as peas in the same green pod; however, impelled by the strength of irresistible impulses or instincts of heart and mind, some members of Adam's large family pressed forward until they were touched and brightened by the dawning sunlight of mental and moral intelligence. This last was a venture into an unknown land, from which there is no return; it was a solemn farewell to the old homestead, where the father Adam and a portion of his family are contented to dwell. The wanderers have associated themselves with a new organization; they have been uniformed with the regalia of a new order; and from this new order the laws of the fraternity will not permit a separation. Nor is this association the only one. There are, in fact, innumerable ones, suited to all tastes, genius, acquirements, and abilities. The many brotherhoods have much common ground upon which to meet; yet if an individual would penetrate to the "inner courts of the temple" of the particular one he must be armed and fortified with its particular pass-word. The refine

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kankakes, Ill., Jan. 22.—A Buffalo minister has been delivering a lecture upon the subject of "The Night-Life of Young Men," in which he assumes to be familiar with the habits of young men in the city, and, inferentially, capable of pointing out the especial putfalls which young men are to avoid if they would he "virtnom and hear." pointing out the especial pitfalls which young men are to avoid if they would be "virtuous and happy." I began a perusal of a synopsis of the lecture with considerable interest, asying to myself, "Now here we have something practical from a man who has 'been there." The subject is rather original. The gentleman has made the young man a special study, and is prepared to offer us suggestions concerning the proper control of the animal different from the unnatural views of most of the moral doctors of the day."

The lecturer went on to delineate the temptations which beset the young man after nightfall. He said:

The lecturer went on to delineate the temptations which beset the young man after nightfall. He said:

'Music from places of smusement greets his ears. Theatres and ball-rooms are open to receive him. Debauchery and sin have full sway."

Well, I read this far and stopped disgusted. 'Theatres, ball-rooms!" Hortible depths of infamy those places open up to young men, to be sure! Here is just where many a preacher buries the good induences of his teachings so deep that he can never resurrect them, so far as the young men are toneerned. Foremost among the evils which young men are to shun are the 'theatre and ball-room." These lead to debauchery and debauchery to death!

This is the common style among religions of 'reaching young people." Yet one sermon or lecture will do more to harden a young man's heart than five years of dissipation.

How much thoughtful attention does the Buffalo minister think he received from the young men of his congregation after so ''sympathetic'' a beginning? But, reading along farther, I came to this opinion:

''After a young men comes home weary of toil he thinks he cannot study, but must seek other enjoyment. But he should remember that if he passes his evening in reading history or science his body is resting for the merrow's work."

Thus reminds me of the man who told his boy he 'might go out and saw a little wood while he was resting." If ''reading history and science' isn't hard work for a tired-out body and brain there never was any.

hard work for a tired-out body and brain there never was any.

There is so much that is utterly unpractical in the way some people set about "doing good." I am not prepared to say how a moral truth should be presented to young people to make it acceptable and beneficial. Instinct has a good deal to do with it. The man who feels young and hasn't forgotten his youthful days and youthful emotions, and

But when a man urges Chri doxly understood, upon yo emnly urging a complete amusements which the exu

THE HELP QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Aumona, Jan. 22.—May an old subscriber be allowed to say a few words on the vexed and vexing theme of hired help! I think that the disagreeby the numerous former communication subject, are due wholly to the difference as to what each one wishes, or expect in this class of people. A woman dren that she wishes to keep "unspotted from the world" as long as possible,—such a woman—and they far outnumber the other class—wishes for help. She longs for and dreams of a woman with as much intelligence and refugement as herself, and possibly more experience, who shall come into her little nome to share alike its comforts and its burdens. In many cases there is a dependent sister, or lonely consin, or homeless aunt, who can fill this position, and deem it no degradation, because it is a relative who desires her assistance. But by far the greater number of these overworked mothers have no relative to whom the home and the facome are necessary. This is the class that feel the need of either a higher and altogether different style of help than is now to be obtained, or for a thorough breaking down of that barrier of pride that now sends a woman to destruction in preference to the kitchen of another woman. Those more favored by fortune, whose bouses and incomes are alike ample, whose society claims are

ling with any control of the country. The wealth and position of this class of women release them from many of the trais and burdens that are borne by their less fortunate sisters, and they must bear, with what patience and equanimity they can command, the annoyances of the present state of affairs. The remedy will never come through them. It will commence, like many another great reform, with the humble and unpretending, some woman, sering after the highest good for her loved ones, will inaugurate the change that will creep slowly, but

GENERAL COMMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Dixon, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Chinese have a be-DIXON, III. Jan. 22.—The Chinese have a be-lief among them that the inventor of ink, from his celestial abode, is charged with keeping an ac-count of the good and bad uses to which that murky fluid is subjected upon this sublunary sphere. If so, how the poor man must anathema-tize the whole army of Home scribblers for such a pleasing addition to his labors! When the account is closed how many letters would be found free from closed how many letters would be found free from vanity, caste, prejudice, assumed mental superiorliv, and uncharitableness? "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity!"
Well may that "Sorrowful Wife" exclaim, "Heaven preserve me from my friends!" One advises her to get up a mild flirtation with some unmarried fellow; another would have her try the experiment of coaxing her lord and master to spend one evening of the week by his own ingle-nook reading "Daniel Deronda." Another wishes her to meet him at the door as he returns to his daily meals, decked in goodly raiment, spotless collar, cuffs, etc., no matter if the dinner is burned a trifle. losed how many letters would be found free from

Another writer intimates that she may have lost some of her "womanly completeness," and gives advice suited to that deplorable state, which, if carried out, would place a tidy on every chair and cover all available space on the walls with chromosomer and the state of the state

arimness does not retent, to an armatha."

Adair, I think you are mistaken in supposing that so many women regard "St. Elmo" as a sort of demigod. A man who makes a demon of himself for a long period of years, simply for being deceived by two persons, should forfeit the respect should do weightier ocnance than counting wear for putting such a premium on vice.

Old Maid, you can get information on the subject nearest your heart by sending for a work entitled "How to Read Character," a handbook of phrenology and physiognomy, by Samulei R. Wells.

Can any one tell me the meaning of the seemingly superfluous "a" in Thomas a Kempis and other names of noted contemporaries? Also, what dictionary authorizes the use of the word "obstreperous" in the sense of stubborn?

Gwendolen.

Gwendolen.

LACE-KNITTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25. I want to ask the men who are continually railing about the extravagance of women, how much is spent annually for tobacco?
One would conclude the consumers of the weed never gave it a thought, judging by the cry that is raised as soon as anything is said upon that subject. Well, it has always been so since the beginning; men have a way of falling back on Eve's

ject. Well, it has always been so since the beginning; men have a way of falling back on Eve's transgression, as if that were a good excuse for all wrong-doings; but "Gall Hamilton" says: "A woman may have been originally in advance of man in evil doing, but he very soon caught up, and has never since suffered himself to labor under a similar disadvantage."

But now, setting aside entirely the extravagance of the thing. I think if genlemen want less said by the ladies in regard to this matter of consuming the weed, they should be more particular in using it. Is it necessary, or does it add at all to your comfort, gentlemen of the chewing fraternity, to expectorate all over sidewalks, the sloors of streetcars, and, in fact, wherever you happen to be? The habit you have acquired would not prove quite so objectionable if this would cease. But what cas be more disgusting to a lady than to enter a public conveyance and have some one standing in front of, or sitting beside, her, spitting tobacco-juice here and there regardless of consequences. This is not confined to the lower classes, but hundreds of cultured, educated men who would be horrified at any act of discourtesy on the part of a lady think nothing of this offensive trait. It has become such a universal custom among men that they do not realize how disgrating it really is.

I suppose if we were all to write from now till doomsday it would not lessen the number of those who die with a cigar in their mouth, and requestible Van Klaes—to be buried in a shewer of to-bacco-ashes; but it does seem to me that a reform in this filthy habit—that occurs from the use of tooacco—might be effected.

Madge Madcap, truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well, and hard to get at.

Cupid, if you will take a bottle and cover with cloth, then sew your lace on, and wash and dry in that way, it will look as good as new. All laces can be cleaned in this manner except point.

A PARFUMERIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In The Home I find a request from Della for further information concerning the directions I gave for a handkerchief-box. The paint used is the best quality of ivory black, ground in Japan. This must be applied in very thin coats, no oil, simply tarpentine, being used in the composition of it. Put on two or three costs and run the box with sure representations. thin coats, no oil, simply tarpentine, being used in the composition of it. Put on two or three coats, and rub the box with emery-paper until it is perfectly smooth; this must be done two or three times, according to the finish of your box when you begin. When you are satisfied that it is perfectly smooth, apply your varnish; then arrange your leaves according to taste, finishing with another coat of varnish. I have lately made a very pretty little parfumerie for a toilet-table, which may be new to some of The Home contributors.

The materials necessary for this are a yard of inch-wide gros-grain ribbon, a yard of silver wire, some scraps of soft silk, and a small quantity of sachet powder. Cut three pieces of muslin about the size of a silver half-dollar, or a little larger; gather these and fill with sachet powder, covering them with pieces of the soft silk of the same size. Take three pieces of wire four inches in length; to these attach your balls by giving a little twist around the gathered part of the ball with a stich or two to make it firm. The wires are then twisted together from too to bottom, forming a stem, making a sort of bosquet. Take a half-yard of your ribbon, cut the cord off one side and ravel about half the width; trim this gracefully between and around the balls and fasten securely. Cut the other half in two, making half-inch strips, ravel and wind diagonally around the stem so as to show only the fringed edge. Finish at the top and bottom with a small bow, or as you please. The colors used in making this par fumeric may be suggested by your own taste. That which I made was somewhat Freneby, the balls being pink, and the ribbon a delicate blue. Hoping I have made my directions explicate.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cass County, Ia., Jan. 22.—In reading The Saturday Thibune, I was prompted to write a few lines. I read an article from Wicked Eyes, lew lines. I read an article from Wicked Eyes, also one from Laura. Earl; some parts of each I appreciated very highly. How many times we see persons succred at simply because they are sewing-girls or school-teachers, and cannot earn warea, sufficient to dress as they would like, or that society demands, in order to mingle with the better and more influential classes. It does seen that, in, this day and age, persons are judged by the clothers to do to them, h

t receiving a note this morning tating that Forn Leaf was said of neuralgia, which rend report for us again this week. She ver ceded to my request last week, and p with a neatly-worded report of the wo in view—much better than I could has es are being established is er

dreside friends to lend them a kind, affectionate guardians to w tect their straying footsteps. On helpless condition of the President

iass of working girls and we

mything in the line of estables, mall exense to you, but a Gods working-girls who have no roof to end in your mite to help nces have made us on the

BRINGING-UP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—When is a man "broads up"? is the query that brings the a...xious and er to the front. A reader of The Home finds mendous responsibility placed upon the sho of weak woman. Long lectures are harde nust be one ever-ready sa

LACE-KNITTING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Johnet, Jan. 22.—I send these direction for invalid Aunt Bell; they are for knitting asc for lingerie: Use No. 40 thread; set up seven sinches; slip off first one; knit the second one plain; pit your thread over needle and narrow; put your thread over needle and narrow; put your thread over needle and narrow; put your thread over the needle and marrow; put your thread over the needle and narrow; put your thread over the needle and narrow; put your thread over the needle and narrow; put thread over needle and knit has stitch; knit plain across the needle; slip off first stitch in the across the needle; slip off first stitch in across the needle; slip off first stitch in the across the needle; slip off first stitch in the success the needle; slip off first stitch in the across the needle; slip off first stitch in the success the needle; slip off first stitch in the success the needle; slip off first stitch in the success the needle; slip off first stitch in the other at stitches plain; this will make your ecalle and leave seven stitches to commence again.

-This makes a very durable trimming. I hope I have made it intelligible, so you will understand how it is.

Aunt Fanny, I wish I could do cometain for you, for I am selfash enough to want some of your senilax. If you could see my plants, ask how much common and pleasure I take with them, you would not blame me. Perhaps you would erchange. I could give you a rare lily, I dail know the mame, and have never seen sit except in a private conservatory in New York, where mina came from. What say you, Aunt Fanny, Do you

change. I could give you a rare lity.

know the name, and have never seen it excess he a private conservatory in New York, where mine came from. What say you, Aunt Fanny! Do use want to exchange with me! If so, let me know; send me your address through The Home and I will write you. Could you tell me what make he issues to my hoye (wax-plant) drop off every fall when I bring it in? Do I keep it too wet or any experience with this plant and will fell it me I shall be much obliged. To see the plant you never would believe a leaf dropped off.

By JOU BREAT.

SMOKE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 22.—I am a woman who
neither paints, powders, uses hair-restorative (h.

To the Editor of The Tribusa.

Jointy, Ill., Jan. 22.—I am a woman who neither paints, powders, uses hair-restorative (nor smokes; so I feel eminently qualified to defeat the noble army of smokers.

My dear Madame, or Miss, did it never occur to you that maybe you had habits quite as disappeable and disgusting to your lord and marks, brother or lover, as this same habit is disgusting to you? "On no!" you all say at once. "We can have. It isn't possible." Indeed it is, my der have. It isn't possible." Indeed it is, my der have. It isn't possible." Indeed it is, my der have. It isn't possible." Indeed it is, my der have. It isn't possible." In would hardy set of or me to particularize. Now to me, the octor is cood cigar is not one-half as disgusting as most, citronells, a sandal-wood fan, and namele consider perfectly lovely. It would do my last reformers, do you think what you are doing! for early though the same and the many last the same and the many last the same and last the same as well as you or I can tell him the effect it is as well as you or I can tell him the effect it have on his health, and what we say won't make health, and what we say won't make hard let him smoke. The smoke won't have half as much as your being a perpetual thorn with half as much as your being a perpetual thorn with half as much as your being a perpetual thorn with half as much as your being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with half as much as you being a perpetual thorn with h

WASHING FLUID.

WASHING FLUID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Racinz, Wis., Jan. 21.—In the last Hadian asks if muriate of ammonia is the constitution of the ingredients of the washing as one of the ingredients of the washing are recipe I gave last spring. It was so written in one I copied from, and I have user it according the rule ever since. I don't know whether carbonate of ammonia would answer or not. It sent for the materials by another person, and druggist sent me the liquid ammonia, but I dare use it, for I did not know as it would be requisite etrength. The ammonia commerce to rotting propensities of the potash and startar. I think so highly of the fluid that the editor will give it space again for the new members,—as every sister that one and finds how much it saves in labor and clothes will never wellingly do without it.

Washing fluid—One pound of Babbit's for I work) poinsh, one ounce salts of tartar, one

GIVING NOT ALW

GIVING NOT ALY

To the Editor of

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 22
done with charity." Onean applicant for charity we
being admitted, proved to
looking woman of about
would you give me some
and not able to work.

since I've been able to
wash, and I've little of
it's very hard to get is
is your name?" 'Catheri
you a widow?" 'Yee,
you live?" 'Down by
t' What street!" 'White name of the street.
how to find you, I would I
case and give you assistant
represented."

At this she jumped up,
an' you're the first pers
I was a widdy and whe
wicked lady, -a wicked la
muttering and shakingher is
sad to be called so wicked,
help her, only wishing first
ness. Perhaps I should hele, and given, in response
the risk of being deceived,
to always know just what to
shave an abundance of
many worthy poor. Glad
much me contemplated by of
heartily indorse the project
of substantials for the lun
Englewood, please part
your letter lately received.

OLDBOY'S To the Edito certainly pleasant to know though one's individualit subject of smoking even. a goodly number of Home cise a fellow because he Indeed, it is such a relie

indeed, it is such a relief the opportunity. I shou personally to each one of a cours, ladies; if smoking faults, you ought certainly or myself, I can boast wit ter in last week's Home is nothing stronger than the hole of my coat is adorned est red, aye, the collar of like decoration of huge psawdast dog, but a live persuasion. Under these determines the diverse from The Home occasional cigar or pipe?, but this is unjust. I am aware that many regard to this tobacco eplenty of others scattere have learned to love the above that when the light-blu of paterfamilias, or the big side work was over and a around the hearth at night. B.L., no, indeed. Who drummer? My only cans. I have never yet receive even the pattern of one, inquired for me some we answered her question. ELEVATE KIT To the Editor WHITEHALL, Jan. 22. that a good writer ner tions nor nibbles arot

tinmediately. So I w mine, which is Brito a Marte, though I agree w statement that no woma herself in any other sphei will go in any one's k (and I have found it and I guess Clear by experience also, and m should not be so. We ne kitchen, and in all parts one of more of it displayed kitchen and doing drudger one would ne about as res the people as the other, — As for the mistress being of the servant, when it is noticeable that, as in the much true religion, they

PATTERNS A
To the Editor of
Stunors, Mich., Jan. 2
write some more for us?
what you look like, any w
your picture?
I think as Shears does I think as Shears does phrases. They are to me swears; he don't know wh think it really true.

I pliy Bud Means, for I shis situation, as I am one ward class of people. Jou pool dieas in his head, queer name for a bachelor him in what he says in regs and I can assure him that good as Mrs. So-and-So i some common sense, and out of "Our Set," for it is the same of the same common sense, and term of air-castie and And, Norrie, please sellighters made into fancy. Will that School-Girl wall these favors I will receivers, photo-hoider, one will exchange flower of choiceyarieties. Any thing, please address

TO CURE B.
To the Editor of Norwood Park, Jan.
Means cannot fail to ca for one sincerely pity him a single gentleman and society, my advice is to most intimate friends, circle of acquainness. eircle of acquaintance actas her escort to chu to the theatre or op to the theatrs or oper principles. Attend one emies. There you can appearing graceful and a above, and your beachful disappear as if by magic Ra, ha, ha. I was speathe subject of laughing; for one who has a must what is the poor mortal with that blessing? I be good hearty laugh, but heard that it is considere hilarity. Deronda, I syou as much pleasure to me to drink a good cap e really enjoy the smell of really enjoy the smell of and let sive should be out

WANTS A To the Editor
LOMBARD, 3ll., Jan.
dear's isterhood tell me
Orphan Asylum-in Chics
of any nice little girl be
in want of a permanent
much of the time with n
like to take the with n much of the time with n like to take the right ki of her company. Pleas for the company, will Hadde plot of her work-basket in cooling to the work-basket in cooling the cooling the cooling and cooling and cooling and cooling and cooling the cooli

A HOME-M.
To the Editor.

Madeson, Jan. 21.—
thy advice were taken is the advice were taken is who would gather the hist that the garden where it the lily and rose may margold and the bitt such, it quickly files on the hive. Thy sweet no flawored with sarcasm? Some weeks ago there pensive ornaments for sare all the pictures the and vegetable cans, such and vegetable cans, such the margin, then go ownish; for the foundation or eardboard; from a board or a such that the such can be a such that the such A HOME-M

BRINGING-UP.

of a wife's duties.
here any "brought-up" men?
ung and inexperience!, and don't
'old maid," the prospect of taking

LACE-KNITTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Jan. 22.—I send these directions for unt Bell; they are for kuitting lace for Use No. 40 thread; set up seven stitches; ist one; knit the second one plain; put ad over needle and narrow; put your thread eand knit last stitch; knit plain across; sit one the first stitch; knit two staches; our thread over the needle and narrow; thread over the needle; slip off the; knit three stiches plain; put your or the needle and narrow; but your or the needle and narrow; put your the needle and narrow; put your needle and knit last statch; knit plain needle; slip off first stitch and knit needle; slip off first stitch and knit; then narrow the first four stitches, leave two stitches; slip and bind them, leave you one stitch; knit the other six aln; this will make your scallop and stitches to commence again.

tes a very durable trimming. I hope I it Intelligible, so you will understand my. I wish I could do something for

it Intelligible, so you will undersame my, I wish I could do something for meelfish enough to want some of your you could see my plants, and how or and pleasure I take with them, you bame me. Perhaps you would excould give you a rare fliy. I don't me, and have never seen it except in nservatory in New York, where mins What say you, Aunt Fanny? Do you change with me? If so, let me know; it address through The Home and I will Could you tell me what make they hoye (wax-plant) drop off every falling it in? Do I keep it too wet or too warm, or too what? If you have had nee with this plant and will tell it to much obliged. To see the plant you believe a leaf dropped off.

BYJOU BEREY.

AND OTHER PERFUMES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

II., Jan. 22.—I am a woman who

To the Editor of The Tribune.

II., Jan. 22.—I am a woman who is, pixwiers, uses hair-restorative (P. 10 of I feel eminently qualified to defend my of smokers.

III. I am 22.—I am a woman who is, pixwiers, use his property of the power of the power of the you had habits quite as disagree-squesting to your lord and master, wer, as this same habit is disgusting to o'" you all say at once. "We can't o'" you had hardly pay ticularize. Now to me, the odor of a not once-half as disgusting as musk, eandal-wood fan, and numberless fall perfumes that most other ladies feeling the wood of the wood of a not once half as disgusting as musk, early where would the kisses be; staat? Where would the kisses be; staat? Where would the kisses be; you think what you are doing? You man's nature. He will, and he won't, let him smoke at home, he will go smoke. If he can't smoke in you are club-rooms, public houses, as there no one complains. He knows at or I can tell him the effect it will eath, and what we say won't make a ference.

Is madam, if you want to keep your a your being a perpetual thora will and all you smokers whose with you may smoke until I am of the property of the cold, come and smoke with you and all you smokers whose with you may smoke until I am of the property of the cold, come and smoke with you may smoke until I am of the state of the cold, come and smoke with you may smoke until I am of the cold, come and smoke with you are all those delicate, high strum feetily abominate smoking may just smoke I to the cold, come and smoke with you are doing? WASHING FLUID.

the Editor of The Tribuna.

18., Jan. 21.—In the last Home muriate of ammonia is the correct the ingredients of the washing fluid ast spring. It was so written in also m, and I have usen it according to since. I don't know whether the amonia would answer or not. I once terials by another person, and the terial point is to the fail that I hope five it space sgain for the beneat of as every sister that once uses it much it saves in labor and were willingly do without it:

1—One pound of Bablitt's for New one ounce salts of tartar, one oance VASHING FLUID.

merists of ammonia. Dissolve the potash in two quarts of hot water, add the other ingredients, and quarts of hot water. When cool put in a two quarts more hot water. When cool put in a two quarts more hot water. When cool put in a two quarts more hot water. When cool put in a two quarts more hot water. To use it, put one teacup ing or giass fruit jars. To use it, put one teacup of good soft soup (or its equivalent of hard cap shared ine). Place the least-solled clothes soup soil, in cold water, with the finid and is and boil fifteen or twenty minutes after they see, it is boil, —this without previous rubbing. Put her maining clothes in a tub, with just water the remaining clothes in a tub, with just water the remaining clothes in a tub, with just water the finit those from the tub without wringing. After finit those from the tub without wringing. After finit have from the tub without wringing. After finit have from the tub without wringing. After holing wash in warm water, using as little soap solide, the sound hang.

**Will some one tell me how to rid my cellar of will some one tell me how to rid my cellar o

GIVING NOT ALWAYS CHARITY. GIVING NOT ALWAYS CHARITY.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

STRALINS, Ill., Jan. 22.—"Let all things be done with charity." One morning, not long ago, an applicant for charity was announced, and, on being admitted, proved to be a full-faced, stont-looking woman of about 40. "Please, lady, would you give me something? I'm very poor, and not able to work. Sure an' it's five years also I've been able to stand on me feet and and not able to work. Sure an it's five years since I've been able to stand on me feet and wash, and I've little children at home, and it's very hard to get ulong, lady." "What is your name?" "Catherine Fitzgerald." "Are you a widow?" 'Yes, lady." "Where do you ive" "Down by the street, sure, lady." "What street!" "Why—um—I don't know the name of the street." "If you can direct me how to find you, I would like to investigate your case and give you assistance if you have not mispresented."

case and give you assistance if you have not misrepresented.

At this she jumped up, angry, saying, "Sure,
an' you're the first person ever axed me if
I was a widdy and where I lived. You're a
wicked lady, "a wicked lady," and she departed,
muttering and shaking-her fist at the bouse. A felt
sad to be called so wicked when I really desired to
help her, only wishing first to prove her worthiness. Perhaps I should have been more charitable, and given, in response to her request, even at
the risk of being deceived. How hard a thing it is
to always know just what to do. Well, rather let
us have an abundance of charity, for there are
many worthy poor. Glad, Indeed, am I, that so
much is contemplated by our Home Club; I for one
heartily indores the project. Will send over a box
of substantials for the lunches at the proper time.
Englewood, please pardou delay in answering
your letter lately received, though dated early in
the month. Will write you the coming week.

MYETLE.

OLDBOY'S SMOKING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Businesses are the Home that the Mrs.

J. A. D. mentioned in your remarks of last week
is not the Mrs. J. A. D. of Springfield. I have
never written a letter that could by any possibility
be mistaken for an aletter that could by any possibility
be mistaken for an divertisement; have nothing
to advertise; am simply one of Amber's homebodies.

Let me say that letters written calculated to do
another an injury render the writer amendable to
the law. La Forte, and others who have written
me, I will answer you now. When, just before
Carlstmas, I informed the read over the writer anendable to
device the time say that letters written calculated to do
another an injury render the writer amendable to
the law. La Forte, and others who have written
me, I will answer you now. When, just before
carlstmas, I informed in your remarks of law the distribution in your remarks of law the life is not the Mrs. J. A. D. of Springfield. I have
mever written a letter that could by any possibility
be mistaken for a

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILHOAD, Jan. 21.—It is certainly pleasant to know that one is remembered, though one's individuality be suggested by the subject of smoking even. I am glad to know that a goodly number of Home sisters would not ostracise a fellow because he smokes once in a while. Indeed, it is such a relief to know this, that, had I reserved the supplemental of the control of the supplemental of the supplemen

indeed, it is such a relief to know this, that, had I he opportunity. I should express my thanks personally to each one of them. Don't be too hard on us, ladies; if smoking be the chief of all our faits, ounght certainly to smile upon us. As for myself, I can boast with Deronda—whose letter in last week's Home is a good one—that I take noting stronger than the weed. The button-noise of my coat is adorned with a ribbon of brightness red, aye, the collar of my dog even bears a like decoration of buge proportions. This is no swdust dog, but a live specticen of the pointer perussion. Under these circumstances, must I be driven from The Home because I indulge in an occasional cigar or pipe? Shade of Sir Walter! but this is unjust.

I am aware that many ladies are fastidious in regari to this tobscoo question, but there are pient of others scattered all over our land who have learned to love the aromatic incense, as they have watched the light-blue circles from the pipe

pienty of others scattered all over our land who have learned to love the aromatic incense, as they have watched the light-blue circles from the pipe of pateramilas, or the big brother, when the outside work was over and all hands were gathered around the hearth at night.

B.L., no, indeed. Whoever heard of an angry drammer? My only cause for displeasure is that I have never yet received that pouch,—no, not even the pattern of one. The lady who kindly inquired for me some weeks ago will see I have movered her question.

OLDBOY.

PLEVATE KITCHEN WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. WRITEHALL, Jan. 22. -I believe that it is said tions nor nibbles around his subject, but attacks it immediately. So I will pounce directly upon mine, which is Brito Marte. And now, Brito Marte, though I agree with you perfectly in the statement that no woman with ability to maintain herself in any other sphere or with much intellect will go in any one's kitchen to do housework (and I have found it out to my sorrow, and I guess Clear Eyes has had some such experience also, and many others, too). Yet it should not be so. We need more intellect in the kitchen, and in all parts of the household work we need more of it displayed, and in order that this may be brought about housework as an employment must be elevated, there must be more dignify thrown around it, instead of degrading it as you have by the sentiment expressed in your last letter. It is such scritment that has driven many a young girl into a hire of shame, thinking even that would be preferable to entering any one's kitchen and doing drudgery for a living, and that one would be shout as respectable in the eyes of the people as the other, —which is almost a fact.

As for the mistress height come much the superior. the people as the other, —which is almost a fact.

As for the mistress being so much the superior
of the sevenat, when it is very noticeable it is also
noticeable that, as in the case of one who has
much true religion, they say but very little about
it. Their minds are occupied by something severa
grades higher.

QUEEN MAB. QUEEN MAB.

PATTERNS AND THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Stungers, Mich., Jan. 23.—Chat, why don't you write some more for us? I should just like to see what you look like, any way. Won't you send me

phrases. They are to me just as when a man swears; he don't know what else to do to make us think it really true.

I pliy Bud Means, for I think I can comprehend his situation, as I am one of the bashful and awk-ward class of people. Johnny Schmoker has some good ideas in his head. Jane Rus-ty-cus has a queer name for a bachelor, but I fully agree with him in what he says in regard to the care of the hair, and I can assure him that he can get a wife just as good as Mrs. So-and-So if he would take a girl of some common sense, and will condescend to stay out of "Our Set," for it is my opinion that "Our Set" are rather an artificial set.

Will some one be kind enough to send me pattern of air-castle and photo and card receiver? And, Norte, please send directions for cigarlighters made into fancy things.

Will that School-Girl write to me? In return for all these favors I will send patterns of card-receivers, photo-hoider, watch-pocket, and, if any one will exchange flower-seeds. I have a number of choice, watchesses. Gentle, care Home.

TO CURE BASHFULNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Nonwood Park, Jan. 21.—That appeal of Bud Means cannot fail to call forth our sympathy. I for one sincerely pity him. Mr. Means, if you are single gentleman and unaccustomed to ladies' society, my advice is to cultivate it. Call on your most intimate friends, and gradually widen your tircle of acquaintances. Select one fair lady, and this hypersection of the second secon ercie of acquaintances. Select one fair lady, and actas her escort to church, lectures, sociables, and to the theatre or opers if it is not against your brinciples. Attend one of the best dancing academies. There you cannot fail to learn the art of appearing graceful and at ease in society. Try the above, and your bashfulness and awkwardness will disappear as if by magic.

Ba ha, ha. I was speaking with a young lady on the subject of laughing; she says it is well enough for one who has a musical laught to enjoy a laugh. What is the poor mortal to do who is not endowed with that blessing? I have often felt like having a good hearty laugh, but refrained from it, as I have heard that its considered vulgarto indulge in such hilarity. Deronda, I side with you. If it gives you as much pleasure to smoke a cigar as it does me to drink a good cup of tea, why smoke away. I really enjoy the smell of a fragrant Havana. Live sad let live should be our motto.

WANTS AN ORPHAN.

WANTS AN ORPHAN.

WANTS AN ORPHAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lonand, Ill., Jan. 21.—Can any one of the dear sisterhood tell me if there is a Protestant Orphan Asylum in Chicago, and also if they know of any nice little girl between the ages of 8 and 14 in want of a permanent home? I am alone very much of the time with my little baby, and would like to take the right kind or a child for the sake of her company. Please answer, any who can secondly, will Hadie please send me the pattern of her work-basket in crochet, and cardboard hair-pin board, and anything else pretty and convenient. Lila, please tell how you made your holder for soiled collars and cuffs; Beth, Havana. Ill., alrease tell how you made your holder for soiled collars and cuffs; Beth, Havana. Ill., alrease tell how protective. To Cat Monthe, Cupid and wall-pocket; keleton, pattern for lambrequin from some one. All will receive stamps in return, and much oblige

SNOWDEOF.

A HOME-MADE CHROMO.

who would gather the honey? Thee hast forgotten has the garden where the bee sups the nectar from the tily and rose may also grow the disagreeable as gold and the bitter rue; should it alight on ach, it quickly flies on, bearing the honey only to he have. Thy sweet notes of pity hast thee not aword with surcasm?

Some with surcasm?

Some weeks ago there was a petition for inexpensive ornaments for making home beautiful. The properties of the pictures that come on the canned fruit at vagetable cans, such as applies, peaches, pears, and peas. With a sharp kulfe remove all hardin, then go over them with fine white variation therefore the pears of the foundation use white or tunted bristol of medoard, from silver, gilt, or black cardinal that which will represent a half basket; as the on the foundation with mucliage; now

arrange in the basket your fruit as artistically and carelessly as possible, fasten in position with the mucilage, then frame, and you will have a very suitable picture for a dining-room.

Thanks, Deronds, for your bold onelaught against alcohol and its accompanying train. Would the tall gentlemen would promulgate similar feelings. What a weight of woe would be lifted from many hearts.

BUSY-BEE.

THE MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

THE MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of The Thinns.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Mothers at this time should have great patience, and endeavor to make home attractive as possible under existing circumstances. I am an old man, and, for more reasons than one, believe I can give good advice. It always affords me the greatest pleasure imaginable when I see a boy courteous and complacent towards his mother; and what a happy home it does make when the mothers care to make themselves admired in the eyes of their sons! The neat dress, the becoming ribbons, and smooth hair are all worth thinking about, when regarded as a means of retaining influences over a sonl, when the world is spreading its sinful nets about for it on every side.

side.

I always think there is hope for a boy when he loves and admires his mother. Mothers in training up boys have great need of faith; that great and hearty whole-souled trust in the Lord Jesus, coming out in the presence of sons, is an immense power. power.

They can never forget the sweet memory that
Christ was their mother's friend, and, by her glorious example, they will be the more likely to look
up to Jesus as their friend.

GRANDPAPA.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—Please grant me space to inform my friends in The Home that the Mrs.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

La Ponte, Ind., Jan. 22. - Villa, did you receive my letter, and did you try the recipe? How do you like it? I think your Dolly Varden cake is just splendid. We bake it very often; it is well worth knowing. Grandmother Bee, your frosting for cakes without eggs I have tried, and found it for cakes without eggs I have tried, and found it to be very nice, and believe it to be cheaper than eggs, for it takes but very little. Did you try my recipe for renewing old black alpaca? If so, how did you succeed? How did you like the sample that was in the letter? Folle Farina, I think if you would use Adams' mineral soap for your hands you would find a great improvement, and your hands would be just as soft and white as any body's. I use it all the time, and my hands are white with all my work. Mattie, will you be so kind as to send me a bretty pattern for corner, and also side bracket? I have a nnee pincushion made of worsted and beads, which will be gladly sent to you in return. Emma, if you will send me your address I will send you my recupe for dipping old black, for I am well pleased with mine.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

FARMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—Georgiana, how do you do it? I've been trying ever since I kept house, ceeded. I never tried to go on less than \$5 a week ceeded. I never tried to go on loss than \$5 a week, and very seldom succeed in making that cover all. I have always kept an expense account, journal and ledger, and cannot discover that it ever did me the least possible good, as I do not buy powder, perfumery, etc., as one lady suggests. I would give anything to see half a dozen pages of your account book. I wish you would write to me.

Mirs. Sarah K., I know of just such a girl as you want. Won't you please write to me giving your full name?

want. Won't you mease white full name?
Annt Bell, I wish you could see the pretty little knit skirt my baby got Christmas. I don't know how to kit on needles, but will try to tell you how it looks: It is perfectly straight, knit in ribs which run up, and down, and finished at the edge with an open scallop or shell.

Mis. K. A. Wand.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, IR., Jan. 21.—Yes, Cupid, I can inform
you how to make a pretty cushion of scraps of silk,
but a description without the pattern would be nseless. If you will write to my address, I will send you pattern and description. Dilla, of Rockford, a strong solution of nitric acid will stain light wood black. I noticed some time ago a lady asking where The Home cook-book could be found; it is to be found in Joliet. It is printed nere. An unterprising Jollet editor is giving them away to every subscriber for his paper. I would strongly advise the editor of the Chicago Times to do the same; it would help the sale of his paper considerably. If a person wants to get a Trinung in Joliet they must be at a newsdealer's watting for them, otherwise they cannot be found,—that I know from sad experience. But not so with old Father Times; we can find him by the dozen when we buy old papers for the buttery-shelves.

Magge Madcap, I too thought you were married; am glad to hear you are not. Cupid, my address is

THE PINCUSHION. Dilla, of Rockford, a strong solution of nitric

THE PINCUSHION.
To the Eddlor of The Tribune.
Chicago, Jan. 23.—What is a pretty and useful present to make for a young gentleman, say, between 16 and 19 years of age? I think I can antween 16 and 19 years of age? I think I can answer Cupid's request to make a pretty pincushion with scraps of slik. Take some cards and cut them in an octagon shape, all of one size, and cover them with sliks of different colors, taking some pretty piece for the centre. Sew a block on each side, and so in all you have nine, which is called a set. After making enough sets, fasten them together with black blocks, and then make ap as any other cushion. When they have all been sewed together over and over, the cards can be cut out.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I want to tell Cupid how to wash lace. My grandmother, who was an English lady, and had very fine laces, used to hold them sing round a moderately large bottle, then wash them in warm water by patting and rubbing them gently with a tooth or nail brush. Another good way is to let them lay and soak in water quite a while, or overnight, then suds them out, but don't rub them. You can add a little sugar to the rinsing water if you wish them a little stiff. Pin a towel over a pillow, then pin your lace on the towel to dry, being careful to pull out all the little points of lace.

ADT. STAINEY

ART STUDY. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 24.—In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 29, in the article on "Art Study for Women," there was suggestion sufficient for the practice of months, besides information of further sources of months, besides information of further sources of instruction, enough to suffice a diligent student for years. In the practice of art it is eminently true that the second step is not comprehended tilt the first has been successfully taken. Those are ready to learn, and those only, who have put in practice what is already learned. There is a certain amount of dradgery to be accomplished before merit is attained. It cannot be crowded into months. It must cover years.

FANNY M. STEELE.

PLANT LORE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

ROCKFOED, Jan. 24.—Marjorie Daw, scalding water on the earth to exterminate the small worm, be careful not to pour it on the leaves or stalks; you need not be afraid of injuring your plants.

Denvet, the small black fly you speak of indicates the presence of the small worm in the earth of your plant-jars. Pour on scalding water, with a little ammonia, and you will save your blant. Dew Drop, your letter and recipes are received. Cream Cake: Break two eggs in a teacop, and sill the cap with sweet cream, one teacup of smar, one and a haif of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor to suit the taste.

GRANDMOTHER BEE. PLANT LORE.

A QUESTION OF PAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICASO, Jan. 24.—Will some member of The Home department give me a little information? I am a young housekeeper, and find myself quite ignorant about many things. I desire to be economical, but semetimes I throw away what I should save because I don't know how to utilize it. Now in what way can I use the fat that is skimmed from the water in which corned beef is boiled? It is white said nice, but I don't like to use it for piecrust of frying doughnuts. Is there not some simple way of making soap from it and thus saving it?

ANY.

applications would remove it entirely. Now, I have tried it, and kept on with it for weeks this winter, until now the corn is larger and sorer than ever, and I cannot wear a buttoned shoe one whole day without severe pain and swelling of the foot. I have used a good many cooking recipes from The

FRECKLES. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Evanston, Ill., Jan. 23.—I come to you with my complaint, hoping that some of your many readers may be able to suggest a care. My maisdy the company but disagreement one. Trecking.

readers may be able to suggest a cure. My maindy is the common but disagreegble one,—freckles. I have tried a great many remedies, and, as they have thus far proved worthless, I begin to fear my case is hopeless. They have been on for several years, and I fear are too permanent to be easily cured. "Dr. Perry's Freckle and Moth Lotion" has been recommended to me, but I was afraid to try it without further knowledge of its merits and demerits.

RNITTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Bockford, Ill., Jan. 22.—I do not suppose

Prue expects us all to swallow what she said about
literary and clever women. Folie Farina, keep a
bottle of glycerine handy, and rub a little over the
hands each time after washing and before wiping
them. You will find that a little perseverance and
glycerine will do wonders on very rough hands.
Aunt Bell, of LaSaile, Ill., write to me in care of
The Home department, and I will send you directions for knitting edgings and bedspreads. It
would not do to take up the space belonging to so
many to print them.

NOTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAKWOOD, Jan. 22.—Kate B., of Peoria, was very kind to send the pudding recipes. Please accept my thanks. Should like to know how the

lady at Champaign, who wrote to me in regard to short-hand, is getting along with the study. Mara Moss can find the poem commencing Mara Moss can find the poem commencing
Judge not; the workings of the brain
And of the heart thou canst not see,
in "Songs of Three Centuries," edited by J. G.
Whittier. The poem was written by Adelaide
Proctor.

SOFT HANDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 22.—A want of Folle Farina brings me out. She wants relief, and she shall have it if-the editor will be so kind as to erowd this in. Folle, get 10 cents' worth of tar-taric acid, and, when you wash your hands, dip one wet finger in the powder and rub on the hands well, and then wash off in clear water, and then use sonp and fresh water. Once or twice using will clean every stain, and the hands will be as soft ann white as a baby's. I have used it and know all about it.

HALLO-WELL.

ADVICE WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Will Georgiana or some other reader of The Home please give me advice on cousekeeping these hard times? Last May we began housekeeping on \$10 per week; now my nusband's salary is only \$6. What shall I do to keep out of debt and save a little for a rainy day?
Our rent is \$10 per month. We take The SATURDAY THISHME And I get a great many ideas that are valuable, but I would like to have somebody give me the name of some book to read aloud to my husband evenings,—something that would interest us both as much as The Home does.

ALLA MILLER.

TO CLEAN STATUARY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Jan. 23.—Can any one tell me how GALESBURG, Jan. 23.—Can any one tell me how to clean Rodgers' statuary? One of our pieces—
"The Council of War"—is very much solled. Lincoln has been very unfortunate, and got his knees black. Stanton's coat needs to go to the clothes-cleaner, and Grant is smoked through and through. Now I want these people cleaned up. I do not think they look well, and if some one will be so kind as to tell me how to do it without making them shine, I will be very much obliged.

LITTLE NELL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Maple Hollow, Ill., Jan. 21.—I wish some one would be so obliging as to tell me what to do for a cambry that won't sing. And will some one send me (through The Home) the words of the old song. "Way Down on the Swance River "? Also will some one please send the title to some easy instrumental pieces for girls of 13 or 14? Would any one like a recipe for chocolate caramels? If so, I have a very nice one and will send it with pleasure.

FROSTING WITHOUT EGGS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—In The Home depart CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—In The Home department, Mrs. Sarah K. asked for a recipe for frosting without eggs. I have one which I have used, and like very much, and will gladly give it. Take one teaspoonful of Cox gelatine and dissolve it in three tablespoonfuls of warm water; then add one cup of powdered sugar and beat until smooth. Flavor with whatever you like.

HATTE.

FLORIDA MOSS. To the Editor of The Tribune Chicago, Jan. 22.—Referring to the inquiry as to where the live-oak Florida moss can be obtained, recently noticed in this department, I would say that I have obtained bunches of this would say that I have consulted beautiful growth from a firm in New Orleans,—the Florida Moss Company, No. 219 Gravier street. They send in any quantities desired. For 25 cents a sufficient quantity for reproduction can be obtained.

QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE. To the Editor of The Pribune.

Madison, Jan. 24. - Will some of the members of The Home kindly suggest some good questions for debate in a young ladies' literary society? We find it hard to get suitable questions, as we have debated nearly everything we could think of. Any assistance will be most gratefully received. A few comic questions would also be acceptable, by way of variety.

LEATHER-WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Is there among the many readers of The Home any one who can tell me how to make leather-work? I am very anxious to know: and also, has any one any patterns of but-terflies, dragons, etc., suitable to applique on a black cloth bracket lambrequin? Mrs. A., have you any? Would gladly buy if you have.

ZENI.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—Will you please have some of the enlightened tell my wife how to care for canaries; in regard to mating,—when is care for canaries; in regard to mating, when it the best time, etc. Also give us a recipe for gin-gersnaps, soft and hard, and also gingerbread. This Home Department we think quite, an institu-tion and wish it long life.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—I am sorry I made a mistake. I will try once more. I would like to say to Happy Thought that if she will give me the number of her Post-Office box I will communicate directly with her, as I would like to get her to obtain the plants for me if it will not be too much trouble.

CELIA.

CATARRH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Jan. 22.—I wish to ask if some one can and will tell me through The Home any cure for catarrh. I have tried many different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. If any one answers, please be explicit, and say whether it will cure or only help.

ANXIOUS.

APPLIQUE. APPLIQUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—Has any one any patterns in applique which they would like to exchange? I have a very handsome foot-rest pattern, and want patterns for bracket, lambrequin, another foot-rest, sofa-pillow—anything to be done in APPLAGUE, Box 293.

POINT-LACE NECKTIE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—I wish to ask Dilla for the
point-lace necktie pattern she spoke of many
weeks ago, and in return I will send pattern of
mine. Tell me, Dilla, where do you obtain your
materials?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

East Saunaw, Mich., Jan. 22.—I come to see if I can get a recipe to remove freckles. I have never found anything yet of any account.

Jack of All Trades.

One of the most remarkable instances on record of parental devotion and of success in keeping secret a family affliction may be found in the family of a citizen, who is keeping a drinking saloon in the western part of the city. Twenty-seven years ago he kept a house on Western Row. About that time a number of houses in the vicinity were destroyed by fire in the night, including his residence. His wife, in a delicate condition, suffered much from fright, and subsequently gave birth to a monstrosity,—an offspring without any of the better senses of a living creature, except that of sight,—without toes or fingers; deaf, speechless, without the least spark of intellect or instinct.

Twenty-seven years have passed, and the family have kept this creature in the household, secreted in a room, and only a few of the neighbors besides, who are on the most intimate relations, have known of its cristence. It eats when food is placed to its mouth, and

is kept in a cleanly condition by the most con-stant care. A long beard has grown on its face. It is about three feet in length. It crawls about some, but moves with great diffi-cuity. That such a creature has lived so long is singular. That a family, instead of placing it in some asylum, has endured its presence in their midst, and nurtured it in assidnous privacy through most of these years, is a strange and affecting incident of paternal devotion.

TURKISH PRISONERS

Condition of Those at Buchs

Condition of Those at Bucharest—Sufferings of Those on the Way Thither.

Disputch to London Times.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 6.—Many of the Turkish prisoners now arriving at Bucharest are suffering from frostbites, dysentery, and diarrhea. All these cases are sent to the local hospitals.

About 15,000 have crossed the river at Nikopol, and nearly 8,000 have already reached Bucharest. Over 5,000 are now on the march between Turn Magurelle and this city.

I am indebted to Dr. Frazer, Chief of the National Aid Society's ambulance in Roumania, for the following particulars concerning the condition of the Turkish wounded who arrived here long before the other prisoners, and are not in-

National Aid Society's ambulance in Roumania, for the following particulars concerning the condition of the Turkish wounded who arrived here long before the other prisoners, and are not included in the numbers given above. The wounded were distributed among the various hospitals in Bucharest, and they are well cared for so far as medical treatment, food, and nursing are concerned. Six hundred men who fell sick on the march are lying at the Malmaison Hospital, suffering from dysentery, diarrhea, and exposure to the cold. The deaths among them averaged from five to eight per day. The chief need of the sick and wounded Turks in Bucharest was warm clothing, and Dr. Frazer has distributed among the hospitals where they are lying the following stores from the National Aid Society's magazines: 200 blankets, 700 jackets, 350 night-caps, 400 pairs of socks, 250 shirts, and 480 tins of milk.

The 8,000 prisoners in Bucharest who are not in hospital reached here in two detachments,—the first, of between 3,000 and 4,000, arriving here on the 27th of December. They are housed in the Alexandra Barracks and in the adjacent cavalry-stables. Their quarters are fairly well warmed, and they sleep in rows, upon beds consisting of layers of straw covered with matting. Their state is comfortable considering the exigencies of providing for so large a number of guests in the inhospitable winter-weather of Roumania. Dr. Frazer found them generally engaged in mending their clothes and sandals. Outside the buildings a number of Turks were employed in cooking the food for themselves and their clothes and sandals. Outside the buildings a number of Turks were employed in cooking the food for the prisoners showed them to be of good substance and quality. The second batch of captives, numbering about 4,000, reached Bucharest yesterday. When Dr. Frazer visited them they were in buildings resembling those above described, accommodating from 600 to 700 in each; but they were not yet settled like their predecessors. Straw and matting were coming

that they bestowed upon the Russians and Ronmanians who fell into their hands in front of the Plevna intrenchments.

An agent of Dr. Frazer, who has just returned from Turn Magurelle, gives some harrowing details of the sufferings of the 5,000 Turks now on their way to Bucharest. This agent is a German, who has made along report to Dr. Frazer, but it only give the incidents which he asserts came under his own observation. This detachment of prisoners was put under Roumanian escort. The Russian Intendance Department had agreed to furnish provisions en route and wagons to pick up the sick who could not march further; but, as usual, this branch of the service failed to provide rations at the various halting-places, and the consequence, naturally enough, was great suffering among the prisoners. Before this detachment left Turn Magurelle the temperature was very low, and many dead men were seen lying in the tents where the captives were quartered. The National Aid Society, however, gave them large quantities of warm clothing at Turn Magurelle, and expended 1,000f. in purchasing food for the sufferers. On the march from Turn Magurelle to carry them all, they simply had to die where they fell. The Roumanian guards, knowing that death would be certain if the captives remained lying in the snow, used every effort to arouse them to their feet, even going so far, in some cases, as to use their bayonets to induce them to move on, but generally without avail. Upon reaching Alexandria, the Roumanian authorities made some exertions to supply the omissions of the Russian Intendance to provide food for the prisoners.

Lazer.—Two thousand additional captives arfood for the prisoners.

[ATER.—Two thousand additional captives ar

rived here to-night from Turn Magurelle. MONEYBAGS' MUSINGS.

Old Moneybags sat in his dingy cove,
'Mid bonds and mortgages heaped around;
With nervous finger his beard he wove.
As he mused of a currency firm and sound,
And he sighed and shook his hard old head
'O the Nation's honor, I fear, is dead!"

That Truth dwells not in the hearts of men.
For the people are going to break our "slate,"
And pay us nine where we should have ten;
And 'tis plain as nine from ten leaves one.
That we should have all, and the people none.

"Now, gold of silver will buy one-ten, And silver of gold buys ninety-so! Then it must be clear to all honest men That gold's not high, but that silver's low. Logic so cogent must find belief In every voter who's not a thief!

"As one end of the tetering-board comes down,
The other goes up, so the rascals tell;
Such infamous logic must cause a frown
From each loyal heart—that has gold to sell.
Land of the leal, where our fathers fought,
Can none of thy patriots yet be bought?

"If a hundred cents' worth of solid gold Will rent for its twenty-fifth part each year, Then a hundred of silver would bring, all told, Scarce a fiftieth part of itself—that's clear. We can never refund if silver is cash: The man that can't see it deserves the lash!

"If bankers have gold, and the people corn, And one for the other must traded be, Then gold's the measure, as sure as you're born; But corn's no measure of gold, you see. O my honest old pulses are throbbing high: If Congress repudiates, I shall die.

"But the 'plebs' won't see it, and cry of fraud, And say that for one we have now got three; The schemes of our Sherman they don't appland, But swear they are Anzy as Hayes can be. O'er my golden ducate I pause to weep! O my country's conscience is fast asleep!

"They swear that the act to demonetize
Was secretly passed by a fraudful few,
As though, if it hadn't been good and wise,
Men loyal as we would have bought it through!
Implous wretches, these grumblers all—
Nothing so shameful since Adam's fall!

"When told that a pact is a sacred thing, They swear 'tis ourselves who have struck blow; When Equity's scales to our aid we bring, They toss in their silver, and up we go. Just Heaven! assist them to understand What villainy lurks in this bill of Bland! "O there was a time when we had our way, When gold was King throughout all the land, When the people our jobs dared not gainsay, And the ruler's sceptre lay in our hand; But that day is gone. O I'm crushed with we That my country's Honor should fall so low."

ISAAC N. PRILLIPS.
BLOONINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23, 1878.

A Note for Beer-Drinkers. A Note for Beer-Drinkers,
London Medical Examiner,
A general impression prevails that "ignorance as bliss." This manifestly depends on the
nature of the ignorance and the nature of the
bliss; for example, it surely cannot be a blissful state to be acquainted with the following
preparations that are advertised, and, we presume, used by town and country brewers:
"Bavarian bitter, one pound equals sixty-four
pounds of hops. For adding to copper,
or when racked." "Bisulphite of lime;
for the prevention of acctoms fermentation of pounds of hops. For adding to copper, or when racked." "Bisulphite of lime, for the prevention of acctous fermentation of beer." "Double Humulin (aroma), for flavoring mild-like pale ales, one pound, equal to thirty-two pounds of hops." "Burton water crystals, especially recommended to brewers for rendering ales more preservative, improving attenuation, dropping clearer, paler in color, more sparkling." The quotations we have given are from the advertisement sheet of a well-known and officially published class journal, and clearly show that ignorance produces, at any rate in the beer-drinker, headache and stomach-ache, rather than the bliss that poets write of. Now, if we could but restore the brewers of England to that condition of ignorance where they could only brew beer with malt and bops, we might fairly regard it as a case of ignorance being bliss. As it is, however, the age of science has produced brewers that are chemists and wine merchants that are perfect masters in that mysterious department of knowledge which is euphemistically called "blending." We can scarcely complain of the danger that has arisen from a little knowledge; our trouble has clearly come from our drink-makers knowing too much. [Original contributions will be published in this

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. T NW AOI ELBS GLBMT AEARAE PYRAMID No. 97. No. 98. FarinA EcrU Reda N NexT Lape L EcrU AretiC FancY

Ushant Havre. No. 99.

No. 101.

Birds-Ruff, lark, rall, gull, tern, swallow, quall, crane, adjutant, secretary, coot, crow.

Beauts-Ounce, mole, tapir, sioth, sable, gnu, glutton, ferret, cat.

**Kishes-Skate, smelt, sole, ray, carp, torpedo, pike, plaice, perch, flounder, herring.

Mars, Venus, Cupid, Hebe, Diana, Saturn, Ceres No. 103 Tennyson.

No. 104 John Greenleaf Whit DIAMOND PUZZLE-NO. 105. 2......

A consonant; a sin; to appear; pleased; a bird; a number; a consonant. From 1 to 4, a favorit author; from 2 to 1, to be informed; from 3 to 1, the first name of a famous slave; from 4 to 2, to arrange; from 4 to 3, used in gardens.

URBERA, III.

P. P.

DIAGONAL PUZZLE-NO. 108. A host; fortune; arms; used by shoemakers.
The diagonals give the name of a TRIBUNE Home
correspondent.
APPLETON, Wis.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 107. Military gentlemen; a lover; the custom-house fitaly; that which blots out; a tenet; begins.
WEST LIBERTY, in. HARRY. SQUARE WORD—NO. 108.
A Turkish name; a contraction of the face; man factories; to assign; cozy residences.
ENGLEWOOD, Ili.
T. M. C.

hy hist is found in England, and in all ner stately homes;
My second in the monks of old, who penned such bulky toines;
My third is in eternity, the end of time and space;
My forth is found in No Man's Land, and angels give it place;
My fifth is in each pulsing breast, and in the twinkling star;
My sixth is in the cavalier who e'er received a scar;
My seventh's in Heaven above, and in the earth we tread;

our knee; My tenth is found in placid lake, and in the stormy My eleventh's in the Gorgon, and in his ghastly grin; My twelfth is in the Father, who made all mankind

kin; in the Father, who made an manning kin; My thirkeenth's in the cannon's roar, amid the battle's din.

When placed aright they'll bring to light a lady's wondrous name, whose gifts divine will one day shine in highest niche of fame.

GERALDINE.

ANAGRAM-NO. 110.

Hewn hagtregni doicus doranu I wive,
Ewnh sdya ear krad dan mesrfd rea wio
No mhi I neal how ton ni inva
Pezridecnee yveer hamnu nipa.
OTTAWA, Ill.

WEEPISG WILLOW. ENIGMATICAL AMERICAN CITIES-NO. 111.

A game, even, and a greater quantity.
A French King and a dead calr.
A shoemaker's implement, a color, and part of
the body.
To sever the earth.
My first is sudden and makes a jump, and turns
we seed into green.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 112.

I am composed of nincteen letters.

My 6, 7, 10, 18, is a girl's name.

My 4, 1, 2, 12, 19, was a celebrated novelist.

My 8, 6, 16, 11, is a weed.

My 5, 9, 14, is a fastening.

My 15, 16, 13, 17, 3, is a color.

My whole was a celebrated Roman Emperor.

Burlington, Wis.

Julia E. E. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 113.

I am composed of twelve letters.

My 12, 6, 8, is part of a wheel.

My 2, 3, 10, is a trap for the unwary.

My 1, 2, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, is something not mentioned in modern cook-books, formerly passed around at dinner-table.

My whole is an essential quality of the last-Dixon, Ill. Enena Chanagra. CORRESPONDENCE.

The Triumvirate, city, send answers to the list of Jan. 19, excepting only the twisted pyramid.

Julia E. E., Burlington, Wis., gives the proper answers to all the riddles in The Corner of last week. Frances Constant, city, answers all,—from 95 to 104,—and, except a bird and a fish, the solutions are correct.

104.—and, except a birdend a near, the solutions are correct.

Double & Twist, Battle Creek, Mich., have undoubled and untwisted all the riddles of last week, as evidenced by their postal.

Hedge Row and Shake Rag, Shirley, Ill., for a first attempt jump the pyramid, but the remainder are answered in a proper manner.

S., city, will notice that his Corsican answer to No. 90 has been already sent in, and would be guessed at once if the question was published.

T. M. C., Englewood, Ill., and a correspondent in Princeton, Ill., whose letter has no signature, forward answers to all the questions of last Saturday.

Poolar, Oshkosh, Wis., unties the knots cor-Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., unties the knots correctly enough, excepting only the pyramid, and that was partially constructed, but the base was defective.

J. B. C., Galena, Ill., postals the answers to al last week's kinks, excepting No. 101, some of which were found, but want of time prevented a clean score. Godfrey couplets his answer to No. 99 in this way: The old gent made answer, without much palaver— He wiped off his chin, and just said, "Ushant Havre." Ned is informed that there is no island off the French coast called Notre Dame; but there is a city in Ireland named Dublin. His answer to No. 99 is "Notre Dame Dublin!"

Garth, Paxton, Ill., signalizes her debut in The Corner by nearly correct answers to all the riddles. Two or three of the stories in the pyramid were not according to the architect's specifications. mot according to the architect's specifications.

Hub Spokes. Bloomington, Ill., falls in the pyramid, the double acrostics, and No 99. His answer to the latter is nevertheless a good one—"L'Dica! Havre" ("The Lora! Have her"). The wheel phzzle inclosed is defective. The spokes

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

should all have the same number of letters, whereas in your wheel they range from four to ten. Try again.

J. A. H., city, is one of the early solvers this week, and there are no failures to record in the answers. It was thought the puzzles of last week were a little harder than usual, but it seems not.

Dandellon, city, unravels the twisters aright, as was to be expected of so excellent a guesser. Next week will probably see B. B.'s puzzle published, and several others sent in by the good guessers of The Corner. Miss Flite waited too long—like her namesake in the chancery soil. Seven of the ten answers to the puzzles of Jan. 12 were solved correctly. This week her answers came earlier, and all were solved except Nos. 97 and 101.

Scotia, Peoria, Ill., guesses all at sight save one,—No. 99. The answer to that is a very good one, and ranks with D. Y. s possible answer. It is as follows: "Coerics and Havre" ("Coeric ocan have her"). Scotia can go to the nead of the class. From Freeport. III., Bobolink solves each kink, with one missed link. That was the island so many were wrecked on, yet the answer is an ingenious one. Here it is: "He D'Yeu Havre" ("I'll let you have her"). Strange, nearly all think there should have been no refusal.

there should have been no refusal.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., unties the knots of the various kinks in last week's Corner. H. T. will see that No. 99 was provocative of a good many strange answers, some of which were nearly as good as the correct solution, while the unjority credited the "old gent" with some sense.

Dorah Yarron, of Stately Traversing, with her maual acumen, solves the whole list. She suggests as a possible answer to No. 99, instead of Ushant Havre: A town of Afghannistan, a city of Afghanistan, and one of the Shetland Islanda—"Tak Herst Unst." Sensible girl is D. Y.

Fritz, city, was the first to send correct answers

Fritz, city, was the first to send correct answers to all The Corner's puzzles. He says No. 98 is an old question, but there is no doubt it was original with Happy Thought. In a note H. T. says it was suggested while looking up a city in France in a recent puzzle, and she sent it in for publication in The Corner.

R. Edney, city, without a dictionary, maps, or books of any kind, and, as he says, with only the benefit of three months' schooling in his life, sends in the right answers to all but No. 101, and that was partially made out. Few correspondents could do as well as that with the library of the British Museum at hand.

British Museum at hand.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., wishes the puzzles were a little harder to solve, as she considers the work so far mere play. Have patience, Miss E. C., and mayhap you'il wrinkle your fair forehead more than you wish for. The W. B. will receive no accessions from E. C., if the puzzles are always as good as those so far sent.

Apollo, city, whose penmanship is a marvel of symmetry, makes no mistakes in the answers. The word is a compound of Greek and Latin, and is only used by puzzlers. Your question is a very simple one, and would scarce fall of correct answers. The diameter was possibly meant instead of the circumference of the roller.

Belle Bobbin, Dixon, Ill., maintains her old place among the G. G.'s, solving all the pazzles. E. C.'s pyramid was a good one indeed, and of course it wouldn't do to let that one go unsolved. You must remember, Miss B., that, though you were only one among the seventeen last week, "still there are few," etc., to The Corner. **still there are few, "etc., to The Corner.

Answers have been received to the puzzles of last week from the following correspondents: H. C. C., Bloomington, Ill., to Nos. 96, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, and 104; Lucille, eity, to Nos. 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104; Harry, West Liberty, Ia., to Nos. 96, 102, 103, and 104; Undine, Bloomington, Ill., to Nos. 96, 99, 102, 103, and 104; Angelina Fiddlesticks, city, to Nos. 93, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104; A. Johnney, Appleton, Wis., to Nos. 97, 102, 103, and 104; Express, city, to Nos. 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104; Two Sisters, Tallula Ill., to Nos. 99, 103, and 104; A. H. B., Oshkosh, Wis., to Nos. 98, 99, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104; A. H. B., Oshkosh, Wis., to Nos. 98, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

MAID OF MERCY.

Beautiful damsel, bright and fair!
Maiden with the golden hair!
Pure and chaste, ne'er doth deceit
Lurk within those eyes so sweet.
On thy pale and classic brow
Rests the golden sunlight's glow,
As its mellowy rays divine
Do thy being now enshrine,
As adown the blushing West
Phoebus softly sinks to rest.

Child of song! whose silv'ry voice
Bids the weary sonl rejoice,
As adown the vale of time
Float its cacences sublime—
Pure and holv is thy mission,
Sweet is thy fond sonl's fraition,
As thy smiles, mid hovels drear,
Find their way, with words of cheer,
As pale lios, in grateful prayer,
Bless thee in thy mission there.

Though life's way is rough and dreary
Oft to souls so sad and weary.
From thy features, softly streaming.
Heaven's own rays are gently beaming
As, in calm, sweet resignation.
To the God of all creation
Thou dost bow in deep contrition.
For our race dost make petition.
Maid of mercy! source of love!
Angels gnard thee from above.
tearus, Ell.
DAVID B. METC

A Queer Millionaire.

San Francisco Cail's Puris Letter.

Baron Seilliere was a wealthy Orleano-Bonapartist banker; he purchased the famous Parisian palace of the wealthy financier, Hope. The Baron left his fortune to his sons; the youngest continues the banking business, and the edest, Roger, enjoys himself. The only daughter is the Princess de Saigon, a weil-known leader of the fashionable world, and separated from her husband. Roger had a forsune of 120,000 francs as year, in addition to 8,000,000 francs left him by his father; he chose to live in a very humble lodging, and did not at all fare sumptuously every day. His relatives have demanded that his fortune be placed under the control of a consei judiciaire; that is, to declare him a minor, though aged 33 years. Among some of Roger's eccentricities he had a weakness for buying up all the hories beaten at the races, hoping that, sooner or later, the last would be first; he had a steam vessel for killing seals by machinery; he invented perpetual motion, like many of his predecessors, and an "electric regulator" for locomotives that no one could comprehend nor he himself explain. At the club, whoever won his money he instantly set to work to have them assassinated. A Queer Millionsire,

REDUCED!! \$40 SWITCHES now sold at - - \$20 28 INCH HAIR BRAIDS - - -CURLS, formerly \$8, now - - - \$5

So Curls at \$3; Handsome ones at \$1.

GENTS' WIGS, formerly \$20 - - \$14 SARATOGA WAVES reduced to - - \$5

GRAY HAIR a Specialty—Largest Stock in the city. NOTICE.—As there are unscrupulous Hair Dealers who represent their aimost worthless imitation to be the same as my Patent Saratoga Waves (manufactured and sold ONLY by me). I will present one FREE OF CHARGE to any lady who will produce one manufactured and sold by any other dealer which proves to be a fac simile of mine. MRS. C.

Percy Vere fails only in No. 90, yet gives a capital answer to that—"Belle Isle Hanover" ("Belle I'll han' over)". That would show a proper spirit on the part of the o. g.

Ursa Minor, city, for a first effort in The Corper, alvins the oyramid and No. 97. The remainder are

CREAM DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. After Using Them for Several Years.

New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Sin: Having for everal years used your medicines, does thought at area, but after experiencing their efficacy with Yuli confidence, it is no less a picasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advances than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advances of the accordance with the desired severe. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the intimees frequently and freely, sinces favoriably anding the promised "relief." Truly yours. (Sarsed)

DR. RADWAT.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURN FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excrecisting pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one apolication FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exerciciating the pain, RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm. Crippled, Nerv Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spanna, Sour seomech. Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Colle-windin the Boweis, and all Internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent aighness or hear.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is me a remedial areat in this world that will cure Fever an Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhold Yellow, and other Fevers (aded by RADWAY'S FILLS so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty comper bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARRON. Mich.. April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Shr. I have been taking your Besolvent, Regalating of the second of the second

Ds. Ranway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are stutrely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, healt still improving, and my weight-decreasing very fast. have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, on from Oklo, one from Canada, three from the liberty experies a number from this place. The St. C. E. F. F. We are well acqueinted with Mrs. Eventuable lady, and very benevolest. Sh means of celling many bottles of the Red druggiets of Ann Arbor, to persons affects had through the company of the company with the company of the company of

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

READ FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 48 Varren-st., New York. Information worth thousand

high and ennobling qualities art and bequeath those attempts the child. If, on the callow and debasing nature, h

Additional Papers on the Religious Topic of the Hour.

God, Responsible for the Creation of Sin, Will Not Damn the Sinner.

A Scientific View of the Subject-Honorable Life Here Will Have Its Reward.

Those Who Do Right Shall Go Heaven Irrespective of Creed.

THE TERRIBLE DOGMA. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—As the question of Eternal Punishment is the living issue of the hour, both in the secular and religious world, perhaps you will be gracious enough to dispense crumb from a layman upon the all-absorbing opic, through the columns of your paper. The topic, through the columns of your paper. The subject is one of infinite moment to every person of intelligence and sensibility, and should be treated with a degree of solemnity proportionate to its importance. Instead of this it is discussed by many of the "pro-hellions" with such manifest indifference to human well-being, as to confirm one in the conviction that their souls are made of ice and their hearts are dead as one. Very few divines are qualified address themselves to this grave sub-because of their trained theological is, and, worse still, because of the retched dogmatism which has possessed their linds, and which insists on a settlement of the uestion upon the sole authority of Scripture. The ground taken by these dogmatists is, that, nasmuch as we have no knowledge or experiniry, therefore we "know only what we are old." They may profess at the same time to nquire if the doctrine be "true," which would m to be putting it upon grounds of reason discussion and adjudication; but when they ell us that we can know or affirm nothing exept "what we are told," they appeal the question from the court of reason to that of authority, before which reason is dumb, and justice dare not raise her voice in defense of the truth. For one to rest his belief in the dare not raise her voice in defense of the truth. For one to rest his belief in the duration of future punishment solely upon the authority of Scripture, is to forestall the judgment he is to reach, and thus preclude the possibility of the use of reason or an application of the principle of justice in conducting the inquiry. But this appeal to the mere authority of Bible or Church, how often has it failed? How often has the keen blade of reason punctured the hollow bubble of authority, only to reveal its airy nothingness and infamous pretense? There is no authority but the authority of truth; this is the watchword of all advanced and well-balanced minds of the ceutury. The old theological war cry, "There is no truth but that of authority," awakens no response in these days in the hearts of the many whose minds are untrammeled by priestcraft and unbound by creed. The question which concerns us is not, "Is the doctrine of endless punishment Scriptural!" but, "Is it true?" And as human reason is the ultimate test of truth for human beings, we therefore Isuuch our inquiry into the doctrine of an endless Hell upon the ground of reason. We are fully convinced that the Scripture seach the doctrine of the final "restitution of all things"; but holding that the argument from the Bible is not final, but valid only so far as it conforms to the deductions of reason and the demands of justice, we waive the Scriptural urgument, and present the argument from reason. Bishop Butler said, in regard to the province of reason in judging of truth, 'Let reason be kept to; and if any part of the Scripture account of the redemption of the world by Christ can be shown to be really contrary to it, let the Scripture, in the name of God, be given up. "The great objection to be urged against the dogma of eternal punishment is, that it is opposed to reason, and opposed to our knowledge of the nature and purpose of God as well as the nature of man.

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It may be answered that we have no right to object to a scheme which is so shrouded in mystery as to be beyond the reach of finite comprehension to meteration or human power to explain. tery as to be beyond the reach of finite comprehension to understand, or human power to explain. To this we would reply, that the objection to the dogma of endless punishment does not grow out of any inability to unfold a scheme imperfectly understood; but is founded on the fact that the dogma is contrary to right reason, contrary to sound morality, and utterly diabolical in any and every aspect in which it can be viewed. The wretched fatuity of a scheme embodying such a doctrine is, that it is so utterly shallow as to leave no background of mystery to be explained. It sentences the sinner to a place—or at least a state—of unmitigated suffering from which there is no possibility of relief throughout the numberless ages of eternity. What would otherwise be the background of mystery and of hope, in the face of this dogma-becomes lit with the lurid fiames of Hell, where countless myriads of souls are in the grip of a dreadful fatality that shall never be relaxed, but shall grow firmer and yet will continue the discussion within the limits of the following propositions, which we think cannot be questioned even by the most vociferous and intrepid defenders of the plt:

1. God is infinite in power and perfect in wisdom, justice, and love.

2. God has a perfect hatred for sin, and a perfect love for righteousness.

3. It is the will and purpose of God that all men

ove for righteousness.

3. It is the will and purpose of God that all men le is the will and barphoso Good that all men le saved from sin. Good will employ all means which infinite wis-can devise, and infinite-power and love be-t, for the salvation of all men. Love, justice, and goodness in God are the e in kind as in man, but infinitely more per-tundence.

dom can devise, and infinite power and love bestow, for the salvation of all men.

5. Love, justice, and goodness in God are the same in kind as in man, but infinitely more perfect in degree.

It seems not a little strange that modern advocates of an endless Hell should return to the antiquated method of Bishop Butler in their defense of the doctrine. The arguments of Bishop Butler drawn from the analogies of Nature may have seemed plausible enough to men in his generation, but they cannot bear the test applied to them by the philosophic and cultured thought of modern times. The argument cased on the loss of seeds in Nature is of no force in these latter days; for science has discovered that in Nature there is no such thing as loss; consequently if the analogy of Nature proves anything with respect to the destiny of man, it proves that as in the physical universe notones oul shall permanently deficet from the right, and sink into an endless Hell to disturb the harmeny and mar the happiness of the whole, and thus hinder the grand consummation of the Divine purpose to save all men. In the time of Butler the great truth of modern science had not even dawned upon the world, but to-day we stand in the meridian splendor of some of the grandest and mightiest revelations, of physical, intellectual, and moral science, that God has ever given to the world. Bishop Butler knew nothing of one of the greatest revelations of modern science—the Correllation and Conservation of Forces; he knew nothing of the grandest such marvelous transformations in human thought, and revealed to the mind of man a universe of order, harmony, and progress, all marching to the Divine command of Universal Law toward a higher and a grander consummation. This doctrine of Evolution applies to every department of knowledge, to religion as well as science, to the soul of man and its destiny, as well as the function and destiny of protoplasm. It reveals a mighty outcome from samil beginnings, and is prophetic of a greater progress and a grander future

soning be made to harmonize with infinite wisdom and infinite love.

Sin must not be looked upon as an inmitigated evil but as a possible good. Sin was the inevitable concomitant of man's ignorance and imperfection, and, like ignorance, it exists that it may be overcome and thus work out a higher good than would have otherwise been possible. What is called evil was no device of the devil to ruin the race, but an appointment of Good for the development of good. God alone was responsible for man's original native undowness, and for the circumstances in which man was placed; God being perfect in knowledge, knew from the sixture of man and the character of his surroundings that he

the Author of sin, and consequently alone responsible for its final results. But God is infinitely wise, therefore He must have permitted sin for some wise purpose; God is infinite in power, therefore He is abundantly able to control the results of sin; God is perfect in justice and love, therefore He will employ His wisdom and power to overrule evil for good, and thus bring about the final "restitution of all things." As God hates evil as evil with a perfect hatred, He cannot rest content until this consummation is wrought.

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It is said in extenuation of the doctrine of everlating of a weapeful Deity because of the sine of the insert life; but is the inevitable outworking of the laws of character and life which inher in the mature of main and the nature of things. But God is anthor of the nature of main and also of the nature of things, and if man's nature and the nature of things eventuate in the dire catastrophe of an endless Hell, then God is the author of this Hell. This is the stern logic which all have to face who believe in the dogma, and from it there is no looohole of escape. But we are told that main is endowed with free will, with the power of choice, and that if he persistently chooses evil instead of good, on him be the responsibility and the consequences. But suppose it is true that man is invested with free will and the power of choice, the fact still remains that man is governed by motives, and always yields to the strongest motive. Man's will is free within the circle of his wishes and desires: but how about the origin of the wish, the cause of the desire? For the reason of these facts we must look deeper; they are not of man's making, but of God's forcordaining, and for their final consequences God alone can be responsible. Is it to be supposed that God would put the ultimate destiny of a finite creature in its own keeping; that God would confer a liberty which He knows must result in endless ruin? Would it not be evidence of greater wisdom to overrule a liberty that must end in disaster? Does not the freedom of man implinge upon the background of fate, which is of God's own ordaining,—a fate that must result in final good and not in endless ill to all the souls of men? To think otherwise is to reflect dishonor upon God; is to qualify lies goodness and to limit His power; is to be guilty of shameless presumption in the flesh, and can no more exist in the soul apart from the body than a tree could exist without connection with the earth. After death man will be exempt from the stimulation and temptation of sensual things, and the means for the exercise of sensual passions will be gone. Besides this, death removes the vain show of this world and brings us face to face with everlasting verifies; the garb of appearance and the mask of deceit shall be removed from every soul as it stands in the light of God's eternal truth; and, more than all, the light and the warnth of infinite love shall beam upon us all with healing and with purifying power. Is it not probable that the transition of death will unlock secret springs of action, and give play to latent powers in every soul, which here have little chance to grow and shape themselves to forms of latent powers in every soul, which here have little chance to grow and shape themselves to forms of beauty and of use? It is a great mistake to think that after death the wicked are exempt from all good influences. The separation terrafter will not be a separation of persons, but a separation of qualities in each person; it will be no separation in space, but a separation in character and life. The saved will have offices of charity and of love to perform among the lost they love. Unless the milk of human kindness is changed to the gall of bitterness, no soul could rest in Heaven while friends are lest in Hell.

Why should we not indulge the faith that the All-Wise Creator basis o constructed our faculties and fashioned our wills, that at last, after having a full knowledge of the bearing of good and evil

and rashioned our wins, that at task, after aways a full knowledge of the bearing of good and evil upon our character and destiny, we shall, in the free exercise of our owers, forsake the evil and choose the good? Is it conceivable that an infinite God can exhaust all his resources upon the sinner in a finite time; is it possible that an infinite Being God can exhaust all his resources upon the sinner in a finite time; is it possible that an infinite Being can bring no available motive to bear upon a finite creature? If God would save all men, but cannot, then His power is limited; if He can and will not, then His power is limited; if He can and will not, then His justice stands impeached at the bar of human reason, and His love rebuked at the altar of human affection. Let those who think the doctrine of endless punishment true on Scriptural or philosophical grounds refrain from stultifying themselves by holding at the same time the doctrine of the infinite wisdom, power, and love of God. If one is true the other cannot be. This awful doctrine betrays a base infidelity to God, a shameless lack of trust in the infinite love. It is a libel upon the character and 'olasphemy against the majesty and goodness of the Heavenly Father. Verily it shall be more tolerable for the atheist at the last day than for the defender of this infamous dogma. The atheist chorishes and cultivates a spirit of humanity; the defender of this dogma none. The atheist disbelieves in and rejects the crael Moloch of mai's creation; the defender of an endless Hell accepts this Micholes Hell accepts this Micholes Hell accepts the from the grave with the solemn warning to the Church, that all other objections to Christianity 's sink into significance beside this 'dogma of an endless Hell. When, O when shall the church cease to drive the best beart and brain of the world into infidelity and atheism by holding up for the worship of man an infinite flead whose character is invested with all the diabolism and orgatishness of his creators?

In the name of God's love, in the amen of all that was tender and divine in the character of the blessed Lord, we implore the advocates of this horrible dogma to acoust themselves from this terrible and hideous nightmare of theology, and arise clothed in their right mind to preach the Gospel of truth and righteousness.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Much has been spoken and written of late upon the subject of future punishment for sin, all of which has been from a pure theological standpoint. With your con-sent I propose to review the subject, and pre-sent the scientific and philosophical side of the question, trusting the reader will at once divest himself or herself of all prejudice, and give the subject that candid and thoughtful consideration which prompts the writer in undertaking this review, for it is with the most devout feelings of reverence to the Great Father of all, and to keep in perfect harmony with the teachings of the founder of Christianity, and to elevate bumsuity to that plain of high living and ennobling desires taught by the peerless "Sermon on the Mount," that I venture upon this theme. I start out, then, with the broad assertion that God, the great author of the universe, is a God of intelligence, "supremely just, and holy, and good;" that He is the author of all-law, commonly termed "Nature's laws," but, devout ly speaking, "the laws of God," and that, in strict technical phrase, it is a misnomer to term them laws in the plural, for God has not one law or system of laws for the material universe, and another law or system of laws for the moral and intellectual world, and yet a different law or system of laws to govern in the spiritual world, but one grand and sublime law or law system governs and controls all allike in the material, moral, intellectual, and spiritual world, all centering around and culminating in the Great Aff-Creator, throughout the realms of animate and inanimate matter. I use the term in its common acceptation—mind, soul, and spirit. These laws, or this great law system, work in perfect harmony, revealing the infinite power and perfection of the Great Author of all. In no single instance does the all-perfect One do violation, to one of His own laws. The sun mid-heavens continues to pour forth the brilliancy of its rays with unabated splendor as it has for millions of gree past. This carth and all the planets continue their undeviating revolutions, uninfluenced by erraric stars, as they did of old; the seamancome and go as of yore, seed-time and harvest prevail, all subject to homological law, and in harmony with this grand system men, animals, and plants are born, live, and die, and their physical structures all alike pass through Nature's great chemical laboratory, and are converted into gases, which go to develop and sustain new lives, they in turn contributing to the next generation which succeeds them, and so on throughout eternal ages. Wherever the saile, water pinator of this being, and it decays and dies; just se with animals, and yet nothing is lost. Nature's great laboratory, still contains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its great original foontains every atom of all that its gr another law or system of laws for the moral and intellectual world, and yet a different law or

ing high and emobling qualities of soul, he will impart and sequent those attributes to the soul of the child. If, on the other hand, he be of a low and debasing nature, he will transmittness qualities to the soul of his offspring. This same law holds good also in the transmittal of a diseased physical system to the offspring. This same law holds good also in the transmittal of a diseased physical system to the offspring of the parent. And while the unerring footprints of science lead us to these conclusions, they are also in perfect harmony with the teachings of Scripture, and in the main with all the varied religious systems the world has ever had. The one great principle which scientifically governs in the moral as well as in the physical world, is that, "As a man soweth, so shall he reap." The law of compensation holds good throughout all the realms of the universe. Men have made a great mistake in separating religion from science,—nature from art. What is art but nature developed? A beautiful house is but the manifestation of the development of natural ideas in the mind of the architect. A magnificent painting is but the manifestation of the sublime natural talents of its author. Science is the handmaid to religion. The religion of the savage, the semi-civilized, and the illiterate among civilized peoples always has been, and still is, parely a religion of faith, and not only liable to, out full of, erroneous ideas. And why? Because it originates with the human understanding unaided by reason. Science deals with exact truths; it depends not upon this dogma nor that, and in its development it reaches back to one Great First Intelligence as the Author of all; and in the perfect harmony which pervades the universe, science sees and adores the infinite perfection of the All Creator, and exclains with the Palmist: "How marvelous are Thy works; in widom Thou hast made them all." Now, as I have said, the law of compensation is an inexorable law. "If a man sows of the fesh, he soult live, both here and hereafter, opment of the child. The theorogical view, that God is a respecter of persons, and that He has elected some to be saved hereafter, and elected others to be eternally damned, predestinating this from all eternity, is not in harmony with the letter and spirit of the Scriptural teachings. "For He maketh His sun to shine alike upon the good and the evil; He sendeth His rain alike upon the Just and the unjust," and this is in harmony with science, in asserting the uniformity of application of the principles of God's laws. But that there is a doctrine of election that is true both in theory and practice, no thoughtful mind will deny. Every man elects his own condition in society here, and he will do the same hereafter. We often hear it said we are "probationers for eternity." We are in one sense on trial. Our moral tasies and desires are constantly subjected to the influences of two antagonistic principles. Good and Evil. As we yield to one or the other, so we become good or bad, and just in that degree to which we yield. Thus we are continually building up character, either good or bad, and as we go out of life we enter eternity, and the only evidence we can have that a man has built up a good character for eternity is the purity of his own individual life and the good he has accomplished to others, and not at all in the numbers, length, and permanency of his prayers, or sanctinonious devolion upon the Sabbath day. Christ Himself proclaimed in strong terms of abhorrence against all such. Christ came and performed a mission of good to humanity. He established a higher and more ennobling system of civilization than the world had before known, and in that age and among so bigoted a people. Fancying terms of abhorence against all such. Christ came and performed a mission of good to humanity. He established a higher and more ennobling system of civilization than the world had before known, and in that age and among so bigoted a people. Fancying terms of abhorence against all such. Christ came and performed a mission of g

of the new system to announce a future condition of happiness or misery for the soul; neither had ever been taught in the Jewish Scriptures. The Pagans had uniformly believed in two great principles, one good, the other evil, and that at death the good overcame the evil, and the soul at once was ushered into the evil, and the soul at once was ushered into the conditions of the radie to dwell in conviced sphere. presence of the gods to dwell in empyreal spheres forever. A radical departure from these two systorever. A radical departure from these two systems was absolutely essential in order to awaken the attention and elicit the interest of the common people, for it was with this class the early disciples of Carist commenced their labors. Hence the necessity of terrifying the people by proclaiming a Gebenna beyond the grave. They did not stop to inquire how a spirit could be burned in a material Hell of veritable fire and brimstone, and what would become of the

Genema beyond the grave. They did not stop to inquire how a spirit could be burned in a material Hell of veritable fire and brimstone, and what would become of the brimstone fumes, and how the supply of fuel was to be kept up during eternal ages; but, terrorstricken at the thought of such a future condition, they abandoned their old teachers, and old theories, and old faiths.—for they lived by blind faith alone,—and rushed by thousands and tens of thousands as converts to the new faith. Jewdaism was too enfeebled to offer any resistance, but Pagan Rome resisted the shock with all its power untuit was family compelled to acknowledge the trath of its own proverb, "Vox populi, vox Dei, "and embrace as a nation the new faith. Then with a soul glowing with warm feelings of regeneration, a solemn edict was proclaimed by the first Roman Emperor, who was baptized into the Christian faith—Theodosins—as foliows:

"It is our pleasure that all the nations which are governed by our clemency and moderation should stendfastly adhere to the religion which was taught by St. Peter to the Romans, which is now professed by Peter, Bishoo of Alexandria, a man of apostolic holiness. According to the discipline of the Apostles, and the doctrine of the Gospel, and, as we judge, that all others are extravagant madmen, we brand them with the infamous name of heretics, and declare that their conventicles shall no longer usurp the respectable appellation of churches. Besides the condemnation of divine justice, they must expect to suffer the severe penalties which our authority, guided by heavenly wisdom, shall think proper to unliet upon them." Where in all this and the dreafful consequences which followed was that meek, lowiy, and loving spirit that was annifested in the life of Christ: But it was the natural result of an extremely radical change of faiths unaided by reason. Subsequently this same Emperor issued his edict against Paganism, declaring it high treason against the State, which can be expiated only by the death of the guilty."

BEAVEN AND HELL. To the Editor of The Tribune. Cuicago. Jan. 25.—Encouraged, sir. by your eminently sensible and suggestive article of the 15th, entitled "Another Theory of Hell," and having myself pursued a line of investigation such as you propose for some twenty-five years,—from an unsectarian standpoint,—and intensely desirous to know the exact truth, will you allow me to present

But Adam had not learned the lesson that it was best to deter his will to that of God—or others. "Its a hard lesson for humanity to learn. Perhaps he inherited a supremely selfish propensity. The generations through which he had come had been accustomed for long ages to gratify their own wills. At any rate, however this may be, it is recorded that he was disobedient to God, and for this disobedience he was driven from Paradise and debarred from the Tree of Life, so that he should not live forever. The sentence was pronounced, "Dying, thou shalf die." Dust he was and to dust he was to return."

The sentence was afterwards plainly given: "The soul that sinneth shall die." So, then Paradise and the Tree of Life being lost through disobedience, I argue it should be restored through obedience. I argue it should be restored through obedience to the higher law of God. I wish to make this idea prominent,—and yet I know that it will sound rather heterodox to some ears.—that a man will be saved from death without faith in some creed. But I want to demonstrate that the right-cous will be saved, and that those who do right are righteous.

But before I do this much I must, make clear the

But before I do this much I must make clear the way. It is said that all men are under sentence of death, and so unable to save themselves. It is a truth that the Bible teaches this much; but it is also a fact that the atonement which Jesus made

truth that the Bible teaches this much; but it is also a fact that the atonement which Jesus made removes that sentence.

The paster, then, is just as large as the sore. I understand that God made man originally suright, free to fall; but, falling, Jesus has put the race upright again,—yet free to fall again by their own will, and so amenable to a judgment. But where in is the equity of a judgment if man's salvation depended not upon himself? Being, then, on trisl, he is held accountable for his actions. Now to the point: Will the righteous be saved? "God will bless the righteous with favor" (Ps. v., 12).

"Verily, there is a reward for the righteous" (Ps. livili., 11). "They shall be in everlasting remembrance" (Ps. cxii., 6). "Righteousness delivered from death" (Prov., x., 2, 24, 25). "The righteous shall be recompensed in the earth"; "Righteousness tendeth to life"; "The seed of the righteous shall be delivered" (Prov., 11.). Read the whole chapter and be convinced that righteousness is right acting.

Jesus said, "Blessed are the meek for they shal inherit the earth." (Matt., v.).

He says also, (Matt., x., 42): "Whosever shall give a cup of cold water only shall in no wise lose his reward."

Agreeably with this is Matt., xxv.. When the King comes in his glory, and his brethren sit with him on his throne, he masses judgment on the nations arraigned before him by calling those persons righteous who had only one deeds of charity and benevolence. Allow me to add again (John, v., 29). "They that have done good shall come forth to a resurrection of life." "Who shall aoude in thy Tabernacle and dwell in thy holy hill—he that walketh uprightly and worketh rightly and benevolence. Allow me to add again (John, v., 20). "They that have done good shall come forth to are surrection of life." "Who shall aoude in thy Tabernacle and dwell in thy holy hill—he that walketh uprightly and worketh rightly and worketh rightly and benevolence. Allow me to add again (John, v., 20). "They that have done good shall come forth to a

I submit that this plan seems just and right, and, morcover, in perfect accordance with the principle of science,—that the fittest only survive. And more than this—it has the advantage of great antiquity as well as newest science; for, as I learn from Daille on "The Fathers," Justin Martyr and Clemens Alexandrimus held a similiar opinion that good men—Socrates and the like—would be saved. If Socrates were here now I would consider myself honored to be called one of his friends, not to mention Seneca, Plato, et al. Even Buddah improved upon the Mosaic law by making it sinful to be intoxicated. In short, the idea I have imbibed of Heaven is Paradise restored on this earth, with the everlasting company of the tried, the good, the wise, and the beautiful of all lages, and most beautiful among them all is Jesus, my Saviour.

good, the wise, and the beautiful of all ages, and most beautiful among them all is Jesus, my Saviour.

My head as well as my heart rebels against a theory which debars Heaven to such patterns of men, and bestows it upon the simple believer in a creed, honest and pure he may be but often ignorant, untrained, and undeveloped. But before we get to Heaven, or rather before Heaven comes on this earth, —for there is not a promise within the lids of the Bibte that we shall ever leave this earth, —to dwell among the stars, or beyond the bounds of time and space; but before Jesus comes again to reign on this earth, we must make the acquaintance of Hell, berhap pass through it. But this subject is in good hands, and I wonder whether the majority of your readers do not see, as I see, that in all the productions of our clergymen hone meet fairly the productions of our clergymen hone meet fairly the point made by Dr. Thomas, or meet it only to agree with him,—that there is no such a horrible piace of punishment as is described.

The reasoning is mostly, however, negative. Positively, what and where is Hell? My opinion is that when the proop and Scripural meaning of this word and its answering words in Hebrew (Sheol) and in Greek (Hades) are brought out, as they must be, then will men understand that it is the dark, silent, unconscious, and eternal home and abiding place of all those who are unworthy of a better life, and the temporary dwelling of such even as are worthy; and that incorruptibility—and immortality are boons acquired through light, troth, Christ, and the Resurrection, and not innate further the content of the such co

mmortality are boons acquired through rath, Christ, and the Resurrection, and not

alarge portion of our race who do not deserve it, and more, who do not desire it, those whose portion is in this life, who do not aspire to, or live for, a better one, who are like the beasts, "to be destroyed utterly." "root and branch, "to be as though they had not been." These are Scriptural expressions, and a fair sample.

But notwithstanding the Biblical authority for these statements, those who differ in opinion from me will bring forward other Scriptures, suparently contradictory, to the effect that in the Jesus salvation is through faith alone. Both positions are, however, true, and no good can result by simply opposing Scripture to Scripture. Both are right, because there are two kinds or degrees of salvation spoken of, —the one a general and the other a particular one, —one greater than the other. One applies to all men, and one only to those who through faith as well as works have been engrafted into Christ and become sons of God and consequently heirs with Him in His inheritance. One applies to those who inherit Paradise as sons of Adam and dwell in the land, and the other to those who inherit through Christ, the second Adam, and are instrumental with Him in the blessing. One has the position of servants or subjects—the others that of Kings.

The first Paradise was then a type, a kind of Platonic idea, eventually to be realized, a flower-buds in our gardens which, after their formation, remain in a quiescent state apparently until the coming summer, so, in this winter-time of our world and race, the elements of the world to come are perfecting for a better day to come, waiting the advent of the sun of righteousness.

On the principle of evolution, our earth first took form as protoplasmatic nebulous matter, arising thence through polyps up to man, —and through untold ages nas the earth and the things in the eveloped so far. Why should it lend as we now see it?

There is a promise and a potency in God and the things lence through polyps up to man,—and through untold ages nas the earth and the things

GOD, A GOD OF LOVE. CRICAGO, Jan. 21, 1878.—The Kev. T. C. Clendening—DEAR SIR: In your sermon printed in to-day's TRIBUNE I find the following: "The next statement is that God is better, more tender, and loving than ever was or can be earthly parent. That is so true that it cannot be hisputed." I would like to believe this state-

ment, but find it impossible.

The laws of God are such that the violater of them, whether through ignorance or the irre-sistible pressure of some older and stronger sisting pressure of some order and stronger nature, is equally punished with the willfully wicked. The world is full of people suffering from disease and deformity inherited from wicked habits (which ruin their happiness in this world and the next) taught them in youth; from accident and disease brought on while assisting in the sick chamber, or nospital, or on ome mission of love for a friend, or, perhaps,

stranger.

It is unnecessary to add more; you understand my idea. Now what justice, kindness, or love is there in all this? The sufferers are not in any way responsible for the consequences.

As I cannot see any kindness or love in these examples of God's ways, why cannot I question your statement, and ask for some proof and

To the Editor of The Tribu through Jan. 23.—1ne writer of the above having desired me to answer through This Tribung, with your permission I hereby comply. My friend says: "The laws of God are such that the violator of them through ignorance or the irresistible pressure or some older or stronger nature is equally punished with the willfully wicked." That is his statenent; the rest of the letter is in illustration o proof of its verity. And this statement is made to prove that God is no proof of its verity. And this statement is made to prove that God is not good. This statement demands that God, in order to be good, shall vary His laws in the physical world, so that ignorant men and weak men shall not suffer; shall vary His administration so that the same causes shall produce different effects, according to the intelligence of the individual or individuals setting them in motion and aftected by their results; that is, there shall be uniformity, no certainty in divine administration, no real connection between cause and effect; as matter of fact, there shall be no cause and effect in physical law. This statement makes no distinction between cunishment and suffering. Every man punished suffers. There can be no punishment without suffering, but there can be suffering without punishment in the true sense. It is not true (according to Methodist theology) that any man is bunished for what he cannot help; but every man suffers from the existence of many things, which existence or suffering he cannot prevent. Among these things are accidents, contagious discases, and ignorance. But where there is no ability there can be no responsibility, and where there is no responsibility there can be no just punishment, although there may be and often is suffering. This statement makes no distinction between physical and moral suffering. However a man may suffer physically for what he cannot help in himself, he never feels or knows a moral pain for such cause,—that is, there can be no such thing as the destruction of moral happiness, either present or eternah, by that which he cannot help. This statement ignores the law of compensation, the existence of which is taught by God's providence, in many respects very clearly, which is also taught in the Holy Scriptures, and which we are therein informed will be most fully exemplified in the flual awards of the great Judgment Day.

T. C. CLENDENING.

IF.

[A REVERIE.]

If beyond our night of darkness
Is no morn forever bright;
If from out the Stygian darkness
Comes no ray of perfect hight;
Shail we see our way more clearly,
For our thoughts and reason free?
Shail we solve the problem truly,
What we are, and are to be?

If we knew that death would finish, End the strife, annul the pain;
If from out this earthly struggle
Comes no thought of future gain:
Would we waste the day in wishing,
And upon our sorrows brood?
Would there be within the vanguard
Leaders that are true and good?

If beyond this vale there lieth

Nothing but the earthly tomb;
If within the darkened future
We will sink to endless gloom:
Would we care to form those friendship
Which now make our life so dear?
Would these few short hours repay us,
If all love-ties ended here?

If beyond this day's rough journey
We shall meet our loved no more;
If with those our souls have cherished
We shall mingle nevermore:
Would the life be worth the living,
If beyond life's little span
There was not such perfect rhythm
In Love's every little plan?

Let us, then, take up life's burden, Taking bitter with the sweet;
In the end we all shall find that
Nature's pians are all complete;
And our souls from out the shadow
Shall emerge in perfect light,
To find there's but one God above us,
And He doeth all thines right.
E. G. SEAMANDS.
DAVENFORT. Ia., Dec. 8, 1877.

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good-night, Sweetheart! I leave thee now To go into a world of men. Thoth hast my troth, and I thy vow: Thou knowest I will come again. Good-night, Sweetheart!

Good-night! I go to noise and strife.

'Mid sin and darkness, noise and night;
But, by the whiteness of thy life,
I swear to keep my own soul white.
Good-night, Sweetheart! Good-night! The weary world grows old,

And men grow weary of the race; But life is like a tale untold, Since I first looked upon thy face. Good-night, Sweetheart! Good-night! . The hour grows ver

But I feel brave for any fate
That waits me, as I kiss thy hand.
Good-night, Sweetheart! Good-night! If sudden death should come,
I would be sure of heavenly bliss;
God's angel-band would take me home—
I am made holy by tay kiss.
Good-night, Sweetheart!

ELLA WHEELER.

A Horrible Death. Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

About 5 o'clock last evening one of the most extraordinary and horrible accidents that ever happened on the Comstock took place in the Savage carpenter-shop. Here there is in use a steam auger, which points towards the workman and makes 1,000 revolutions per minute. It is a self-feeder, and anything that is laid up against the point is caught and thrown over its coils with lightning-like rapidity. William Carpenter, the unfortunate victim, at the time mentioned was boring a hole through a stick of hard wood, about three inches thick and eight feet long, and was leaning his might against it, under the impression that there was a gauge attached to the machinery to prevent the block going further along the auger than the distance required. Suddenly a workman near Carpenter observed an indescribable look on his face as his body shot forward and doubled over the terriole machine. It had passed, like a fencer's sword, through his stomach, ed, like a lener's swort, through his stomach, and was protruding at the back. He was literaily impaled upon the auger, which was churning his intestines at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute.

In the midst of this horrible agony Carpenter seems to have maintained his presence of mind, for he cast himself backward and got off the auger, falling to the floor as he did so. The most terrible excitement prevailed arong his

most terrible excitement prevailed among his comrades in the shop, and there was a rush to most terriore execument prevailed among his comrades in the shop, and there was a rush to the prostrate man. The sight must have almost paralyzed them. Carpenter was lying on his back, with his clothes torn and twisted above the region of his abdomen. Just above him the deadly auger was still whizzing, and clinging to it was a mass of intestines, the loose ends of which spread out with the revolutions and gave the auger the appearance of a buzz-saw. The man was removed to the bathroom and laid out upon the floor. He was still cool, and not a cry escaped him. His brother (the ex-City Jailer) was sent for, and, on his arrival, he communicated his wishes in regard to his business affairs and the disposal of his effects, remarking, 'my brother is an honest man, and will do the right thing." Presently it became evident that he was suffering intense pain, and the physicians in attendance decided that he had better die under the influence of chloroform. Before the drug was administered he was told that he would never come from under its influence alive. He merely nodded, bade those about him good-by, and in a few minutes was unconscious.

influence alive. He merely nodded, bade those about him good-by, and in a few minutes was unconscious.

He lay in this state as calmly as a sleeping child until after 4 o'clock in the morning, when the influence of the chloroform passed off and he opened his eyes. He did not seem to suffer much pain, and occasionally talked to his attendants. He died at 5 o'clock, and, as those who saw him said, "ided like a man." His last words were, "I am passing into the unknown." A couple of hours later he was removed to Wilson & Brown's undertaking establishment.

A Chronicle reporter called at the Savage works this morning and inspected the scene of Carpenter's death. The bath-room where he died was being washed, and the blood scraped up from the floors. The most ghastly sight was the boring machine. The auger which did the work was covered with blood for its entire length, and shreds of flesh still clinging to it. A workman informed the reporter that nearly sixteen feet of intestines had been taken from it after Carpenter was taken into the bath-room to die. The framework was covered with blood, and almost everything spattered with it.

Superintendent Gillette had given orders to remove every vestige of the man's death, and a carpenter was removing such portions of the framework of the machine as were sprinkled with blood, to burn. The wood which is bored by this method is placed in a framework and then run up against the auger. There are pieces of wood (cut at different lengths, as occasion requires) which are laid in this frame in order to prevent it going beyond a certain distance. Carpenter had bored over a dozen pieces, and the workmen think that the stick must have fallen down, causing his death as described.

CURRENT GOSSIP

SELF-CONCEIT. A bright little four-year-old,
In the days of Long-Ago,
Came from massion proud and high
To our poor home, with ceilings low.

And, as he raised his baby-eyes, And saw the roof so near his head, His face lit up with glad surprise: "O see how tall I've grown!" he said.

O many a one I've seen since then, And many a one no doubt you know,
Who thinks himself exceeding high,
Because his ceiling is so low.
BUCAGO. MILLIE C. POMEROT.

A PUZZLED DUTCHMAN. One who does not believe in immersion for captism was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said: "Some believe it is necessary to go down into the water and come up out of the water when they are baptized." But this he claimed to be fallacy, for the preposition "into" of the Scriptures should be rendered differently, as it does not mean "into" at all times. "Moses," he said, "we are told, went into the mountain, and the Savior was taken into a high mountain

etc." Now we do not suppose that either went into the mountain, but upon it. So with going

into the water; it simply means going down to

or near to the water, and being baptized in the ordinary way by sprinkling.
He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invitation was given to any one that felt dis-

invitation was given to any one that felt disposed to rise and express their thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they had been present on this occasion, that they were pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose amid a silence that was almost oainful:

"Mister Breacher, I ish so glad I vas here tonight, for I has had explained to my mint some tings I never could pelief pefore. We reat, Mr. Breacher, dat Taniel was cast into a ten of lions, and came out alife. Now, I never could pelief dot, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him up right off. He vas shust close by or near to, and tid not get into the ten at all. O I vas so glad I vas here to-night.

so glad I was here to night.

"Again ve reat de Hebrew children vas cast into a fireish furnace, and dat alwaish lookt like a peek story, too, for dey coult have been burnt right up; put it ish very plain to my mint now. for dey was shust cast close by or near to the fireish furnace. O I was so glad I was here to-night.

was here to-night.

"And den, Mr. Breacher, it ish said dat Jonah
"And den, Mr. Breacher, it ish said dat Jonah vas cast into the sea and into the whalish pelly. Now, I could never pelief dot. It always seemed to me to be a peek feesh story, but it ish all blain to my mint now; he vas not taken into the whalish pelly, but shust shumped on his pack and rode ashore. O I vas so glad I vas here to-night.

pack and rode ashore. O I yas so gist I yas bere to-night.

"And now, Mr. Breacher, if you will shust explain two more passages of Scripture, I shall be O so happy dot I was here to-night. One of dem is vere it is saised vicked shall be cast into a lake dat purns mit fire and primstone alwaish. O Mr. Breacher, shall I be cast into a lake dat burns mit fire and primstone if I am vicked; or burns mit fire and primstone if I am vicked; or burst close by or near to.—shust near enough burns mit fire and primstone if I am vicked; or shust close by or near to,—shust near enough to pe comfortable? O I hope you tells me I shall be cast shust by a good way off, and I will be so glad as I vas here to-night. De oder passage is dot von which said, Blessed are dey who do des commandments, dot dey have a right to de tree of life, and enter in through de gates into de city. O tells me I shall get into de city, and not shush close py or near to,—shust near enough to see what I have lost,—and I shall be so glad I vas here to-night."—Exchange.

ANECDOTES OF SAM BOWLES. Springfield (Mass.) Correspondence Boston Globe.

I particularly remember a few words he once id to me when we unexpectedly met on the street in Springfield. I was in a mood of which I soon felt he had dived with the keen look of his kind, but piercing eyes. We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while emanating the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much. Just at parting he took my hand. "It does me good to see you-it always does me good," he said. Then, very impressively, "See here, my friend, it is little matter to us what happens outside of our own action; if that is true and firm, all the rest of the bother is bearable, isn't it? You are fresh, and good, and sweet; your bow and smile from across the street is like a bouquet to me. You have the best right to be happy, because you diffuse happiness." His words might be mere kindly compliment, and were certainly a friend's partiality, but in a spiritual sense they warme and fed, and clothed me; for what makes us and fed, and clothed me; for what makes us so eager to deserve high and generous regard, as to find that we have it? One bot day, late in July of 1876. I met him on School street in Boston. He had just come from a convention or public gathering of some sort; noticing that he looked very weary, I inquired into the cause. "Well," said be, "I'm always tired, and today "—with a humorous sparkle of the eve—"I or public gathering of some sort; noticing that he looked very weary, I inquired into the cause. "Well," said he, "I'm always tired, and today "—with a humorous sparkle of the eve—"I have been especially tired. You know I am an invalid who can't eat everything and at any time, as other folks can. Well, I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to exceilent discourse; but I had a cracker in my coat-pocket which I wanted to eat and didn't dare. And I couldn't get, my mind off that cracker. Two or three times I but my hand in my pocket and touched that cracker, pretending to myself that I would take it out and eat it. But I didn't—I hadn't the courage. Picture to yourself a paragraph in the next day's 'Personals': 'Mr. Bowles, sitting by some curious accident among the distinguished guests on the platform—nlb-bling a cracker!' But," with a laughably rueful smille, "it would have saved me a bad headache. What cowards we all are! How straight and carefully we stand within the lines of limitation drawn so tyrannically around us by public opinion and custom. But then—the restraint it is upon the otherwise undeveloped and ungoverned social elements! It is a general blessing, well worthy the sacridee of much individual comfort."

Calling on him one day within a year, in his editorial nook in the Springfald.

governed social elements! It is a general blessing, well worthy the sacrifice of much individual comfort."

Calling on him one day within a year, in his editorial nook in the Springfield Republican office, I found him alone, and looking weary and ill. He shoved back his papers, and, drawing a chair for me near his own, said with a heavy sigh and unusually quick utterance: "Sit down; sit down. I am glad you came in, for I'm tired. Books, papers, and letters,—letters, papers, and books! It's as bad as 'stitch, stitch—seam, gusset, and band." I'm not very well, and I'm very cross! Not that any one ventures to tell me so." his features lighted suddenly with his cordial smile, "but then I know it myself." After a little conversation he seemed and said he was rested. He shook off his eye-glasses and brushed back his hair with a nervous wave of the hand, and began to speak with unusual animation concerning his own affairs and other matters. After saying "Good-by," he followed me out, still talking, and, at the head of the dark stairway, frequenters of his office will remember, he clasped my hand and said "God bless you" very heartily, which would have moved me more deeply had I known that I should never touch his hand or hear his friendly voice again. When riding with him one day about Springfield, whose beauties and notable features he had been pointing out with a running comment full of information and interest, he checked his horse on the summit of Crescent Hill that we might take a longer look at the scene,—city, river, and woody undulations beyond the Agawam, all mapped in the warm glow of a rosy sunset. "What a beautiful world it is!" said he, "and why should men murmur at the some time bitter when the sweet is so royally bestowed." Then, after a pause, "What need have we, after all, of the creeds men so laboriously construct and so fanatically maintain? Is there any verbal creed which teaches us so much or inspires so sure a faith as the smooth running of that river, the foliage of those woods, the glory of tha

BADGERING BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher entered the train at the Boston depot the night after his lecture in high. Boston depot the night after his lecture in high, good humor. He had had a rousing house the night before, and felt on good terms with himself and all the world. Under his heavy clock he carried a box of grapes, and in his hand a bunch of the morning and illustrated papers.

The passengers on either side of him made room, and after a careful inspection of the car he seated himself by the side of an old gray-bearded Massachusetts farmer, throwing his clock and papers on the seat before him, and attacking the grapes with gusto.

"Here," he said, at length dividing the grapes, and putting half of them on the farmer's lap, "I want you to help me with the "Thanks, Mr. Beecher," said the other. "Oh, you know me, eh?" "Certainly," replied the other, with an a patronage; "my brother paid \$100 for a pryour church, sir." "Well, that wasn't much," said the process of the process of the said than the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said th

"It wor a heap o' money in them days, Mr. Beecher. Folks couldn't get \$500 a night in lecturing then."

"And they can't now."

"I thought them was your terms."

"Did you!"

"Yes, ain't they!"

"No!"
A pause here ensued, both old gentlement munching their graves.
"I see the pew-rents in your church are casiderably lowered, Mr. Beecher," said to

siderably lowered, and betcher, and he farmer.

"Yes."

"That's kind o' bad!"

"Not at all. It will, and it has already done so, help people who could not afford before to attend regularly and comfortably, to prome permanent seats. Beastle, what's the use of always preaching to the same class of people!"

Pause.

"Mr. Beecher, you're getting pretty all eh!"

"Sixty-three, sir, sixty-three," replied the dominic in a hearty voice. "And twesty just of good work left in me yet."
"Well, I'm only fity-nine."

"Well, I'm only fifty-nine."

"But see, you've got no hair on the top at your head," said Mr. Beecher, merrily, remping his hat. "Look at me, -lour years older, and look at that head of hair!"

This answer, together with Mr. Beechers manner and the amused attention of the other passengers, silenced the farmer, and the reat of the journey was performed in peace.

CONVERTING" LITTLE CHIL DREN.

New York Sun.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist in

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalit, no cently conducted a series of meetings in Icele ers, and, while he was there, Mr. Elishan M.Co. penter, Superintendent of the New York Jun-nile Asylum, invited him to visit that intintion. Mr. Hammond had once started are in the Western House of Refuge, in Koch when Mr. Carpenter was in charge of that a stitution. That was fifteen years ago, but a

when Mr. Carpenter was in charge of that he stitution. That was fifteen years are, but he success of the movement was so great—over 10 of the boys being converted—that Mr. Carpeter had never forgotten it. His object in invining the revivalist to visit the Juvenile Asylum was to try whether a similar result could not be accomplished there.

Mr. Hammond went to the Asylum, and attended several of the children's regular servively prayer-meetings. These gatherines had for several years been unattended by much pligious fervor, and had not apparently affected the feelings of the boys and this be any appreciable extent. But Mr. Hammond is a fiery revivalist, both as to his style of ontory and his teachings about future puniabnes. He told the 650 children of the Asylum that they would certainly be doomed to literal fire for all eternity if they did not become Christians. It is remarkable for his power with children, to whom he devotes especial attention his revivals, and he impresses upon them in strong language the horrors of everiasting tornes. Perhaps believing that the Asylum children were more wicked than the average, he dwelf with uncommon particularity on his doctrined Hell. The result was quick and general. Jovenile penitents crowded forward by the hadred when he invited them to do so, and with a week over 400 converts had been made, maning in age from 9 to 15 years. Mr. Carpeter

dred when he invited them to do so, and with a week over 400 converts had been made, ma-ing in age from 9 to 15 years. Mr. Carpente says that a great majority of the children under his charge are now carnest, hopeful Christina Prayer-meetings are held three times a weak besides the usual Sunday services, and in all the religious exercises the little ones are active.

QUIPS. The man who swore off has sworn on and. Should you cochineal, what would you do The days of knighthood have passed iver,

yet about every tramp you meet is inc Strange as it may appear, it is ner remarkable that bright-eyed Dias and day ideas should preside over the destinies of Ma-ico at the same time. Quite a Mexico-incident

During the late crisis at Paris the enigma was current: "What is the help patience?" Answer: "To explain somet to the Marshal, and then stood it."

Mr. Gladstone says that Homer had no di-tinct conception of light green. It was because of this fact that his mother-in-law used to hil up all her old green wells and put them before him for spinach.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Worester lawyer in the Court-Honse last week, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in frost of the house which was burglariously entered, I will prove that we were locked up drank in the station-house."

"Who ever heard of Emerson?" I sakels room of Tnird-Reader pupils. Nearly ever hand came up, and the bright faces were full of interest. What a delightful surprise! I did not expect to see more than two hands. All is once I remembered that, for more than a west, every fence about the school had been covers with circus-oills bearing the name "Billy Exerson;" and, sure enough, he was the Emerson those pupils knew about.—St. Nicholas for Fariary.

HIS MEAN INSINUATIONS. A certain Detroit family, living in the part of the city, have a fire-place in the sitting-room. Being too selfish to enjoy all its chee-fulness, they have been in the habit of building a rousing fire and then throwing open the blind and permitting every passer-by to gaze on the domestic circle. Numbers of families do this domestic circle. Numbers of families do this very thing, and it does vagrants, and begans, and loaters a heap of good to lean against the fence and watch the yellow flames join hands and whirl around and away up the chimner. However, this particular family will not throw och their house to the public gaze any more. The other night, while seated as usual, the bell rang, and as the door was opened a stranger placed a silver quarter in the lady's hand and said:

"Beg pardon, madam,—I just got along here. If the exhibition is half over then two shillings is enough. If it's only just commenced, I'll pay full memagerie price!"

His quarter flew by his ear as he made for the gate, and he wasn't fifty feet from the boss before the blinds were slammed snut with sast energy as aroused the people next door.

There is a lovely maiden,
Whose lip, with longing inden,
In the twilight of fair Dreamland touches mise;
And every zephyr, ringing
Its low-voiced harp, is singing.
In a cadence soft and excet, her name divine.
Within their mystic zone,
Eolian choirs intone:
"Ione—lone!"

I travel far to meet her;
But, when I fain would greet her,
She will smile a charm that fetters all my special
in mute dismay I watch her,
And madly try to catch her,
But forever she is just beyond my reach
The deep-mouthod waters drone
But one sweet hame alone;
"Ione—Ione!"

Despair unites with sorrow,
And eagerly I borrow
Respite from the balmy promises of Hops
My heart is fercely leaping,
But all my soul is weeping.
As amid the shadows weird, i blindly grope.
The pines, with accents thrown
In sad-voiced whispers, moan:
"Ione—Ione!"

O God! how I adore her,
And wildly I implore her
To transport me to the post's world of bliss;
But still she has the seeming
Of shapes we see when dreaming,
And my lips she presses with a phantom's kis.
My soul has failen prone,
Beneath her feet to grean:
"I one—lone!"
FRANCE W. INVESTEE

FRANCIS W. INVESTEE CONSTABLES' BONDS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—It has long been the of some of our city Constables, when about seize, hold, secrete, or sell property in desort law, that they are all right,—they have ing that can be touched. "But will not ing that can be touched. "But will not bondsmen suffer if you perpetrate this wrong says a bystander. "No," rejoins the Comwith a knowing leer and wink, "my bond worded all right, and all they can get out my bondsmen or me they are welcome. And it is this absence of responsibility and straint, Mr. Editor, which has made the my ty of our Constables so reckless, so tyrung and cruel towards the poor. Fed and bribed (as some assert) by rich firms and unpulous attorneys to collect claims at all he is in on wonder that they so often oversial bounds of mercy, decency, and law, as McKee case. VOLUME

CENTENNIAL CERTI "This is to certify Messrs. Steinway & Son Parior Grand, Square, a them at the Centennial E

in 1876, PRESENTED of construction, and fa OF POINTS, and, accepinion concedes to M
HIGHEST DEGREE O Signed: HENRY K. OLIVER, J. E. HILGARD, WM. THOMSON, E. LEVASSEUR,

ED. FAVRE PERRE Judges on Musical In Centennial Exhibition

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